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HOWARD H. MORSE ELECTED

PRESIDENT OF NORTH TARRYTOWN AFTER AN EXCITING ELECTION.

Good Government Club's Ticket Chosen in Full—John Webber and His Board of Trustees Beaten by 82 Majority—John D. Rockefeller and Promises Said to Have Been Made by Him Elements in the Election.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 17.—This village and North Tarrytown had their annual charter elections to-day, and the Good Government Club's ticket was elected in the latter place. Additional interest was given to the North Tarrytown election, as it was made a part of the campaign arguments that John D. Rockefeller was supporting the ticket put forward by the Good Government Club, in which organization he has shown a great interest, and has promised, it is said, to purchase its clubhouse from the owner, and make it a present to the club.

The principal argument used in favor of the Good Government Club ticket was that Mr. Rockefeller had promised, in the event of its being elected, to pay out of his own pocket $100,000 for improving the highways of North Tarrytown, in whose precincts his extensive property is situated. He offered, only a short time ago, it is reported, to contribute $5,000 toward the improvement of the highways, if the village would appropriate $1,000, but the proposition was not accepted.

The citizens' ticket supporters argued to-day that the reason why Mr. Rockefeller was supporting the Good Government Club ticket was because he could not rule President John Webber and the present Board of Trustees, and wanted to have them defeated.

Mr. Rockefeller wants the old Bedford Road closed, as it will run too close to his contemplated new mansion, and he does not want a public highway so close to him. It would destroy his privacy. The President and Trustees opposed any such scheme, and this was spoken of as one of his strongest reasons for wishing the overthrow of the present village government.

Small handbills were put up in conspicuous places to-day, bearing a copy of a letter by John Webber, the Village President, and a reply from John D. Rockefeller. Mr. Webber stated that he had been nominated by a mass convention for Village President. Howard H. Morse, the candidate of the Good Government Club, received 86 votes to Webber's 236. Mr. Morse's friends then got up an independent ticket, and, lacking the necessary twenty-five signers to the petition, Mr. Webber says that Col. E. H. Kent, the President of the Good Government Club, went to John D. Rockefeller's residence and procured the signatures of all the laborers there.

Col. Kent was also charged with saying that Mr. Rockefeller proposed to expend $75,000 on the roads of the village which would not be expended unless Mr. Morse was elected President, as under the adverse circumstances Mr. Rockefeller did not wish his money to stick to the fingers of any one. Mr. Webber then asked Mr. Rockefeller if the statements and acts of Col. Kent were made with his authority and approval. To this letter Mr. Webber received the following reply:

'I do not know anything about the act, or statements referred to in your letter of March 12. I am only this evening in receipt of your letter on account of my absence from the city. Very truly yours,

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Soon after this poster was displayed another was pasted under it, which read as follows:

"Voters, beware! Stories to influence your votes against the Good Government ticket are in circulation, and a letter purporting to be written by Mr. Rockefeller is being used. We warn you to beware of such tricks. Falsehood and forgery are the last resort of desperate people. By order of club. Edward Henry Kent, President; T. Hutchinson, Vice President; W. F. Redding, Secretary. Dated March 17, 1896."

Mr. Hutchinson, one of the signers of the above letter, is Mr. Rockefeller's Superintendent. The war of the ballots was a hot one all day. There were some acrimonious wordy encounters and narrow escapes from fistic arguments.

The polls closed at sundown, and the counting began. Great crowds swarmed around the polling place eager to learn the result as soon as possible. Then it was learned that there were 710 votes polled, the largest in the history of the village at a charter election. Of these, Howard H. Morse received 396 and John Webber 314, giving Mr. Morse 82 majority for Village President.

The entire Good Government Club's ticket won, the Trustees elected being George Sinnot and Oliver B. Millspaugh, the Treasurer Evander Farrington, and the Collector Andrew Tracy.

As soon as this result was known the clubhouse of the Good Government Club, in Beekman Avenue, was crowded. Mr. Morse made a little speech thanking his friends for the support they had given him. He was cheered to the echo. Everybody was full of enthusiasm except, of course, the Webber faction. Tar barrels were lighted on the avenue and cheers were given for the club and all connected with it.

It was a day that will be long remembered by the people of North Tarrytown.

The election in Tarrytown resulted in the victory of the Republican ticket by an average majority of 130. The officers elected are: President—James Bird; Trustees—Edward Yocum and Jackson Leonard; Treasurer—Isaac Requa; Collector—Jackson Leonard; Water Commissioners—Ferdinand Mangold and Dr. N. H. Freeland.

Democrats Carry Columbia County.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 17.—The returns of the town elections in Columbia County to-day indicate that the new Board of Supervisors will be Democratic. Last year it stood: Republicans, 11; Democrats, 12.

Home Rule Party Wins.

NORTHPORT, L. I., March 17.—The home-rule party elected its full ticket here to-day at the annual village election. William H. Sammis was re-elected President by a majority of 60.

Railway Officials' Narrow Escape.

ROGERS, Ark., March 17.—A special car containing officers of the 'Frisco Railway was run into while side-tracked near here last night by an express train. Among the occupants of the car were President Ripley, Chairman Walker, General Manager Morrill, General Superintendent Wentworth, and Mr. Alsbry, representing the 'Frisco foreign bondholders, and several others. Brakeman Botts was killed, and the cook of the private car was injured. None of the officials was hurt.

BATTLE FOR SOUND MONEY.

Party Platforms Must Declare One Way or Another to Gain Support, Says Mr. Hentz.

Henry Hentz, the Chairman of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation of the Chamber of Commerce, said yesterday:

"We have received many responses from all over the country to the declaration which the Chamber of Commerce at its meeting on March 5 unanimously adopted, urging clear and distinct platform utterances from both of the great political parties in favor of the maintenance of the present gold standard of value. It is evident that the Chamber has struck the keynote of the feeling of the business men of this country, and that it has aroused a spirit which is bound to be respected by the platform makers of both parties.

"Such declarations as have come from the State Conventions in Ohio and Rhode Island are a disgrace to the intelligence of the American people. Every man in this country is either in favor of maintaining the existing standard of value, which has governed the business operations of this country for more than sixty years, or he is in favor of the selection of another standard of value such as controls the business operations in countries like China and Mexico.

"The business men simply demand of the two conventions to say which road they propose to take, and not to put up confusing signboards. There never was a more earnest movement on the part of the business men of this country, and the politicians must feel before they get through with their conventions that their nominees cannot cover deficiencies in their platforms. It has, indeed, been suggested from more than one quarter, that if the two conventions do not give out distinct, clear, straightforward utterances on the money question, that the business men of this country shall at once assemble in National Convention and enter the political field with a ticket on a sound-money platform. The question must be settled. It hangs like a cloud over all the business of this country.

"There is no reason why the whole business spirit of the country should be depressed and discouraged because of a doubt as to whether or not the politicians are going to undermine and try to overthrow the very foundation stone of all business. The whole question should be taken out of politics. If it remains an open question after this election, it abides with us for at least four years more. The cost to the country and to this generation of such a thing is beyond calculation. If either party is in favor of the free coinage of silver, let it say so. Then we can know what it means.

"The politicians of both parties may as well understand that the business men do not care the flip of a copper about party traditions and old party ties, in the presence of a burning question which reaches to the hearthstone of every citizen. We will endure no more humbug or deceit. The fight is on and it is a fight to the finish."

BRITAIN'S STANDARD IS GOLD.

A Resolution Adopted for an International Agreement on Money.

LONDON, March 17.—Herbert Whiteley, in the House of Commons, moved a resolution that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1803 has proved injurious to the best interests of the country, and urging the Government to do everything possible to secure, by international agreement, a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, reminded the House of the passage of a resolution at the last session urging the Government to co-operate with the other powers in a conference aiming to remove the evils arising from the fluctuations in gold and silver. The present Government did not wish to recede from that resolution. The Government was willing to enter into negotiations with the powers for a conference, but on the understanding that it was not prepared to abandon the gold standard in the United Kingdom. [Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"]

Some of his colleagues, notably the First Lord of the Treasury, (Mr. Balfour,) were pronounced bimetallists, but all agreed in thinking that they would not be justified in departing from a gold standard in the United Kingdom. The prospects of an agreement between the European nations in favor of bimetallism were not great.

There was no doubt if the powers could agree regarding the use of silver, that the Indian Government would reconsider the question of reopening its mints. All the leading English monetary experts held that the wealth of the country had been built up on a gold standard, and that its permanence and prosperity were dependent upon the existing system. In view of that opinion no responsible Government would propose to change the present conditions.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, formerly Chancellor of the Exchequer, and now Opposition leader in the House, said he welcomed the declaration of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach that the Government did not intend to depart from the established monetary system. It was not creditable to England, he added, that until now doubt had existed as to the views of the Government on this question. This ought to be the last appearance of the bimetallists in Parliament.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, followed Sir William, and made a lengthy defense of his views as a bimetallist. The resolution was then adopted without a division being taken.

Meline's Resolution in France.

PARIS, March 17.—M. Méline to-day presented his bimetallic resolution in the Chamber of Deputies. It was similar to the one presented in the British House of Commons. The Chamber will examine it after the income tax motion is disposed of.

TWO WOMEN ATTACKED BY A MAN

One of Them Knocked Down on Morningside Avenue.

While Mrs. Frances Sairman, fifty years old, and her daughter, Miss Virginia Walsh, twenty years old, both of 286 St. Nicholas Avenue, were drawing the former's little daughter on a sled on Morningside Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night, Patrick Maye, forty years old, of Riverdale Avenue, Yonkers, seized Mrs. Sairman by the throat and threw her down.

Miss Walsh seized Maye and scratched him on the face and hands so severely that blood was drawn freely. Maye then knocked Miss Walsh down. Both women screamed for help and drew a crowd of people, among whom were George Merritt of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Morningside Avenue and Charles Williams of 637 Park Avenue, who seized Maye and gave him into the custody of a policeman.

At the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station Maye said he was not the man who assaulted the women, but they fully identified him, and he was locked up. He said he had just come from the picnic at Lion Park.

WHY GREATER NEW-YORK WAITS.

Brooklyn's Delegates to St. Louis Must Be Elected First.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Greater New-York bill was reached on the Assembly calendar this morning and was laid over without action. There is a theory that it will not be taken up until after the Brooklyn delegates to St. Louis have been elected.

Threats have been made all Winter that if the machine insisted on the passage of this bill the anti-consolidationists would revenge themselves by sending anti-Morton delegates.

A Parader in Brooklyn Dies.

Bernard Churchill, forty years old, of 76 North Seventh Street, Brooklyn, while marching with the Ancient Order of Hibernians yesterday became ill at Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street and left the ranks. He was carried to a house where he died a few moments later. His body was taken to his late home.

TWO FALL INTO AIRSHAFT

ARMSTRONG AND SENIOR HAD BEEN WRESTLING ON A ROOF.

One Is Killed Instantly and Other Will Probably Die—They Had Been Joking in Armstrong's Room Before They Went Up Stairs—No One Prepared to Say that They Quarreled—Detectives Unable to Learn Particulars of the Case.

David Armstrong, thirty-five years old, and George L. Senior, the same age, both of whom lived at 744 Ninth Avenue, fell down an airshaft yesterday afternoon. Armstrong was killed instantly, and Senior received injuries which will probably cause his death. They fell locked in each other's arms, but whether they had been quarreling the police have not learned.

Senior boards with Armstrong and his family. Miss Minnie Hartnett of Yonkers, Miss Mary Corcoran of 547 West Fifty-seventh Street, Mrs. Armstrong, and the men were celebrating St. Patrick's Day. During the day they spent part of the time on the roof, where they were heard singing and laughing.

Dinner was to have been eaten at 3 o'clock. The table had been set, when, according to Miss Corcoran, the men commenced joking each other. They had been drinking, and felt lively. One challenged the other to go to the roof and wrestle for supremacy.

Miss Corcoran, the only person who would give any explanation of the affair, says that the men were very friendly and that no angry words passed between them during the joking which was carried on before they went to the roof.

When Armstrong and Senior got to the roof they threw snow at one another. This led to wrestling.

Mrs. Margaret Gavin and her mother, Ann Doran, who saw the men fall, did not hear any words which would indicate a quarrel. They live on the fourth floor of the next house, their kitchen window overlooking the airshaft.

The women's attention was drawn to the shaft by some snow falling down. This had been knocked off the coping by the men. The coping is about two and a half feet high. It caught the men about the knees and caused them to topple over into the shaft, locked in each other's arms.

Mrs. Doran shrieked, while her daughter ran to the window. They saw Mrs. Armstrong lean over the coping and peer down the shaft. Then she shrieked and cried: "My husband is killed!"

Mrs. Armstrong then ran to the basement to find her husband's body. She saw instead the almost lifeless form of Senior, who was lying on his back on the stone pavement. Armstrong's body was found on a kind of partition which ran out from the janitor's apartments, two stories higher.

The family and its friends are very reticent about what took place before the men went to the roof. A detective of the West Forty-seventh Street Station could learn nothing definite after investigating, and so reported to Sergt. Kemp. The Sergeant, as a precautionary measure, decided to make Senior a prisoner. The injured man is now in Roosevelt Hospital.

BIG FAILURES IN PHILADELPHIA.

James Long, Brother & Co. Assign for Creditors—Robert Callaghan's Trouble.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17.—Several big failures were announced here to-day. Oliver N. Long and William H. Long, trading as James Long, Brother & Co., manufacturers of dress goods, made a general assignment to-day for the benefit of their creditors to David Nimlet, who also is a manufacturer.

The assignment, it is said, was partly precipitated by judgments on notes entered yesterday against the firm aggregating $89,949. Oliver N. Long secured judgment against William Rhodes on a note for $75,000, dated Feb. 29, 1896, and payable in three days. In addition to the assignment of the firm, Oliver N. Long individually assigned to David C. Nimlet. William Rhodes, against whom Oliver N. Long obtained a judgment for $75,000, also assigned, naming Henry C. Loughlin as assignee.

Frank H. Rhodes, against whom O. N. Long obtained judgment on a note for $100,000, and William H. Long against the same for $50,000, also assigned, placing his affairs in the hands of Henry C. Loughlin. It is stated that the notes held by the Longs against Mr. Rhodes was on money loaned to the latter for building operations.

The failure of the Longs is said to have been caused by dullness of trade and an overstock of goods. The firm, consequently, was unable to meet its notes promptly, and its creditors were pressing.

The assets and liabilities could not be ascertained to-day. Execution was issued on a judgment note for $18,000 in favor of Rachel Blank against William Harvey & Co. The note is dated March 17, payable in one day. H. R. Shoch entered judgment against William and Frank Rhodes on five notes aggregating $175,000.

Counsel for Albert Callaghan, trustee for Elizabeth Callaghan, this afternoon issued execution from the Common Pleas Court against Robert Callaghan on two notes, one for $221,856.05, and the other for $7,533.61, both dated March 12, payable in one day.

Robert Callaghan is a manufacturer of ginghams. His attorney says he will probably be able to pay all his indebtedness.

Mr. Callaghan is one of the best-known manufacturers of cotton and woolen clothes in the United States. He has been engaged in the business since 1860, and the products of his mills, which are staple goods, are sold all over the country. It is estimated that the liabilities will not exceed $450,000, while the assets, on a very conservative basis, it is estimated will approximate over $500,000.

PITTSBURG IRON FIRM IN TROUBLE.

William Clark Sons & Co.'s Works Closed by a Sheriff.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March 17.—As a result of a decision yesterday by the State Supreme Court at Philadelphia, Sheriff Richards to-day closed the William Clark Sons & Co. Solar Iron Works, in Penn Avenue, Pittsburg. The executions aggregate nearly $700,000.

Of this amount bondsmen hold $175,000, creditors hold $60,000, and Mrs. E. L. Clark, who brought the suit, holds $453,000. The suit was between Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clark, administratrix of Edward T. Clark, and Mrs. Joseph Clark. E. L. Clark and Joseph were partners.

The suits arose from an unsatisfactory division of the interests held by each in the property of the firm.

"Mart" Allen Convicted.

"Mart" Allen was convicted yesterday in the King's County Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, of having burglar's tools in his possession. Two weeks ago he was found guilty of attempted burglary at 111 St. James Place, Brooklyn. The prisoner is fifty years old. Judge Aspinwall will, it is expected, declare him to be an habitual criminal when he sentences him.

AFTER THE CRONKHITE MILLIONS.

One Hundred and Fifty Persons Who Think They Are Heirs Are Dealing with a Wonderful Tradition.

UTICA, N. Y., March 17.—More than 150 persons who are descendants of Casper Cronkhite of Holland are in this city this afternoon holding a conference as to the estate they think is held in Holland for the reading of the will and division of the money April 6. These heirs say they have positive proof that their ancestor left $12,000,000 worth of property, which has now more than doubled in value, and that it is to be divided at the expiration of 100 years from the day of the death of old Casper.

The representatives of the family here today come from all points of the compass, though most of them are from this State. One or two have come from Canada, and several from the far West. They are consulting and considering as to the best means to pursue, and it is probable that before the session ends, a representative will be selected to visit Holland and take care of the claims of the alleged heirs who compose this association.

The castles that are being builded in the air are as numerous and grand as the fond imaginations of the various people in attendance can picture.

A MAN AND TWO BOYS KILLED.

Pennsylvania Express Struck a Closed Wagon at a Crossing in Camden.

CAMDEN, N. J., March 17.—A train struck a wagon this evening and killed a man and two boys. The victims are:

COLEMAN, JAMES, sixty-seven years old; driver for R. T. Robinson, provision dealer.
McCLUSKEY, FRANK, six years old.
PRICE, CHARLES, seven years old.

The boys were riding with Coleman. How the accident happened is not clear. There does not appear to have been any eye-witnesses to it except the men on the train. They, being railroad employes, are not allowed to talk.

The accident happened at the Tenth Street junction. The wagon was run down by an express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The victims were in a closed wagon. The curtains on both sides of the wagon are said to have been down and the driver and the boys sitting well back in the wagon. There are no gates and no flagman at the crossing.

FROZEN TO DEATH IN RUSSIA.

One Hundred and Thirty Persons and Large Numbers of Horses and Cattle Killed in One Night.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 17.—The Government of Orel has been visited by a terrible snowstorm. Reports received here state that 130 persons were frozen to death in one night. Large numbers of horses and cattle were also frozen.

HE HAD AN IRISH WIFE.

And St. Patrick's Day Had a Bad Effect on Herr Hertz.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—A number of policemen were sent on the run to 247 Ferry Street to-day to quell a small-sized riot. When the officers arrived they found two women sitting on a man, who had a razor in one hand and a club in the other. As the policemen entered, the man wrenched himself free and made a lunge at one of the women, cutting her across the hand. The officers disarmed him, and the woman who had the cut hand said she was the prisoner's wife. His name is Henry Hertz.

The couple were taken to the station house, but Mrs. Hertz refused to make a complaint against her husband. She was black and blue where she had been kicked and beaten by him until the arrival of a female friend. Together the women succeeded in overpowering the man, and held him until the arrival of the police. Hertz, when questioned by Lieut. Dowling, said: "I am German, my wife is Irish, and this is St. Patrick's Day; that is all."

He refused to say anything more about the trouble. He was locked up on a charge of being drunk and disorderly.

TO BE TRIED BY A JURY.

Dr. Leverson to Answer for Calling Mr. Comstock a Blackmailer.

ALBANY, March 17.—The case of Dr. Montague R. Leverson of Port Richmond, S. I., who was arrested in the Albany railroad station some weeks ago on complaint of Anthony Comstock of New-York, charged with breach of the peace, was not called for trial to-day as expected. The defendant was held in police court for trial in the Special Sessions before Recorder Matthews. Ex-District Attorney James W. Eaton, as counsel for the doctor, demanded a jury trial, and all that was done to-day was to draw a panel of thirty talesmen, from which the jurymen will be selected next Tuesday, when the trial will be proceeded with.

Leverson's offense was in loudly denouncing Comstock to a crowd at the station as a notorious blackmailer, and one who had never earned an honest dollar in his life. The men had previously had a wordy war at a hearing at the Capitol on Senator Mullin's Anti-Tights and Living Pictures bill pending in the Legislature.

HE HELD THE RAILROAD STATION.

And Now He Is Serving a Sentence of Sixty Days in Jail.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 17.—Lawrence Wilson was brought here to-day and lodged in the county jail. He is charged with taking possession of the Central Railroad Station at Lorraine, and refusing to allow any one else to enter. He is said to have entered the station on Sunday. He was discovered on Monday morning. He had locked the windows and the door, and had started a fire in the stove. He did not dare to go out to get coal, so he used the benches and fittings of the station for fuel.

The station is simply a waiting-room, without a ticket office, and is used only in cold weather. The man remained there all of Monday and last night. The snow yesterday morning clogged up the chimney so it would not draw and Wilson threw the stove out of doors. A policeman from this city went to Lorraine this morning and ousted him. He resisted arrest and the officer had to call two men to aid him. He was sentenced to sixty days in the county pail.

A BIG HOLE IN FOURTEENTH STREET.

The Roadway Near Ninth Avenue Caves In.

Much excitement was caused in Fourteenth Street just east of Ninth Avenue yesterday afternoon by the caving in of a part of the roadway. The street was crowded with pedestrians at the time.

The roadway between the street-car tracks for a distance of ten feet sank down about six feet. A horse and a heavily loaded truck had just passed over the place when the roadbed fell in.

It is supposed that the sand sustaining the roadway had shifted in some way and left only the paving stones to bear the weight of the heavy traffic.

The street cars were delayed about an hour.

Mr. Morgan in Better Health.

J. Pierpont Morgan appeared at his office yesterday for the first time in more than a fortnight. All traces of the illness which first kept him indoors were removed by a trip to Florida, from which he returned yesterday morning.

"I Was Na Fou, but Just Had Plenty." Of that choicest product of Scotland, Train's Rare Old Blended Glenlivet whiskey, all dealers. H. B. KIRK & Co.—Adv.

BRITAIN'S WAR IN SOUDAN

Lord Cromer's Dispatches That Accelerated the Adventure.

OSMAN DIGNA'S ADVANCE IN SUAKIM

Italian Senate Thanks Parliament, Journals of Rome Are Elated, and Others Are Doubting.

PARIS'S SURPRISE MUCH AGGRAVATED

France and Russia Will Refuse to Sanction Expenditure of Egyptian Money—Confidence in Berthelot.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Curzon read, in the House of Commons, the telegraphic dispatches received at the Foreign Office from Lord Cromer, British Diplomatic Agent in Egypt, upon which the Government based its decision to advance upon Dongola. The telegrams included information that Osman Digna was advancing into the Suakim district; that merchants who had made their escape from Berber reported that the dervishes were preparing to attack Murad Wells, and that a large force of Mahdists had left Omdurman for Dongola.

The dispatches included one from the British Consul at Suakim, announcing the renewal of the activity of the Mahdists under Osman Digna, and saying that the dervishes were raiding Tokar and had reappeared at Sinkat, and that the Mahdi had proclaimed a holy war against the Italians and forbidden them to engage in traffic on the Berber coast.

The Manchester Guardian says it is widely believed that the price of the support given by Austria and Germany to England's remaining in Egypt is Great Britain's armed assistance to Italy, hence the Nile expedition. The statement made in the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Curzon, Under Secretary to the Foreign Office, The Guardian says, was merely a pretext.

Slatin Pasha, who recently escaped from the Mahdists, who had held him a prisoner for several years, will go to Wady Halfa, where an intelligence department will be provisionally established.

ROME, March 17.—In the Senate to-day a motion supported by the Marquis di Rudini, thanking the British Parliament for its sympathy was passed amid great cheering.

The Government is informed that a large Italian caravan has reached Kassala. It met with no opposition from the dervishes.

The Italian press are very enthusiastic over the statement made by Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, in the British House of Commons yesterday in regard to the British expedition into the Soudan.

The Popolo Romano says it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the statement. For the first time, the paper says, the British Government proclaims to Europe her alliance with Italy.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA CONFER.

Painful Surprise Aggravated by Report of an Interview with Dufferin.

PARIS, March 17.—Baron Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, to-day visited M. Berthelot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and discussed with him the matter of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition to Dongola.

Le Temps and Le Journal des Débats join the French chorus against the expedition, which, it is generally believed, is simply a move on the part of Great Britain to solidify and make permanent her occupation of Egypt.

LONDON, March 17.—The Morning Post tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Paris saying that the decision of the British Government to take part in the Soudan expedition has caused great surprise. The painful impression in Government circles has been intensified by the decision, inasmuch as it was hoped that the recent efforts to remove the causes of friction between France and Great Britain would lead to durable and friendly relations between the two powers.

The present decision is likely to embitter the French against the British. The alleged necessity of the expedition is viewed with skepticism. Numerous dispatches have been exchanged with the Foreign Offices of the European powers, especially Russia.

A semi-official bulletin, embodying the substance of the interview between M. Berthelot, the Foreign Minister, and Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador, caused a sensation in the Chamber of Deputies, owing to an allusion it contained to the serious consequences of the step taken by the British Government. The attitude that ultimately will be taken by the Government is not known. A majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies considers it to be out of the question to push matters to extremes.

The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris which says, referring to the semi-official bulletin of the interview of M. Berthelot with Lord Dufferin: "This note, à la Olney, has aroused strong press enthusiasm. If M. Berthelot should submit a patriotic order of the day to the Chamber of Deputies it would be carried unanimously, no matter what its terms might be.

"The danger of the situation lies in the ignorance of a majority of the Deputies of foreign affairs. M. Berthelot knows more on this subject than the whole Chamber together. I believe that his influence will restrain the Deputies. I dread to think what might happen with a warlike Foreign Minister."

The Standard's Paris correspondent dwells upon the sensation caused by the semi-official bulletin. He says that inquiries lead to the belief that the threat of M. Berthelot forcibly to thwart the expedition was not intended. The difficulty turns upon obtaining the sanction of the powers to allow the Debt Commissioners to employ Egyptian money for meeting the expenses of the expedition.

The Standard says that France and Russia will refuse to sanction the expenditure for this purpose, and that, as a result, the money will have to be found elsewhere, or the expedition abandoned.

ITALY'S COLONIAL ENTERPRISE.

Rudini Disclaims Other Desire than Peace with Honor in Africa.

ROME, March 17.—The ceremonies in the Chamber of Deputies to-day when the Marquis di Rudini, the new Prime Minister, presented to the Chamber the newly formed Cabinet, were grave and imposing. Four hundred Deputies were present. A large crowd had gathered outside the building and cheered for Deputies de Felice and Bosco, the Socialists who were elected members of the Chamber while serving terms of imprisonment for connection with the Sicilian riots, and who were released from confinement under King Humbert's recent proclamation of amnesty.

Premier di Rudini began his address to the Chamber thus: "Our first thought turns to the brave soldiers who have fallen in Africa in defense of the flag. Let us send a message of sympathy and hope to those who are still maintaining the honor of Italy in that country. Events of which Parliament will have to judge have led our sons to disaster, due to want of military preparation. Whoever is responsible for the disaster will be punished."

He denied the truth of the rumors of the Government's acceptance of proposals for peace with Abyssinia, and announced that the Government would ask for a credit of 140,000,000 lire for the purpose of continuing the campaign until Italy had obtained an honorable situation. He rejected the policy of colonial expansion, but, he said, it would be dangerous to Italian interests to renounce the territory of the Tigre. Still, the Government did not wish to impose an Italian protectorate upon Abyssinia. The Government, he declared, sought order internally and fidelity to the Triple Alliance.

"The late Ministry," the Premier continued, "ordered the opening of negotiations for peace. We have continued the negotiations, and will still continue to treat, but we will not accept any conditions except such as will reinstate the national honor."

WITHDREW FROM INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Result of the Quarrel of the Sons and Daughters of the Revolution.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The frequent quarrels between the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have culminated in the withdrawal of the Sons from Independence Hall.

For nearly a year there have been frequent clashes and misunderstandings between the two organizations regarding the possession of the Old City Council Chambers in the hall, all growing out of the desire of the Sons to have absolute control. Under an ordinance of the Councils the Daughters had equal rights. This was so objectionable to the Sons that, finally, they decided to have the conditions altered or quit. They did not have them altered to suit them, so they quit, and the keys of their rooms were returned to the Chief of the Bureau of City Property to-day.

The Daughters now have entire possession, and will endeavor to restore the rooms to their original condition, having $5,000 to spend for the purpose.

ELLEN TERRY IN MOURNING.

The Death of Her Favorite Sister Has a Depressing Effect upon Her.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Miss Ellen Terry was prostrated yesterday by the announcement of the death of her favorite sister, Mrs. Florence Morris. She denied herself to callers, and kept her room all day. Her rôle in "King Arthur" was taken by Miss Maud Milton. It was announced that Miss Terry would not appear this evening.

Mrs. Morris was the wife of William Morris, a wealthy solicitor of London. Mrs. Morris appeared for three or four years in ingénue rôles in light comedy, and was a general favorite. She had already begun more ambitious work, when Mr. Morris induced her to relinquish her art. It was rumored last night that Miss Terry would return to England without completing her projected tour. The manager of the company denied that there was any ground whatever for this report.

NO NORTH CAROLINA FUSION.

The Republicans, It Is Said, Will Run a Separate Electoral Ticket.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 17.—The Republican State Executive Committee will meet tomorrow. Senator Pritchard and Representative Settle are here, as are D. L. Russell and Abner H. Dockry, both leading candidates for the nomination for Governor.

The opinion is that the committee, of which A. E. Holton is Chairman, will call the State Convention for about May 1. It is also thought that the Republicans and Populists will not fuse on an electoral ticket, but will do so on other tickets.

The McKinley men appear to be largely in the majority.

The Populist State Committee, of which Senator Butler is Chairman, declares it will support no one who opposes free silver. Many Republicans, however, declare Butler cannot control the rank and file of his party in this matter, and aver that they will not take the silver pledge or allow the Populists to name a candidate for Governor.

BICYCLES AS BAGGAGE.

The House Committee Favorably Reports the Bill.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Assembly Committee on Roads to-day decided to report favorably the Armstrong Bicycle bill, which provides that steam railroads shall carry bicycles free.

The wheelmen of the State have been petitioning the members of the Legislature for weeks to favor the enactment of this bill, but action was delayed so long that several of the members of the League of American Wheelmen who are pushing the measure were afraid if its consideration were left until the close of the session it would be lost.

The committee to-day determined that the time for action had come, and decided to report the bill favorably with amendments. One of the amendments provides that bicycles carried as baggage need not be crated, covered, or otherwise protected.

"Shirt-Tail" Parade at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 17.—The time-honored custom of holding a "shirt-tail" parade St. Patrick's night was observed by Williams College students tonight. The parade was one of the most successful ever held here. Freshmen, clad in their night shirts, formed in front of the Methodist Church on Main Street a little after 10 o'clock, and, headed by the Williamstown Cornet Band, moved up Main Street and then through the other principal streets to the old campus, where a bonfire was made of a huge pile of oil barrels and flour barrels that had been stacked for the occasion. All along the line of march there were fireworks. Several of the students made addresses on the campus.

A New Double Furnace to Start.

ISHPEMING, Mich., March 17.—The new double furnace of the Cleveland Cliffs Company will go in blast to-morrow. The furnace is the largest in the country using charcoal, and will daily burn the wood from six acres of forest. Ten thousand acres have been bought for the purpose. Experiments will also be tried in making pig iron with coke and with anthracite coal for fuel.

Astor's Paper Will Apologize.

LONDON, March 17.—The Chronicle will, to-morrow, say that William Waldorf Astor, the owner of The Pall Mall Gazette, has agreed to settle the action for libel brought against that paper by Lady Henry Somerset for criticisms on her treatment of the notorious imbecile, Jane Cakebread, in her ladyship's asylum for inebriates. Mr. Astor will print an apology and pay the costs of the action.

To Borrow Money for Canada.

MONTREAL, March 17.—It is announced here that the Quebec Government will send Mr. Machin, the Deputy Treasurer, to London shortly to negotiate a loan of $3,500,000, the money to be applied to the payment of the provincial obligations about to fall due.

MAYOR ON RAINES BILL

COL. STRONG SAYS HE IS OPPOSED TO THE LIQUOR TAX MEASURE.

Gives His Views at the Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—Morton His First and McKinley His Second Choice for President—Speeches by Chauncey M. Depew, Charles A. Dana, and Theodore Roosevelt.

In his speech last night at the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Mayor Strong took occasion to speak against the Raines bill. The bill, he said, was good for the Irishmen, because it threw the liquor business into their hands, "but," he continued, "I do not believe in any legislation that takes away from the City of New-York a single dollar that belongs to it."

The Mayor also had something to say about his choice for the Republican Presidential nomination.

"The only satisfaction," he said, "I have in keeping the position I now occupy is that you gentlemen who are now in front of me put me there."

At this juncture there were loud cries of "No, No!" but Mayor Strong continued his speech. "The nearest thing," said he, "to being an Irishman is being an Ohio man, and sooner than surrender the city to anybody else, you gentlemen preferred to surrender New-York to a Ohio man."

Here a voice cried "What about McKinley?"

The Mayor paused a moment and said: "Well, McKinley has got a little Irish blood in his veins, and I don't wonder you should shout for him; but I am for Morton first and McKinley as a second choice."

In point of attendance and enthusiasm, no dinner which the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick have given was more successful than that of last night, at the Hotel Savoy. The handsome dining room, on the second floor, was filled with the 400 wearers of the green and their friends.

There was no lack of Ireland's color and Irish emblems. At one end of the speaker's table stood a harp, within which glowed green lights, and at the other end a model of St. Patrick driving away the snakes.

James S. Coleman, President of the society, sat at this table. With him were Judge James Fitzgerald, Samuel Sloan, Mayor Strong, C. A. Dana, Chauncey M. Depew, Theodore Roosevelt, Bishop Potter, Commodore Sicard, Berkley Martyn, Jonathan Marshall, Henry L. Burnet, Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa, William Lyall, W. James, and Austin G. Fox.

Among those at the other tables were John D. Crimmins, Laurence Godkin, Howard Constable, Samuel McMillan, Charles H. Van Brunt, Morgan J. O'Brien, Hugh J. Grant, David McClure, Peter F. Meyer, Austin Corbin, A. P. Fitch, Robert A. Van Wyck, Augustin Healy, William M. Ryan, F. M. Curry, John J. Lenahan, W. J. Amend, Herman Ridder, Martin T. McMahon, William H. Kelly, C. H. T. Collis, H. C. Duval, Job E. Hedges, E. J. H. Tamsen, Samuel Untermeyer, Randolph Guggenheimer, George W. Kemp, the Rev. M. C. O'Farrel, C. C. Shayne, the Rev. D. H. O'Dwyer, William M. Penny, Hosea B. Perkins, Hugh R. Garden, Hamilton O'Dell, John McAnerney, Jordan L. Mott, Henry A. Gildersleeve, H. H. Vreeland, P. H. Dugro, Gen. Howard Carroll, Pardon C. Williams, T. W. Myers, Louis J. Conlon, Robert Maclay, J. M. Tousey, Charles V. Fornes, and Justices Van Brunt and Edward Patterson of the Supreme Court.

In his opening speech, President Coleman traced the history of the society, from its formation and first dinner, in 1784, which he said "was the Te Deum of the Frendly Sons of St. Patrick, at the close of a glorious war." Mr. Coleman introduced Judge James Fitzgerald, who responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

Judge Fitzgerald had much to say in praise of Ireland's patron saint, who, he said, came to the Emerald Isle to teach the doctrine of love of God and love of country.

"As long as an Irishman is true to the teachings of St. Patrick," he continued, "he cannot be false to the sense of civic duty." The speaker told of the great names of Irish birth, which stood prominently in the history of Great Britain and of the world.

Chauncey M. Depew, who was to speak for "the United States," was introduced as "a member of our society." He declared that in the twenty-five years he had been attending the dinners he had lost his hair preaching the virtues of St. Patrick. Dr. Depew went over the list of speakers, called the Mayor a "man from the Western Reserve, who had surreptitiously introduced McKinley into a harmony dinner," and declaring that Commissioner Roosevelt was "a Dutchman of that race that can't see after 4 o'clock, and that leads naturally to his early closing of the Irish saloons."

Mr. Depew said we love an Irishman because of

speak of them as Americans of Irish birth, or Irish origin. So exactly I address you, not as Irishmen, but as my fellow-Americans. I do not talk to you as a Dutch-American talking to Irish-Americans, but simply as one American to his brothers, his fellows.

"The glory won by all Americans of whatever origin forms part of the heritage of each American. What is it to us whether the forefather of Sherman came from England and the father of Sheridan from Ireland, or that Farragut was of the blood of Spain? Each of us has a right to challenge as his own the memory of the mighty deeds done by all these great men.

"It is an outrage against good citizenship, either to support or oppose any American citizen because of his creed or because of his birthplace. Here on this continent we all stand shoulder to shoulder, as Americans, and as nothing else, and if we are only true to ourselves there will in the end arise out of the many races that have come hither the greatest race type that the world has ever seen."

ST. PATRICK BANQUET IN BROOKLYN

Mayor Favors Running Elevated Trains on the Bridge.

The members of the St. Patrick Society of Brooklyn celebrated the day with a banquet, in the assembly rooms of the Academy of Music, last evening. Dr. John A. Kene presided.

Mayor Wurster made a short speech, in which he said he believed elevated railroad trains should run across the Brooklyn Bridge, so passengers would not have to change cars.

"With the increase of facilities for crossing the East River," he said, "population will increase in proportion, and the material resources of the city will advance. With these elements of progress, the welfare of the people of the city must keep pace, and for that we have to depend upon the people themselves. They must be animated by a sincere desire to secure both for themselves and others the best there is in life, and use every effort to attain their end."

Ignorance has said that Catholics are directed to overthrow the American Union," he said. "Be charitable to ignorance—unintentional, it is hoped—but tell it calmly in return that if any power on earth were to cross the ocean to lay a finger on one single star of that glorious flag, Catholic Americans, sword in hand, would meet it on the very shore, and conquer or die, and so, dying, would die in the bosom of the Catholic Church."

The Rev. John M. Kiely, Chaplain of the society, responded to the toast, "The Day We Celebrate."

Andrew McLean, editor of The Brooklyn Citizen, responded to the toast, "The United State." In the course of his remarks he said:

"I shall not undertake to cast any sort of reproach upon such of our own citizens as have found fault with the stand taken by President Cleveland in regard to Venezuela, or the more recent declarations of friendship for the struggling Cubans by both Houses of Congress, but for myself I beg to be permitted to say that I doubt not the President will have no higher claim to the honor of posterity than in what he has done to terminate for all time the agressions of European monarchies upon the Western Continent, and that it is not likely to be deemed to the discredit of Congress in the years to come that it exhibited some little of the spirit toward Cuba which earned for France an undying fame as the ally of the American colonies."

Speeches were delivered by John W. Keller, John E. Fitzgerald, District Attorney Foster L. Backus, Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr, Tunis G. Bergen, and P. E. Callahan.

"THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND."

Sixteenth Dinner of the Association—The Toasts and Speakers.

The Friends of Ireland, a social organization whose principal function is to celebrate St. Patrick's Day, gave its sixteenth annual dinner at Rogers's Café, in Park Place, last night. Two hundred members of the society and a number of invited guests took part in the festivities, which were of an enjoyable nature.

Gen. James R. O'Beirne, one of the recently appointed Charity Commissioners, and President of the society, acted as toastmaster, and seated beside him at the guests' table were Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn, Judge John Henry McCarthy of the City Court, Ex. J. Hutchinson, State President of the Catholic Benevolent Legion; John E. Barrett of The Scranton Truth, and David Healy.

Among the others present were President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Alderman Noonan, the Rev. Father Lenness, M. W. Ravens, ex-Police Justice McMahon, Thomas Costigan, John Jay Loftus, John J. Carey, James Reilly, John Emerick, M. J. O'Leary, Dr. William Burke, Daniel E. Delavan, Christopher Boylan, H. L. Boyce, Dr. William E. Holley, Civil Justice O'Gorman, John B. Miley, Edward G. Tully, W. E. Flaherty, Winfield S. Mount, and Bernard Downing.

Gen. O'Beirne began the literary exercises by a pleasant speech, in which he expressed the devotion Irishmen had ever shown to their native land and loyalty to the land of their adoption.

Judge Wauhope Lynn responded to the toast "The Day We Celebrate," and Judge McCarthy spoke to "Our Country." "The City of New-York" was responded to by R. J. Hutchinson. David Healy spoke for "The Press," and John E. Barrett made response to the toast, "Woman."

During the evening telegrams of congratulations were received from the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia and the Sons of Erin of Syracuse, and suitable replies were returned.

A LEGISLATIVE DINNER.

Senators Hill and Murphy Unable to be Present.

ALBANY, March 17.—A dinner at the Hotel Kenmore was held to-night by members of the Legislature to commemorate St. Patrick's Day. Those present included members of the Legislature, State officers, and many prominent citizens of Albany. The members of the Committee of Arrangements were Senators McCarren, McNulty, and Grady, and Assemblymen Murphy, Corrigan, Norton, Cullen, and Trainor. Senator McCarren of Brooklyn acted as toastmaster.

United States Senators Hill and Murphy sent regrets. The toast "The United States," to which Senator Hill was assigned, was responded to by Senator Henry J. Coggeshall. The other toasts and responses were: "The State of New-York," Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton; "The Day We Celebrate," the Right Rev. Bishop Burke; "Civil and Religious Liberty," Senator Cantor; "The Legislature," Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady; "The Ladies," Assemblyman John B. Stanchfield.

Colors for Irish Volunteers.

A concert and ball was given in Grand Central Palace, Forty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, last night, in honor of St. Patrick's Day. Two thousand persons were present. The event of the evening was the presentation of a stand of colors, including the American and Irish flags, to the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers. Speeches were made by Col. James Moran and Capt. M. T. Sharkey and Quartermaster R. J. Kennedy. A ball followed the presentation ceremonies.

College of Pharmacy Officers.

The annual meting of the College of Pharmacy was held last night in the hall at the college building, at Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard. The following officers were elected for the year: President—Edward Kemp; First Vice President—Charles S. Chandler; Second Vice President—John R. Caswell; Third Vice President—Gustavus Ramsperger; Treasurer—Herbert E. Robbin; Secretary—Alfred H. Meakim; Assistant Secretary—O. J. Griffin; Trustees—Clarence O. Bigelow, Samuel W. Fairchild, George Massey, Ernest Molwitz, Reuben R. Smith, Horatio M. Fraser, and Charles S. Erb. A handsome bronze statue was presented by the members of the college to the retiring President, Samuel W. Fairchild, who held that position six consecutive terms.

Fire in the Equitable Building.

Fire started just before 4 o'clock this morning in the janitor's closet on the sixth floor of the Equitable Building, and damage to the extent of $1,000 was done.

The closet was full of cleaning apparatus and oil and waste. There was considerable smoke. The house force was unable to get at the seat of the trouble, and sent a fire call from the special alarm box.

An engine at work on a fire in John Street responded, and the fire was soon extinguished.

MACHINE MAY BE FOILED

POLITICAL PURPOSES OF THE RAINES BILL MAY BE DEFEATED.

Assemblyman Sanger Holds that the Civil Service Commissioners May Place the "Confidential Agents" Under the Operation of the Civil Service Law—Roosevelt Mentioned for State Commissioner Under the New Excise Act.

ALBANY, March 17.—Col. William Cary Sanger, who represents one of the Oneida County districts in the Assembly, holds that the word "confidential," as applied to the special agents provided for by the Raines bill, does not necessarily exempt them from the operation of the civil service laws.

They may be put within the classified service, he holds, if the Civil Service Commissioners shall see fit to put them there.

This word "confidential" has been the chief reliance of the machine men. They inserted it in the bill to describe the officials who are to manipulate the liquor business for the purpose of evading the civil service examinations. So long as the sixty agents were "confidential" they might be selected from among the political workers without regard to merit or fitness. The word "confidential" was to make way for a return to the "spoils" system of appointments to public office. Col. Sanger said to-day:

I am unqualifiedly of the opinion that the so-called "confidential agents" under the Raines bill should be placed under the civil service regulations. If the civil service system cannot determine in a common sense and practical way what candidates for these positions possess the necessary merit and fitness, we might as well admit that the system and its administration are failures.

Entirely apart from the obligation of the Constitutional mandate that all appointments and promotions in the civil service of the State shall be for merit and fitness, it would be a political blunder of the gravest magnitude to have the enforcement of this important law in the hands of men who were even suspected of being the political agents of any man or party. If the competitive test were limited to the candidates' record for honesty, sobriety, and faithful work in the positions they had previously held, it would protect the State from the fear of having these men merely political agents. The power of the Commissioner of Excise to remove any one who had proved inefficient, coupled with the agents' liability to a fine of $500 for neglect of duty, would protect the Commissioner from having to retain men who did not come up to his standard of excellence.

The present exemption of confidential employes from the operation of the civil service laws is the result of the ruling adopted by the Civil Service Commission. It is, therefore, within the province of the commission to change its rules in this respect, and to bring the agents provided for by the Raines bill under the civil service rules. It is sincerely to be hoped that public sentiment will express itself so forcibly as to convince the Civil Service Commission—not of its wisdom, for that is manifest, but of the necessity for such a change. If this change were made thousands of citizens who now question the wisdom of the Raines bill would become its hearty supporters.

Any one who considers the likelihood that the present Civil Service Board will make a ruling including these "confidential" agents within its jurisdiction will doubtless remember that one of the Commissioners is George P. Lord, who, with a record of twenty-five years as a machine politician, was vouched for by Mr. Raines, who drew this bill. He hails from Mr. Raines's Senatorial district. When the Civil Service Reform Association protested against his appointment, Mr. Raines went to the Governor and pleaded for him.

The memorial prepared by the minority members of the State Assembly, asking Gov. Morton to return to that body the Raines Liquor Tax bill for a full, fair, and open consideration of the measure, was presented to the Governor to-day. It is as follows:

The undersigned members of the Assembly respectfully request the return to that body of Senate Bill No. 791, commonly known as the Raines bill, for the purpose of a fair and free consideration. The arbitrary and tyrannical methods resorted to in forcing the passage of said bill must be known to your Excellency. It came from the Senate March 11, was referred at once to the Excise Committee, and on the following day, without the committee having met, it was placed on the order of second and third reading and pressed upon the House for immediate adoption. To secure its passage on that day the ordinary rules of parliamentary procedure were violated, and we were denied that opportunity for unrestricted deliberation and amendment which a measure of such far-reaching importance to our constituents imperatively demanded. Without legal authority the Speaker ordered the doors of the Assembly Chamber to be locked, with the evident design of coercing a vote upon the bill, and both members and Senators were denied egress and ingress. In claiming that the House was not Constitutionally in session when the bill was alleged to have been passed, we beg to call your attention to Section 11, Article 3 of the State Constitution.

In order, therefore, that we may be granted the right to consider the Raines bill in open session, to discuss its various provisions freely and to offer such amendments as we deem necessary, we sincerely urge you to return the said measure with a recommendation for its reconsideration.

The memorial was signed by John B. Stanchfield, the minority leader, and the other Democratic members, and by Messrs. Springweiler and Peevers of Erie County.

Messrs. Kempner, Trainor, Finn, Davidson, and Green of New-York City, and Norton of Troy, were the committee which called on Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber and presented the memorial to the Governor in the large reception room. The Governor rose from his desk when the committee entered, and remained standing while Mr. Kempner, who acted as spokesman, said:

Governor, we come here as a committee representing the minority to present this memorial, asking that you return the Raines bill to the Assembly for a full and fair consideration. We feel that we are unable to do our duty by our constituents on account of the circumstances under which the bill was passed. We know that this request is unusual and unprecedented, as were the methods by which the bill was passed unusual and unprecedented. The minority members are serious in this request.

The committee then withdrew after being in the chamber less than two minutes. The Governor and the committee remained standing during Mr. Kempner's remarks, and when he finished the Governor simply bowed his head and resumed his attention to executive business, which had been interrupted by the committee's entrance.

Mayor Thacher of Albany received a telegram to-night from Mayor Jewett of Buffalo in which the latter announced his intention to personally represent his city at the hearing before Gov. Morton to-morrow in opposition to the Raines bill. Mayor Jewett had at first intended to have Assemblyman Smith act as Buffalo's representative.

MEDINA, N. Y., March 17.—A petition is being circulated here asking Gov. Morton to sign the Raines bill and to appoint Theodore Roosevelt as Commissioner.

MAYOR WURSTER OPPOSES THE BILL

Says Small Beer Saloons Have Done Much for Temperance.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn yesterday declared that he believed small beer saloons had done more in Brooklyn for temperance than anything else.

"I have written to that effect to Gov. Morton," he said, "as an argument against the Raines bill. I based this opinion upon the testimony of an old Police Captain, who had charge of a precinct for a great many years, and who stated that since beer saloons had so largely taken the place of liquor stores drunkenness had decreased 50 per cent. in his district.

"In the Sixth Precinct, which takes in the Sixteenth Ward and the German section of the city, where liquor stores are few, but beer saloons are many, the arrests for drunkenness are fewer than in any other precinct in the city. It is very seldom, the Police Commissioner tells me, that any one is arrested in that precinct on Sunday for drunkenness, which goes to show that beer saloons should be favored instead of liquor stores.

"I think it a bad thing to legislate against beer saloons as the Raines bill seems to do."

DENOUNCED THE RAINES BILL.

Hell Gate Republican Club Adopted Radical Resolutions.

The Hell Gate Republican Club in the Thirtieth Assembly District yesterday adopted unanimously the following:

Whereas, The liquor tax bill known as the Raines bill was passed by both branches of the State Legislature under circumstances which are entirely at variance with Republican principles; and,

Whereas, It is unjust, vicious, and discriminating in its entirety, un-American, and is entirely a misrepresentation of the Republican Party's principles and calculated to destroy the Republican Party in this State;

Therefore, Be it resolved that we, the members of the Hell Gate Republican Club, denounce the Raines liquor tax bill as a measure calculated to deprive the poorer class of people of privileges they are fully entitled to, and favor the whisky ring as against other honest industries, depriving the workingman, who, through his honest labor and industry has a small capital earned by honest toil, from entering into a business to better his condition in life; and be it further

Resolved, That we call on all Republicans to enter their most solemn protest to Gov. Morton against this most pernicious, un-American measure, to ask him to veto it; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gov. Morton, signed by the officers of this club.

Cleanse

Your blood now by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best Spring medicine. It thoroughly expels all taints of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and Humors, and vitalizes and enriches the blood. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. $1.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

Byzantium.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Byzantium, to use that which has been the ordinary name with all Greek writers from Herodotus down to Paspates in our own day, is one of the oldest cities of Europe—historically speaking, if we neglect mere prehistoric legend, little younger than Athens or Rome. Like them, Byzantium appears to have been founded on a prehistoric fort. Hardly any of the ancient towns of Italy and Southern Europe can show so authentic and venerable a record. There is no reason to doubt that Byzantium has been a historic city for some 2,530 years. During the whole of that period, with no real break in her life, it has been the scene of events recorded in the annals of mankind; it has been fought for and held by men famous in world history; it has played a substantive part in the drama of civilization. So singular a sequence of historic interest can hardly be claimed for any city in Europe, except for Rome herself.

For nearly a thousand years before it became the capital of an empire, Byzantium was a Greek city of much importance, the prize of contending nations, and with striking prescience even then chosen out by philosophic historians for its commanding position and immense capabilities. After the lapse of nearly a thousand years, Byzantium became Constantinople, the centre of the Roman Empire. Since then it has been the capital city of an empire for exactly 1,564 years—and that in a manner, and for a period such as no other imperial city has been in the annals of civilized man. There is no actual break; although, for the dynasty of the Palaeologi, from the Latin Empire down to the capture by the Ottomans, the empire outside the capital has a shrunken and almost phantom dominion. But it is yet true, that for 1,564 years Constantinople has ever been, and still is, the sole regular residence of Emperors and Sultans, the sole and continuous centre of civil and military administration, the supreme court of law and justice, and the official centre of the imperial religion.

Ascending Prices for Singers.

From Chambers's Journal.

The gradual rise in the payments made to singers has more than kept pace with the prices paid to composers. A look through the Treasurer's accounts of the old Sacred Harmonic Society would confirm this statement in a very certain and interesting way. For example, at the Christmas performance of "The Messiah," in December, 1853, Miss Birch was paid 8 guineas; Mme. Sainton-Dolby, 8 guineas; Mr. and Mrs. Lockey together, 16 guineas, and Mr. Weiss, the composer of "The Village Blacksmith," 6 guineas. At the performance of "Israel in Egypt," in the same year, Mr. Sims Reeves took 15 guineas; Carl Formes, 10 guineas, and Mme. Sainton-Dolby, 8 guineas. Nine years afterward, in December, 1862, for singing "The Messiah," Mme. Rudersdorff was paid 10 guineas; Mr. Henry Haigh, 8 guineas, while Mme. Sainton-Dolby's terms had risen to 10 guineas.

It need hardly be said that concert vocalists now in full demand would laugh at such fees. Some years ago, when Mr. Toole was returning thanks to an audience in the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, he referred to the circumstance that he and Sims Reeves and Henry Irving had all at an early stage of their careers sought professional honors in the Scottish capital. The salaries of the three friends, according to Mr. Toole, were then: The singer, 30s.; the comedian, 40s; the tragedian, 50s. each per week. "Of course," added Mr. Toole, "we get more now."

A TIMELY WARNING TO THE PUBLIC.

Mrs. Lowell Approves The Times's Views on Lodging Homeless Men.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I am glad to see your editorial on "Lodging Homeless Men" in this morning's paper, for your warning is timely and is needed by many of the public, if not by the Commissioners of public charities.

All that you say of the great danger of providing "a comfortable night's lodging for men who find themselves in this city without anywhere to lay their heads," and of the probability that such provision "may do more harm than good," is entirely true. There is no question that 50,000 "homeless" men could be and would be drawn to this city if even the most miserable provision were made to lodge and feed them; and there is also no question that to make such provision would be one of the most cruel things that could be done for these men themselves, as well as one of the most mischievous for the city.

The plan contemplated in the establishment of the "City Lodging House for Homeless Men" is, however, very different from this. The object of the experiment was to collect in one place all the lodgers who had formerly been received at the police lodging rooms, to subject them to a thorough and searching inquiry, and, as a result of such inquiry, to dispose permanently every day of the lodgers of the previous night.

Good authorities tell me that of the 350 men now sleeping at the foot of Twenty-sixth Street from 200 to 300 are vagrants under the law; that is, they are men really "homeless," for whom the only proper provision is the workhouse, established by the city for this very class. Why, if (as is proved by the fact of their continuing to lodge in a city lodging-house) these men have no homes and no work, should they not be committed to that institution, where at least they would be fed, clothed, and made to work?

The persons who applied to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the appropriation of $10,000 to try the experiment of this "City Lodging House for Homeless Men" laid the main stress upon the necessity of employing a strong investigating force, stating their belief that "if thorough inquiries can be made concerning all lodgers received, it would soon result in diminishing their numbers in a very remarkable manner, for such an inquiry would make it possible to commit the vagrants to the workhouse, to return to their homes all persons not belonging in this city, and to refer to private charitable institutions all who can be permanently helped and rescued from the degradation of their homeless condition.

The cause of the present trouble is that lodgers have been received at the Twenty-sixth Street dock during the whole Winter, while the investigating officers have been appointed only within the week. They are, therefore, not yet personally acquainted with the habitual lodgers and cannot testify to the fact that they are vagrants, which, in a very short time they will be able to do, and thus cause their commitment to the workhouse. After that there will be only a small number, comparatively, to be dealt with each day.

A sad commentary on the class of men who are doing the city's snow-clearing work, is found in the news columns of THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning, where an account is given of the application of a large number of Mr. Tate's snow shovelers for lodging in East Twenty-sixth Street. Thus, what the city saves in its Street Cleaning Department, it spends in its Charities Department, and its work, instead of being done by men with rent to pay and families to support, is done by homeless paupers.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.
120 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, March 16, 1896.

REACHING AFTER SPOILS

ATTEMPT TO DEPRIVE MAYORS OF THEIR POWERS BY LEGISLATION.

The Albany Police Bill Followed by One Applying to Utica—The Bill for Better Lighting of Elevated Trains Passed—The Good Roads Bill's Effectiveness Killed—The State Asked to Pay for the Lexow Trials.

ALBANY, March 17.—Since the Assembly passed the Albany Police bill a raid has been instituted by the political bosses in other cities of the State to secure by legislative action what the people have refused to give them by their votes. There are a number of cities which have Democratic Mayors just at present, and it is in these that the Legislature is asked to transfer the control of and the responsibility for portions of the City Government from the Mayors to the Common Councils.

The police force in these cities is drawn into politics, and the control of this branch of the administration is the stakes in some very pretty legislative battles here. Political bosses who have been robbed of their power by the popular vote are attempting to secure it by legislation. "Boss" Barnes of Albany set the example, and when the Assembly passed the bill remodeling the police force in this city, legislating out of office the present Board of Police Commissioners, and giving some of his tools the appointing power, other bosses thought what was a good thing for Barnes would be a good thing for them.

"Boss" Wheeler and "Boss" Hackett of Utica, the latter the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, were among the first to follow the example of "Boss" Barnes. They have a bill, which is pending, to remodel the Police Commission of their city. It was introduced by Assemblyman Graves of Oneida County last week. Mr. Graves does not live in Utica nor represent that city here, but as the Utica member, Mr. Embly, is a Democrat, and as this is a Republican scheme, they dare not trust it to him; so they secured outside talent to stand sponsor for the bill.

The bill proposes to legislate out of office the present Police Commissioners, who were appointed by the Mayor, and provides that within thirty days the Common Council of Utica shall appoint their successors. The minority members and the majority members of the Council are each to select two members of the board. This method of appointment is to be followed in filling vacancies and in selecting subsequent Boards of Police Commissioners. It robs the executive head of the city of any share of the responsibility and puts it directly into the hands of the politicians. A similar bill introduced by Mr. Graves relates to the Fire Department, providing that the Common Council shall select Fire Commissioners in the same way.

Mr. Embly, who represents the City of Utica in the Assembly, two months ago introduced a bill with reference to the Police Department in his city, providing that the present board, which is responsible to the Mayor, might make appointments and prescribe rules and regulations for the government of the force. This bill was reported from the committee and was on the calendar for to-day. On motion of Mr. Austin, instead of being put on its final passage, it was referred back to the Committee on Cities. This is pretty good indication that the Assembly proposes to kill his bill and adopt the system provided in Mr. Graves's bill.

In Syracuse and Rochester there is essentially the same condition of things that exists in Utica and Albany. Democratic Mayors were elected in each of those cities last year, and if this trick of transferring the power from the Mayor to the politicians works in Albany and Utica, it is said it will be tried in the other cities.

The Albany bill, which has inspired this raid, is still pending. If Gov. Morton shall sign it, it will be great encouragement for the "bosses" in the other cities. The comparison is often made between this and the Buffalo Police bill, which Lieut. Gov. Sheehan engineered through some years ago. The Buffalo bill is generally put down as the beginning of the end of Sheehan rule. These Republican measures are said to be even more rank violation of the home rule principle than was the Sheehan bill. The Albany bill had but one or two dissenting votes among the Republicans, and that was regarded to give ample notice to other cities that if they want some of the same thing all that is necessary is for them to step up and ask for it.

GOOD ROADS BILL FAILS.

Its Usefulness Destroyed by Exempting Many Counties.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Higbie bill abolishing the labor system in highway taxation was scarcely recognizable after the Senate had had it under discussion for a time to-day.

Members from the farming districts fought it on the ground that their constituents were usually "short" on cash and "long" on time and desired to continue to "work out" their road taxes.

Ellsworth, Coggeshall, Daley, Humphrey, Brown, Malby, Stranahan, Sheppard, Mullin, and others, secured amendments exempting their districts from the operations of the bill, and Senator Sullivan tried to have the Bowery exempted.

Senators Higbie, Wray, Wilcox, and Lexow made a good fight for the measure, showing that 5 cents in cash would do more in building good roads than $5 in labor, as ordinarily expended on road work. They called attention to the fact that Gov. Morton, in his annual message, had favored good roads.

When twenty-eight counties had been exempted, the bill was favorably reported. The supplemental bill providing that there be one Commissioner of Highways instead of three in towns was taken up, and the work of making exemptions began. Then the bill was laid aside.

It is easy to see that even if the bill should pass the Senate as amended and the former members of the House should follow the example set, when the bill becomes a law it would apply to no considerable portion of the State. It is evident that good roads legislation of any value is out of the question at this session.

THE LEXOW EXPENSES.

New-York Authorities Ask the State to Bear Them.

ALBANY, March 17.—Assemblyman James M. E. O'Grady, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, has received a communication from Corporation Counsel Scott of New-York City, asking that an item of $57,511 be placed in the annual supply bill to reimburse the Police Department and District Attorney's office of New-York City for expenses in prosecuting officials of the New-York City police force, as the result of the Lexow police investigation. The Corporation Counsel contends that the State, and not the city, should stand this expense.

Controller Fitch of New-York City wrote to Corporation Counsel Scott as follows:

Section 6 of Article XI. of the State Constitution provides that "The expense which shall be incurred by any county in investigating or prosecuting any charge of bribery or attempting to bribe any person holding office under the laws of the State within such county, or of receiving bribes by any such person in said county, shall be a charge against the State."

A detailed statement of the expenses is appended to the letter. It shows moneys paid to detectives, attorneys, stenographers, and others, among them Mrs. Thurow. It includes one item of $5,040 to F. L. Wellman, for a purpose not specified.

Chairman O'Grady stated that he was not satisfied that these items of expense are a proper charge against the State. Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark, who represents Mr. Scott at Albany, will appear before the Assembly Ways and Means Committee to-morrow, and endeavor to show the liability of the State for these expenses.

THE ASPHALT BILL.

Arguments for and Against the Exclusion of Foreign Paving Materials.

ALBANY, March 17.—Assemblyman Leonard, ex-Assemblyman Niles of New-York, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York City, before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon discussed the bill introduced by Mr. Leonard, prohibiting cities of the State from using foreign asphalt, wood, or other pavement in streets, except for the purposes of repair.

Assemblyman Leonard said American asphalt was preferable to the foreign substance, and was, in fact, 30 per cent. higher quality in its test. The passage of the bill would mean the development of American labor. Mr. Leonard refused to accept an amendment exempting wood pavements, because he thought that American woods were superior to those of foreign countries.

The bill, Mr. Niles said, would have a tendency to create a monopoly. The various cities of the State now secured asphalt from Bermuda and the West Indies, at a cheaper price, and, he thought, of better quality than the United States could furnish. It would be unreasonable to pass the bill at present, as the cities were not prepared to tell what amount of injury it would cause. It was serious legislation, and was entirely unconstitutional, for the constitution did not allow a State to pass a law against importation of foreign products.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York opposed the bill. The Commissioners of Public Works of New-York and Brooklyn opposed the bill because of the uncertainty of the American production, which had not been sufficiently tried.

The hearing was postponed until March 26.

ELEVATED CARS MUST BE LIGHTED.

The Anti-Kerosene Bill Probably Will Soon Reach the Governor.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Assembly this morning went on record against the kerosene oil lamps which have been casting shadows in the elevated trains in New-York City. With only three votes against it, Mr. Andrews's bill was passed. It provides that the company must substitute gas or electricity for lighting purposes.

The company is allowed three years in which to make the change in all its cars; 40 per cent. are to be fitted with the new illuminant within a year, 40 per cent. more in the second year, and the others in the third year.

Mr. Butts opposed the bill because, he said, he was afraid if the elevated company was required to pay out so much money as the change would make necessary, it would be impossible for the company to make a proposed extension of the road up to Fordham.

Mr. Finn, who represents the First New-York District, made a speech, in which he said the principal users of the elevated cars among his constituents were the young people, who often found them convenient when they were going to picnics. He said he rather thought they preferred the cars should be dimly lighted.

A bill similar to the one which passed the Assembly this morning was introduced by Mr. Coggeshall in the Senate, and is now in the hands of the Committee on Railroads. It is said it will be reported as soon as Chairman Raines shall return. When that is done the Assembly bill will be substituted for it, and the measure is likely to go to the Governor within a week.

The Elevator Bill Not Reported.

ALBANY, March 17.—An attempt was made in the Senate Finance Committee today to have the Grady Canal Grain Elevator bill reported favorably, but the attempt failed. The three Democratic members of the committee—Senators Cantor, Guy, and Koehler—and Senators Harrison and Higbie, (Reps.,) voted for the bill, and the other Republican Senator against it. The bill provides for the establishment of State grain elevators at New-York City and Buffalo.

Notes at the Capitol.

—Senator Pavey's bill prohibiting charges for storage by pawnbrokers and loan associations has been favorably reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Senator Foley has introduced a bill providing that any pawnbroker who shall accept a pledge from any minor under eighteen years of age shall forfeit $10 to the parent of such minor, and in addition shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of $50, or imprisoned for not more than six months, or both.

—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has adopted a report upon the contests of John Lewis Childs for the seat of Senator Theodore Koehler (Dem.) of Long Island City, and that of James Taylor for the seat of Senator McNulty (Dem.,) of Brooklyn. The committee awards the seats to the sitting members.

—The Senate Cities Committee has agreed to report favorably Senator Wray's bill prohibiting interference with Brooklyn streets unless a permit from the Department of City Works is obtained; and Senator Wiemann's, providing generally for street improvements in Brooklyn.

—Senator Guy has introduced a bill authorizing the construction of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and the enlargement of the entrance at East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street.

—The Austin bill for special criminal juries in counties of 500,000 population has been amended in the House by making the appointment of Jury Commissioners discretionary.

—A bill empowering the New-York Aldermen to permit newspaper booths and fruit stands on sidewalks has been introduced by Senator Foley.

—The Senate has passed Senator Foley's bill providing that actions for libel, &c., must be begun within two years after the act complained of.

—Bills prohibiting railroads on Patchen Avenue, Howard Avenue, and Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, have passed the House.

—Senator Ahearn has introduced a bill fixing jurors' fees at $2 per day and mileage.

—The Zurn bill for widening Newtown Creek has been passed by the House.

The Gold in Matabeleland.

From The National Review.

In the month of May, 1894, work was commenced in pegging reefs and farm areas, and it was speedily discovered that very large isolated districts of auriferous country existed all over the land, in all of which a vast amount of work had been done by the ancients. These old workings, though in some ways advantageous, were not without their disadvantages. The pegging off of the auriferous areas, in consequence of the certain indications shown by old workings, was in the hand, extremely rapid. No prospecting, in the first place, was necessary—the natives, on payment of small sums, eagerly disclosed the existence of the old holes, and thus, up to September 1894, 21,783 claims had been pegged, representing over 650 miles of continuous reef. In those districts depopulated by Lobengula, and elsewhere, little by little fresh workings were discovered, until, at the present moment, some 1,600 miles of reef, mostly connected with old workings, have been pegged out. One of the drawbacks attending this pegging on the old works of the ancients was that the auriferous lodes had been worked by them to an average depth of 45 feet, and in the course of the centuries which have elapsed since that time, the earth and mullock had gradually silted in, until the lodes they worked on were buried to an average depth of at least 30 feet, and thus, until the shafts were sunk, no fair estimate could be formed of the reef left. The mullock, (débris,) however, left by the ancients around these old holes conclusively proved that very rich lodes must have been worked in former times, for the assay of the smaller pebbles gave returns of from 6 pwt. to 2½ oz. of gold to the ton.

The results obtained in sinking these shafts were found to exceed the anticipations of even the most sanguine, the reefs being in many cases both strong and very rich, and the probable reason which prevented the ancients working to a greater depth became more apparent. The difficulties which stopped them when at work on rich stone appear to have been inability to treat hard rock, intrusion of water, refractory ore, and the difficulty (to them) of working to a depth without explosives.

Capt. George A. Drew Retired.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—By direction of the President, Capt. George A. Drew, Third Cavalry, United States Army, has been placed on the retired list on account of a disability.

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FIGHT ENDED, NO CHOICE

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE FAILS TO ELECT A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

The Contest Brought to a Close by the Final Adjournment of the Legislative Body—Only Two Votes Cast on the Last Ballot—The Joint Session Dissolved "Everlastingly, Eternally, and Forever"—What "Jack" Chinn Thinks About It.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 17.—The Kentucky Legislature has adjourned without electing a successor to United States Senator Blackburn. The last ballot was taken at noon to-day, and, like the fifty ballots that had preceded it, it was fruitless.

The troops which had been called out by Gov. Bradley were guarding the State House and its approaches when the Legislature assembled this morning. Excepting the candidates for the Senatorship and a few women, nobody had been allowed to enter the State House except members and officers of the Legislature, newspaper men, and State officials.

The joint session began promptly at noon. The Senators and newspaper men filed into the House hall. The lobbies were filled with ladies and State officials. While the crowd was gathering, a good-humored group had to be rapped to order for singing the doxology.

The preliminary roll call found Dunlap, the Republican to whom the House had awarded Kaufman's seat, not present, and no Democrats answered to their names. The Chair announced that sixty-six had answered to their names, but that a ballot would be taken to see if seventy, a quorum, were present and voting.

The ballot began. Not a man, Republican or Democrat, answered to his name during the call of the Senate roll. Mr. Burnam asked for a call of the Senate absentees, but got no second. There were no votes in the House until Burnam's name was called, and he voted for Boyle. Garrett also voted for Boyle. No other persons answered, and the ballot resulted: Boyle, 2.

Mr. Howard moved that the session be dissolved "everlastingly, eternally, and forever."

His motion was carried with a wild yell. A member started up the Doxology, and the crowd in the lobby joined in.

Senator Blackburn sat in the Senate cloakroom, and he and his friends professed satisfaction at having prevented the election of a Republican Senator. Senator Blackburn professes to be extremely happy over the outcome of the Senatorial contest, but it is hard to see how he can be happy as he professes to be.

The silver Democrats, whose candidate he was, certainly are chagrined, while the sound-money Democrats are contented at the thought that they have prevented the election of a free-coinage Senator.

In respect to general legislation the session has been a failure. One of the lamentable things is that the Legislature has failed to pass the revenue bills. The urgent necessity for the passage of revenue bills appears from the fact that the present floating indebtedness of Kentucky is $880,000, and that the estimated indebtedness by next June will be $1,500,000.

St. John Boyle, the Republican candidate for Senator, is a disappointed man. He expected to be elected, and did not abandon hope until the last ballot had been taken.

St. John Boyle, the Republican candidate, did not look happy. He has been badly disappointed.

There were no disturbances to-day, and the soldiers who were guarding the Capitol seemed to feel that their presence under arms was a huge joke.

Report has it that "Jack" Chinn and Col. Gaither of the Second Regiment were within an ace of having a personal encounter, but nothing happened beyond the passage of a few sharp words. The story runs that when Gaither and Chinn met on the street Gaither said:

"Good morning, Jack."

To this salutation Chinn replied with a request that Gaither should refrain from addressing him when they should meet. Gaither made an angry response, and Chinn, it is said, reached for his pistol, and Gaither reached for his. Gen. Hardin jumped between the men and persuaded them to drop the affair where it was.

Chinn is extremely indignant at the Governor for calling out the troops, and some of his ill feeling he vents against the officers who have been in command of the troops. He gave expression to his feelings toward the Governor in a letter published this morning in a local paper. In his statement dated yesterday he says:

To my mind there is nothing in the situation here to cause any man to fear to discharge any duty he owes to himself, his family, or his State. There will be no election of a United States Senator at this session of the General Assembly, which dissolves to-morrow.

The public press has held me up as a scarecrow before the Republicans without just cause. I came here and have remained here of my own motion because of my admiration and friendship for the Hon. J. C. S. Blackburn, and have used my feeble influence, first to re-elect him, and, when all hope of that was gone, to prevent the election of any Republican.

My private opinion of the action of William O. Bradley in ordering the militia of the State here is that he was not actuated by any pure motive, but the idea was born of a coward soul.

I regret that a Governor of Kentucky, my native State, has given to the world the supremest evidence of cowardice ever yet exhibited by any Kentuckian of high or low degree.

In the House this morning Mr. Barnett offered a resolution indorsing the Governor. Some one moved the previous question. The Speaker put it, and in a minute the House presented the wildest scene of the session. The previous question was ordered by a vote of 50 to 45. Then the resolution was adopted by a party vote.

In the Senate the report of the special committee to investigate into Gov. Brad

DECISIVE PLATT VICTORY

REGULAR REPUBLICANS MAY CHOOSE ALL THE CITY DELEGATES.

Gen. Collis, However, Says He Is Confident of Being Elected—Gen. Howard Carroll Condemns Efforts to Secure McKinley Supporters in This State—Cornelius N. Bliss Does Not Know Whether He Will Be Chosen.

It was generally conceded yesterday by politicians in this city that the first clash of arms between the Platt-Morton and the McKinley forces resulted in a sweeping and decisive victory for the former.

It was claimed, however, that a majority of anti-Platt men had been elected delegates to the Fifteenth Congressional District Convention. Commissioner of Public Works Collis said yesterday that he claimed the victory and could prove that he was entitled to it.

"The corrected returns," he declared, "which came in at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, give me a majority of 154 in the Congressional district."

The question will be settled at the meeting to-night. General Collis said he felt confident of being elected a delegate to St. Louis and that he would vote for Gov. Morton.

Delegates who will vote for Gen. Howard Carroll were elected in the Twelfth Congressional District. Particular interest attaches to his views, as the Twelfth District was formerly represented in Congress by Gov. Morton. It is expected that Gen. Carroll will be the Governor's personal representative in the National Convention.

Gen. Carroll yesterday said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I am naturally gratified at the result, although I deplore the fact that it may appear to the rest of the country that there are factional differences among the Republicans in the Empire State.

"I yield to no one in my respect and esteem for Cornelius N. Bliss, but in all my experience, and I have been pretty well mixed up with such questions during most of my life, I have never discovered that it was possible for any political organization to be continued without a chief engineer.

"It was with this view that I gladly consented to be a candidate of the regular Republican organization of the Twelfth Congressional District.

"I have no second choice among the candidates who have been named for the Presidency, and it has never been intimated to me that Mr. Platt, the legitimate leader of the regular Republican organization of this State, had a second choice. I am for Levi P. Morton and will continue to be for him and to work for him with earnestness and with all the experience which participation in every National Convention since 1876 may have given me. Morton is my candidate. I have no other, and I do not expect to have any other, because I believe that he will be nominated."

Regarding the statement that Mark Hanna, the Ohio millionaire, or his agents, contemplated corrupting the New-York delegates in the interest of McKinley, Gen. Carroll said:

"I think it would be indecent for any of Gov. Morton's lieutenants to go into Ohio to buy delegates away from Gov. McKinley. I do not think it is any more decent for McKinley agents, whether authorized or otherwise, to attempt to seduce supporters of Gov. Morton in his State."

Edward Lauterbach smiled when he saw the reporter.

"Of course I am delighted with the result of last night's primaries," he said. "I am perfectly satisfied."

The fight between Thurlow Weed Barnes and Cornelius N. Bliss in the Twelfth District was especially hot. Friends of both sides claimed the victory. Mr. Bliss was noncommittal.

"I only know," he said, "that I cast my own vote. For further information I have to consult the newspapers."

The Thirty-third Assembly District was carried by Frank Raymond, who is not allied with either faction. His delegates may hold the balance of power in the Congressional District Convention to-night.

The sole subject of discussion last night in political circles was the primaries and their results.

Commissioners Collis and Wright insisted that they had carried the Fifteenth Congressional District against the Platt men. The figures they gave at the eleventh hour were 360 to 235, giving to them a majority of 125. The Platt men would give no figures.

"We have carried twenty-nine out of thirty-five Assembly districts," Edward Lauterbach declared, in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. The districts conceded to be lost were the First, Second, Thirteenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first.

At the McKinley meeting to be held in Cooper Union Monday evening the Saugerties Glee Club will sing. This club has sung in every Republican campaign since 1856.

The managers of the Trunk Line Passenger Committee have made a fare of one and one-third of the usual rate from any point on their line to New-York and return for all persons attending the Republican State Convention to be held here March 24.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS IN DOUBT.

Both Factions Claim a Majority of the Delegates.

Whether the Worth or the Willis faction won at the Republican primaries in Brooklyn Monday is still a matter of doubt and dispute. Each side claims to have elected its delegates in three of the five Congressional districts.

The Willis men are certain of the Second and Third Districts, and the Worth men of the Fourth and Sixth. The Fifth District, in which both Mayor Wurster and ex-Senator Jacob Worth live, is claimed by both factions.

"We have carried three of the five districts," ex-Senator Worth said yesterday, "and perhaps a fourth."

"The administration forces have won in four of the five districts, and perhaps in the fifth," City Works Commissioner Willis said. "We feel that the conventions will bear us out in this claim."

The Republican Congressional District Conventions to-morrow night will be of unusual interest, as upon their action will depend the factional complexion of the Kings County delegation to St. Louis. Both factions profess to be friendly to Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidential nomination, but each distrusts the other.

It was said yesterday that the Fifth District depended upon the action of the Twenty-first Ward, of which City Clerk Joseph Benjamin is the Republican leader. Benjamin is a Worth man. He claims to have gained sixty out of the ninety-seven election districts in the ward. He was beaten in his own election district.

Quarantine Commissioner Frederick Schweder of the same ward, carried his district by a majority of two. He will join the forces with Benjamin and do all he can to beat the administration.

Jesse Fuller, ex-Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who holds the balance of power in that ward, is working for Willis. He was in consultation with Mayor Wurster yesterday.

The second Congressional District, which is composed of the First, Second, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, and Twentieth Wards, will probably send as delegates to the St. Louis Convention City Works Commissioner Willis and his brother-in-law, William E. Phillips, but Mr. Phillips may give way for Civil Service Commissioner Jackson Wallace or William C. Wallace, who are also candidates. George H. Roberts, Jr., Chairman of the Republican County Committee, also wants to go to St. Louis.

There is a hot contest in the Third District among candidates for St. Louis. Park Commissioner Woodruff of the Twenty-second Ward, ex-Senator William H. Reynolds of the Ninth Ward, and Walter A. Atterbury of the Twenty-third Ward are anxious for the honors. Commissioner Woodruff is believed to be sure of the first place, but there will have to be a fight for the second.

The Fourth District was expected to send a Worth delegation to St. Louis, and the Worth men said yesterday they would certainly do so; but the Willis men say otherwise. Robert A. Sharkey, the Worth leader of the Twenty-fifth Ward, was defeated in his election district. In the Eighth Ward there was a quadrangular fight between the Willis, Hanbury, Cadmus, and McGinnis factions.

The administration was beaten in the Sixth District by the Worth men, led by City Controller Palmer and County Clerk Saffen.

Mayor Wurster was at the polls in his election district, but he denied yesterday that he did more than cast his ballot for the Willis ticket. He said his ward, the Nineteenth, elected sixty-four Willis delegates and ten Worth delegates to the District Convention. He would not say whether he was a candidate for the St. Louis Convention, but it is thought he may be sent there as a delegate.

WILL OF HENRY C. BOWEN.

The Independent Not to be Sold During the Life of His Wife—She and His Children to Have Its Income.

The will of Henry C. Bowen was filed for probate yesterday. It gives to his wife for life the use for residence, management, income, and rent of his eight lots, with residence and stable, at Clark and Willow Streets, Brooklyn, and the farm of 170 acres called Plaine Hill, at Woodstock, Conn., with all furniture, books, pictures, silver, household goods, horses, carriages, &c., at Willow Street, Brooklyn, and Plaine Hill and Roseland, Woodstock, Conn., and directs that after her death the same shall become part of his residuary estate.

He creates a trust fund of $30,000, the income of which is to be paid to his wife during her life, and provides, upon her death, that $15,000 of the principal be given to the Trustees of Roseland Park, Woodstock, Conn., and $15,000 to the Trustees of Woodstock Academy. He creates trust funds of $10,000 each to his three daughters, Mrs. George C. Holt, Mrs. Rufus B. Richardson, and Grace Aspinwall Bowen, the income of which is to be paid them for life, and at their death to their descendants, and he creates a trust fund for Henry E. Bowen and Herbert Wolcott Bowen, his sons.

He gives to the First Congregational Society of Woodstock a bequest of $1,500 for general purposes. To some of his house servants he gives small sums. He creates a trust fund of $5,000, to be given to the Selectmen of the town of Woodstock for grading, improving, regulating, and keeping in order the public roads, grounds, and commons at Woodstock. He creates a trust of $10,000 to the Trustees of Roseland Park for the general maintenance of the park.

He bequeaths to his children certain lands bought by him which join the premises called Roseland, in Woodstock, Conn., held by him in trust for them as heirs of his first wife, Lucy Tappen Bowen. He bequeaths certain pictures, jewels, &c., to each of his children and grandchildren. He provides that after the death of his wife there shall be erected in Roseland Park a building for the general uses and purposes of the park as a memorial to his deceased son, John Eliot Bowen.

He gives The Independent, a newspaper, and all the presses and plant connected with it, to his executors, in trust, with directions not to sell the same during the life of his wife, but with authority to organize a corporation if that course be deemed desirable. He directs the income from the newspaper property to be divided equally between his wife and children during the life of his wife, and that upon the death of his wife The Independent, his residence in Brooklyn, his farm called Plaine Hill, Woodstock, Conn., and all his residuary estate be divided between his children or their representatives in equal shares. He appoints his wife and his sons, Edward, Clarence, and Franklin, executors of the will and trustees of the trusts created by it.

CHEROKEE BILL DIES SMILING.

Hanged at Fort Smith, Ark., While His Mother Stands by His Side.

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 17.—At 2:15 P. M. to-day Crawford Goldsby, alias Cherokee Bill, was hanged. He was declared dead in ten minutes. The desperado showed no fear, and went to the trap the coolest man in the party. The execution was set for noon, but was postponed to allow the doomed man's sister to arrive here from Tallequah.

On the gallows in reply to the question if he had anything to say he answered: "No, I came here to die, not to talk." Turning he kissed his mother good bye, and with a smile on his face walked to his place on the trap. Father Pius said a prayer while the doomed man was being pinioned. Bill recognized friends inside the inclosure, and calling them by name bade them good bye. Bill was smiling when the cap was drawn over his head. The noose was adjusted, and at 2:13 Turnkey Eoff sprang the lever and threw the trap.

Bill got his wonderful nerve from his mother. She stood by him on the gallows without flinching or shedding a tear. She took the body to Fort Gibson at 3 o'clock.

Crawford Goldsby was the name conferred upon Cherokee Bill when he was born at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, Feb. 8, 1876. He was one of the few robbers who infested the Indian Territory during the reign of terror of 1894, and belonged to the Cook gang. He worked with Bill Cook on the ranch in the Creek Nation near Tulsa.

Cherokee Bill became an outlaw at the age of fourteen. He shot a man with whom he had quarreled, and from that time until his arrest he was on the scout, suspicious of every one except his mother and sister, and counting no friend so dear as his trusty rifle.

Bill's last robbery was the one which cost him his life. On Nov. 9 he and Verdigris Kid were robbing Lenapah when Ernest Melton looked out of his window to see what was the excitement outside. Bill saw him and sent a bullet through his brain. For this he was convicted on Feb. 27, 1895, and on April 15 was sentenced to be hanged on June 25. The sentence was stayed by an appeal to the Supreme Court, but the judgment of the lower court was confirmed, and he was again sentenced on Jan. 24, 1896.

One of the many murders charged to Bill was that of Agent Richards of Nowata. Bill strenously denied this charge.

On the afternoon of July 26 Cherokee Bill put all Fort Smith in an uproar. He had secured a pistol, and coming out of his cell as the prisoners were being locked in he shot and killed Larry Keating. He also fired several shots at Turnkey Eoff, and kept up a fusilade with the guards for half an hour. It was a bold plot of the prisoner to break jail, but it failed.

The Defenses of Constantinople.

From The Fortnightly Review.

It would be unwise in a civilian to express any opinion of his own on the very important problem of the degree in which modern appliances of war have deprived Constantinople of her peculiar powers of defense. We are told that, so far as the closing of the Bosphorus and the Hellespont extend, the resources of the artillerist and the submarine engineer have greatly increased their defensive capacity. Constantinople is, of course, no longer safe from an enemy posted on the heights, either above Pera, Scutari, or Eyub, and obviously her ancient lines of fortification are useless. But with first-class forts to protect both Scutari and Pera, and also the heights to the west of the city—which together might require some four complete corps d'armées—and with a first-class fleet in the Marmora, Constantinople would, even to-day, be far stronger for defense than any existing capital in Europe, perhaps stronger than any great city in the world.

The peculiar position of Byzantium was alike fitted for offense or for defense. It was essentially a maritime position, the full resources of which could only be used by a power strong at sea. If it issued northward, through its gate on the Bosphorus, it could send a fleet to any point of the Black Sea—a vast expanse of 172,000 square miles, having one of the greatest drainage areas in the world. Thus, in a few days, armies and munitions could be carried to the mouths either of the Danube, the Dnieper, or the Don, to the shores of the Crimea, or else eastward to the foot of the Caucasus, or to any point on the north coast of Asia Minor. If it issued south, through the Propontis and the Hellespont, a few days would carry its armies to the teeming shores of Bithynia, or to the rich coasts and islands of the Aegean Sea, or to Greece, or to any point on the western or the southern coast of Asia Minor. And a few days more would bring its fleets to the coast of Syria, or of Egypt, or to Italy, Spain, Africa, and the western Mediterranean. Thus, the largest army could be safely transported in a few days, so as to descend at will upon the vast plains of Southern Russia or into the heart of Central Asia, within a short march of the head waters of the Euphrates—or they might descend southward to the gates of Syria, near Issus, or else to the mouths of the Nile or to the islands and bays of Greece or Italy.

ONE JURYMAN OBTAINED

OPENING OF THE TRIAL OF EX-POLICE CAPTAIN DEVERY.

Many Talesmen Challenged in the Bribery and Extortion Case on the Ground of Lack of Intelligence—Some Had Not Followed the Lexow Inquiry and Others Had Formed Opinions as to Corruption in the Police Force.

The trial of ex-Police Captain William S. Devery, accused of bribery and extortion, was begun yesterday morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Smyth.

There was a large crowd of the Captain's friends in attendance, but the gloom cast by the adverse decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in ex-Inspector McLaughlin's case was easly perceptible.

The evidence against Devery is said to be similar to that against McLaughlin, and practically the same witnesses will appear. Col. E. C. James and A. I. Elkus represent the defense, and ex-Surrogate D. G. Rollins and Austen G. Fox are the prosecuting attorneys for the county.

The specific charge against Devery is that on May 30, 1894, he accepted $100 from Contractor Francis W. Seagrist, who was then at work on the American Surety Building, for neglecting to enforce the police regulations. The indictment was found on March 18, 1895.

The indictment was found when Devery was Captain of the Old Slip Police Station. He went from that command to the Eldridge Street Station, and while there was accused of conniving at the maintenance of disorderly houses. He was indicted by the Grand Jury, and was tried and dismissed by the Police Commissioners. He was acquitted in Oyer and Terminer on this indictment, and his reinstatement as Captain of police was ordered. The Police Commissioners reinstated him, and immediately suspended him pending the result of the present trial.

Devery appeared in court early. He sat beside Col. James, and now and then prompted him as to the questions to be asked of the talesmen under examination. No special panel had been called.

Mr. Rollins opened the proceedings by asking that the defendant be tried on the last count of the five included in the indictment. Col. James objected unless the first four counts were dismissed altogether. He said that it was illegal to try on one count and hold the other four for purposes of reference. The fifth count charges extortion, the others charge bribery.

Justice Smyth ruled against Col. James and allowed him an exception.

Louis Lublen a retired grocer of 245 East Twenty-eighth Street, was the first talesman to face the rigid examination and cross-examination as to his intelligence. He testified that he does not know Capt. Devery; that he never heard the charges against him discussed, and that if he had read of them in the newspapers he had forgotten them.

Mr. Rollins asked him several questions as to how he would regard the instructions of the Court if given in the language of certain hypothetical charges made, and the opposing lawyers had a tilt of five minutes' duration before the question was allowed. Then the talesman said he did not know, and he was promptly challenged for lack of intelligence.

This was the question which, in its various forms, was objected to:

Suppose the Court were to charge you that, in order to establish the hypothesis of guilt by circumstantial evidence, the existence of the facts tending to show guilt must be wholly incompatible with the innocence of the accused, would you understand what the Court meant by that charge?

The defense objected strongly to the challenge, but Justice Smyth held it legal and valid, although on cross-examination Mr. Lublen swore that he had lived in New-York forty years; had made a fortune in his business, and had sat on several other juries, and twice on murder trials in the last twelve years.

Anton J. Lehman, a manufacturer of canvas goods, at 281 Broome Street, was the next talesman. He had read about the indictment against Capt. Devery, but all that he had read had faded from his memory, except the fact of the indictment. He began life as a clerk in a chemical factory, saved some money, and bought a patent. He is now manager of the company he incorporated under that patent.

Mr. Fox, for the prosecution, challenged on the same grounds he challenged the last talesman—lack of intelligence—and the Court overruled the challenge.

The defense subjected Mr. Lehman to a rigid cross-examination, under which he said he would as soon believe a police officer as any other witness.

Assistant District Attorney John M. McIntyre, who is associated with Messrs. Rollins and Fox, suggested that accepted talesmen take their seats in the jury box before being sworn, and be subject to challenge until the hearing on the case opens. That method was adopted on the McLaughlin trial.

The defense objected and Justice Smyth sustained the objection, and Mr. Lehman was sworn as juryman No. 1.

Sheriff Tamsen sat on the bench beside Justice Smyth when court convened after recess.

Col. James moved to dismiss the indictment on the ground that the count on which the prosecution had elected to try the defendant did not in itself constitute a crime, and did not reflect on the defendant in his official capacity. Justice Smyth ruled against the motion, and counsel took exception.

In view of the probability that the case will take some time to try, by mutual consent of counsel Juryman Lehman was excused until to-morrow, to enable him to arrange at his place of business for some one to do his work.

Charles Hartman, an upholsterer of Eighty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, was the next talesman called for examination. He answered the usual routine of questions as to his lack of knowledge of the facts in the case, and to his non-acquaintance with Capt. Devery or any of his friends satisfactorily, and then succumbed to Counsellor Fox's "knock out" query, the same that had baffled Mr. Lublen. He was excused on the ground of lack of intelligence.

Samuel M. Rheinstrom, traveling salesman for a California wine house, shared the same fate. Jacob H. Studer was excused because he is a client of Mr. Fox.

John E. Griffin of 155 West Eighty-third Street came next. He belongs to no club and no political organization, and never did belong to any. Mr. Fox asked him if he had taken any interest in the Lexow investigation, and the talesman got in the answer "Yes" before Col. James could object. Then he fell under a series of questions, after saying that he did not believe that everything testified to before the Lexow committee was true. Counsel for the prosecution challenged him for lack of intelligence, and despite the objections of the defense the challenge was allowed, and the talesman was excused.

Acting District Attorney Vernon M. Davis came into court at this point and the lawyers for the prosecution and for the defense consulted together for about five minutes. Mr. Davis said they were considering the McLaughlin appeal.

Herman Lowenheim, a salesman, of 779 Broadway, does not know Capt. Devery or any other policemen. Asked if he had read in the newspapers the reports of the Lexow investigation, he said:

"I began some of them, but they did not interest me. I did not believe they could be true." He was challenged.

Frederick E. Meinke of 441 East Eighty-first Street, took his place in the chair. He was excused because of his lack of familiarity with the English language.

John A. Burke, a barber at 11 King Street, failed to answer any of the puzzling questions propounded, and Justice Smyth sustained the challenge to excuse him for lack of intelligence.

The defense objected to every challenge based on the inability to reply to the hypothetical questions, and the Justice, in overruling the objection, said:

"I am carrying out the letter of the law, but I am not certain that I could answer some of those questions myself."

Henry P. Chilton of 159 West Forty-fifth Street, a banker at 80 Broadway, passed successfully through the ordeal of the attack of the prosecution, but he yielded to the defense when, in answer to a question from Mr. Elkus, he said:

"I have formed an opinion regarding the almost universal corruption among the police, especially among the higher officials, but I know nothing of the facts in this case."

Then, in answer to the Court, he said:

"I have no bias against the prisoner, but I should require him to prove his innocence before I would acquit him."

"If the Court told you you must consider him innocent until he is proved guilty?" asked Justice Smyth.

"I would accept the ruling of the Court."

Cross-examined by Mr. Elkus, he reiterated his statement that he was prejudiced against the police, but not personally prejudiced against the defendant.

Mr. Chilton was excused on the defendant's challenge for bias.

Christopher Waite, artist, of 37 West Ninety-first Street, and Meyer Manheimer, real estate broker, of 237 West Thirty-fifth Street, were excused after the usual struggle with Mr. Fox's hypothetical questions.

Robert Sherlock, a saloon keeper at 87 Monroe Street, refused to say whether he kept his place open after legal hours, and was excused.

Moses Deckinger, a tailor, of 132 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, suffered from "lack of intelligence," and was excused on the challenge of the prosecution.

The prosecution tried hard to disqualify Jacob H. Westheimer of 242 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a leather merchant in business with his father, for "lack of intelligence," but Justice Smyth overruled the challenge and gave the opposing counsel until this morning to decide if he would make a juror satisfactory to both sides.

That ended the proceedings for the day, with a result of fifteen talesmen examined and one juryman accepted.

The trial will be continued to-day.

McLAUGHLIN WILL APPEAL.

The ex-Police Inspector Gives Notice to the Appellate Division.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay filed with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at noon yesterday the formal order of affirmation in the decision of the Supreme Court in the extortion case of ex-Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin.

After filing the order, Mr. Lindsay returned to the District Attorney's office, as nothing further could be done until the Appellate Division had accepted or modified the order.

If the order is approved there, Mr. Lindsay will cause a notice to be served on McLaughlin's bondsmen to produce the latter at the District Attorney's office so that he can be sent to Sing Sing Prison to begin his sentence of two years and six months' imprisonment.

Col. James, counsel for McLaughlin, filed with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon a notice that he intended to appeal from their decision.

PARADE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.

Reviewed by the Leading Village Officials.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 17.—A parade was held this afternoon in honor of St. Patrick, in which 1,000 men took part. The streets along the line of march were deep in slush, and some of the visiting delegations dropped out before the march was half over. The procession was reviewed at the Town Hall by Peter Doern and John Koellmer of the Board of Village Trustees, James Ross, Chief of the New-Rochelle Fire Department; James Merritt, Chief of the Port Chester Fire Patrol, and village officials of New-Rochelle.

The parade was instituted by the Ancient Order of Hibernians of New-Rochelle. Patrick Reynolds was Grand Marshal. Delegations were present from Yonkers, Tarrytown, Peekskill, Sing Sing, Port Chester, Mount Vernon, and other Westchester County towns.

Andrew Lang Tells a Tough Yarn.

From Longman's Magazine.

A Burman told Mr. Poole that he had been present at a somewhat similar ceremony. A love-philtre was wanted. The Burman and a conjurer, therefore, having collected some of the necessary ingredients, went to a tomb, where the conjurer described a circle round them on the ground. As in European magic, they were not to budge out of this circle, for fear of consequences. The magician did his rites, and slowly, like a vapor, out of the earthy covering of the grave rose the girl buried beneath, and sat on her own tomb, her thick hair falling over and hiding her face. "Grind!" cried the magician, throwing to her a mortar, a pestle, and some of his unholy materials. And, the black hair hiding all but her horrible eyes, the dead woman ground!

Now all this while the native looker-on was growing more and more nervous, and his condition affected the conjurer, who lost his head, and could not perform the converse rite and send the dead woman back into her sepulchre. Meanwhile she grew to a towering height, and so alarmed the onlooker that he broke the circle and fled, followed by the demoralized magician, with the dead woman at their heels. Luckily there was a house hard by, in which they found shelter, for ghosts, or at least this kind of ghost, cannot enter a house. Next night the magician, who had recovered his nerve, went back and laid the spectre.

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THE NEW-YORK HERALD, April 14, 1895:

"It is a triumph in the art of publication. . . . It is the **most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed.**"

THE CONGREGATIONALIST, Boston, April 18, 1895:

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THE INDEPENDENT, New-York, May 2, 1895:

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THE ECONOMIST, Chicago, April 4, 1895:

"The Standard Dictionary is a magnificent monument of modern-day scholarship and American pluck and enterprise. As it is **the latest**, so it may be pronounced **the best of all dictionaries.** It is a work of which every American may be proud."

THE NEW-ORLEANS TIMES-DEMOCRAT, April 12, 1895:

"The Snadard is **out and away the best dictionary** with which the public has yet been made acquainted. . . . The American people are certain to express in the most substantial fashion their appreciation of such splendid enterprise, diligence, and scholarship."

THE COMMERCIAL WEEKLY, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1895:

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THE WESTERN BREWER, Sept. 15, 1895:

"Though its popular rivals are on our table side by side with the Standard, the latter is used **fifty times to the others' once.** . . . It has the flavor of good materials, the aroma of fine workmanship, the body of solid learning, the satisfying gratification of perfection. . . . We feel that **one can hardly be too enthusiastic at its merits.**"

REMEMBER: Every one of these opinions was written while the Century Dictionary, Webster's International, and the widely advertised reprints of the old English "Encyclopaedic Dictionary" were in the field for comparison. No dictionary of the English language has been published since these opinions were written. It will be seen at once, therefore, that the Standard Dictionary is advisedly declared superior to all others. As The Standard, London, England, said, May 2, 1895:

"Comparisons are odious, but when a work of reference is concerned, they are inevitable. The Standard Dictionary, in its wealth of vocabulary, **leaves even the Century far behind;** and not only in comprehensiveness, but in exactitude of definition, its merits are unquestionable."

And President J. W. Bashford, of Ohio Wesleyan University, says:

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Comparison with Webster's International leads The California Christian Advocate, San Francisco, to say, April 3, 1895:

"To one who all his life long has been accustomed to turn with pleasure and confidence to Webster, it is hard to say, but the simple truth is that the Standard **leaves Webster far in the rear.**"

ENGLAND'S ADMIRATION.

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET (Gazette), London, July 27, 1895:

"To say that it is **perfect in form and scope** is not extravagance of praise, and to say that it the most valuable dictionary of the English language is but to repeat the obvious. **The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England.**"

THE LEEDS MERCURY, Leeds, June 12, 1895:

"We have no hesitation in stating that the Standard Dictionary is **the best and most complete dictionary** of the English language now in existence."

THE CHRISTIAN COMMONWEALTH, London, April 10, 1895:

"As regards accuracy, there can be **no doubt about its superiority.** It is perfection in itself." (also in another review): "In every respect it is a decided improvement on even such dictionaries as Webster's and the Century."

ENGINEERING, London, May 10, 1895:

"The Standard Dictionary is **beyond comparison the superior of all** its predecessors."

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL, Dublin, April 2, 1895:

"The magnificent Standard Dictionary is the latest, and everything considered **the greatest debt we owe to American lexicography.**"

THE SATURDAY REVIEW, London, May 18, 1895:

"The scheme and execution of the book are alike admirable." (also in another review): "In substantial merit we think the Standard Dictionary **decidedly preferable to the much-advertised Century.**"

THE IRISH TIMES, Dublin, April 11, 1894:

"From the publication of this new Standard Dictionary, America may date a new period of the country's history. . . . It is a monument of American learning, and industry, and artistic superiority, which will vastly enhance the respect which must universally be entertained for American energy, reality of purpose, and capacity. . . . We regard it as unique, and **a boast for the American nation,** and for its educationists, that the world will acknowledge to be just and well earned. We thank the scholars who have co-operated in producing it."

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DIED TOGETHER IN A HOTEL.

Robert E. Herman and Lizzie Grater Were Tired of Life.

A man and a woman were found dead in a room in the Menlo Hotel, at 101 West Twenty-eighth Street, at 8:30 o'clock last night. Near them was a revolver.

Each had been shot through the head, behind the right ear. To all appearances the man first shot the woman, and letters left by her indicated that she had agreed with him that they should die together.

The man was Robert E. Herman, thirty-two years old, who until a short time ago was employed as bartender in Schick's Hotel, at 316 Seventh Avenue, and the woman was Lizzie Grater, twenty years old, who was employed as a servant by Mrs. Kerr of 156 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

The couple entered the hotel about 11 o'clock Monday night, and appeared to be in excellent spirits. They were registered as Robert E. Herman and wife. They were not seen alive again after being assigned to a room.

No attempt was made to enter their room until last night, and then it was discovered that they were dead.

The police found in the room a number of letters in German, written by the woman, one of which was signed by the man. All the letters indicated that she had concluded to die with Herman, with whom it was said she had been living for some time. Most of the letters were addressed to the woman's mother and sister.

William Grater, brother of the girl, did not appear surprised when he learned that his sister was dead. He had not seen her for three or four weeks. At that time she told him she was tired of life. She then appeared moody and despondent. He said he did not know the man Herman.

"Count Rivire" Reported Arrested.

Police Captain O'Brien has received word from Richmond, Va., which leads him to believe that "Count Lucien Armande Rivire," has been arrested there. The "Count," if it be he, has many aliases, and is well known for the many charges that have been made against him for swindling all over this country. He is a noted confidence man of unlimited and peculiar abilities, and one for whom the police have been looking for some time. He has been South since the time of the Burden robbery, and has been representing himself as the nephew of Agent Forget of the French line of steamships. While coming to this country last year he robbed the Countess d'Ivry and other passengers on the steamship.

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NOT MUCH SNOW MOVED

TOO GREAT RELIANCE HAD BEEN PLACED ON PREDICTIONS OF RAIN.

Work Confined to Main Thoroughfares and Shopping and Theatre Districts—Traffic Impeded by Surface Car Lines Making Embankments Against the Sidewalks—Good Results Promised for To-day and To-morrow.

The elements broke faith with the Weather Bureau yesterday. Instead of the predicted cloudy weather, with rain or snow, the sun came out bright, and with his effulgent presence honored the day of Erin.

The Street Cleaning Department had reckoned without his Solar Sereneness. Commissioner Waring had confined the operations of Contractor Tate to Broadway, Wall Street, and the vicinity thereof. Later he included Fulton Street. Despite the fact that an army of men and a good supply of carts were at the disposal of the snow-removing contractor, his work was confined to this limited area, because of the abiding faith of the Street Cleaning Commissioner in the rain predictions of the weather forecaster.

The rain of Monday did not perform the services expected of it. After turning the streets into swamps of slush, it passed on, and a falling temperature made skating rinks of the sidewalks yesterday morning.

The rising sun drove the mercury up, and the gutters were turned into rivulets. The depressions at crossings became ponds, and life on the streets became miserable.

While the sun's rays did their snow-dispelling work in a systematic way, and contributed a clear atmosphere, as a counter irritant to the distressing conditions under foot, they did not perform the work which the rain had been counted upon to do, and Contractor Tate found himself with practically a day lost.

There was a clear passage along streets traversed by surface railroads, but unsightly banks of snow and mud lined the sides, where the snow had been thrown by the railroad sweepers. The snow had been left flat in the residence and tenement sections.

There was no remedy for the situation, however. The contractor had his brigade to work early, but it was considered of the first importance to clear the great thoroughfares running north and south, the crosstown streets leading to ferries, and the shopping and theatre districts. Sixteen hundred men and 1,200 carts were pressed into service.

Broadway above Park Place was in good shape; so was the vicinity of Wall Street, Park Row, Union Square, Madison Square, and lower Madison Avenue.

Whitehall Street was almost impassable, and in places along the Battery Park was flooded. Work was begun in the lower business portion by piling up snow, but teaming was difficult along the water front and intersecting streets. The same condition prevailed on the west side, along both river fronts, and in the wholesale dry goods district, where trucking was less incommoded by the snow than it would have been had it been heaped up and in the way of loading from the sidewalks. The snow had been piled up on Chambers Street, and was being removed as rapidly as possible.

To accommodate sleighing, Fifth Avenue was temporarily left untouched. The uptown side streets were left in similar condition. Work was begun on the Bowery, and it is the intention to extend it from there eastward to the river.

Contractor Tate said he was duly impressed, not only with the extent of the thickly populated area of the city, but also with the amount of snow that had fallen.

"It may not look as though we had done much," he said, "but we have. I figure that we have moved from 15,000 to 18,000 loads to-day. Had it been Sunday, we could have done better, partly because the streets would have been free from traffic, but more especially because we could have had more carts. We had 2,200 carts Sunday, as compared with 1,200 obtainable to-day."

Mr. Tate said that he expected to finish his work by Thursday night. The Street-Cleaning Department means to care for the rest itself. The rain of Monday, it was estimated, had saved the city about $60,000. The contractors' work will cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. Before Thursday night he will attempt to clean Sixth, Eighth, Lexington, and Madison Avenues and complete the removal of snow from the down-town sections in which it has been piled up. Fifth Avenue will also be cleared, as the thaw is making it impassable.

Street blockades were frequent yesterday. The narrowness of the clear passages along streets used by surface cars contributed to this, as did also the work of removing the snow, the carts having, of course, to stand while being loaded. Foot travel was fraught with special perplexity in

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Goddess of Truth—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Tannhauser—8:00.
AMERICAN—The Colleen Bawn—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Hamlet—8:00.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:00.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Romeo and Juliet—8:00. Matinée—2:00. Lecture on the Glories of India—11 A. M.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Magda—8:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Minstrel of Clare—8:00.
GARDEN—Marie Deloche—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Cruiskeen Lawn—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Marguerite; Rice's Excelsior, Jr.; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Excelsior, Jr.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Wang—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Night.
IRVING PLACE—Comtesse Guckl—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Sportsmen's Exposition; Concerts—2:00 to 11:00 P. M.
PALMER'S—The Hunchback—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The War of Wealth—8:00. Matinée—2:00.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1896.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	27	31	33
6 A. M.	25	30	31
9 A. M.	26	29	31
12 M.	33	33	35
4 P. M.	35	37	37
6 P. M.	35	37	37
9 P. M.	33	34	33
12 P. M.	31	33	32

Average temperature in Printing House Sqare yesterday.....33.63
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....32.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....30.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for twenty years.....36.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6. Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

AS GOVERNOR AND AS CANDIDATE.

Considering the character of the Raines bill, the manner in which it was passed, and the state of public sentiment with reference to it, we have little doubt that Gov. MORTON would withhold his approval if he should act according to his judgment and his conscience, with regard solely to the rights and interests of the people of the State. If he shall sign it, after the hearing to-day and after considering the objections presented in writing, the inference will be inevitable that it is in obedience to the dictation of PLATT, or at least in deference to his wishes, and such action can only be construed as an evidence of the Governor's reliance upon PLATT to further his ambition as a candidate for the Presidency. We do not believe that such compliance would promote the desired nomination, but on the contrary we are convinced that it would destroy Mr. MORTON'S "availability" as a candidate.

We are not sure that he would be considered an "available" candidate in any case, but we are certain that nothing so commends a public officer to popular confidence and support as his own assertion of ability, independence, and courage in the performance of his duty, and inflexible fidelity to his convictions, and nothing is so sure to reduce him to nothingness in the popular estimation as weak submission to the will of a party "boss." Whatever chance Gov. MORTON may have will be improved and not injured by a vigorous display of independence, but we fear that if he is capable of it now, he has already let the golden opportunity pass.

We do not know to what extent Gov. MORTON feels under obligation to Mr. PLATT, or to what extent he feels dependent upon him as a Presidential aspirant. We never thought PLATT "made him the candidate" for Governor two years ago, but have always believed he took him up because he saw that he was popular with his party and that the nomination was drifting to him, and then tried to appropriate the credit and the advantage. The extraordinary support he received was not due to PLATT, but came in spite of his "bossism." If the Governor on taking office had set out to make a record for himself by a display of large ability, vigorous independence, and devoted integrity in the service of the people of this State, he might have made himself a candidate for the Presidency, whether it suited PLATT or not. Perhaps the qualities are not in him. At all events, he did not pursue that course. Instead of making himself a candidate for a higher office by his record, he has seemed to depend upon PLATT and his machine methods for the advancement, if the advancement was to come.

Now he has been brought to a critical juncture where he must openly decide whom he will serve. Had he pursued the official course that leads to public confidence and popular support, he would have had no such choice to make. No measure like the Raines bill would ever have been placed before him, or if by any chance it had been submitted for his approval, he would have had no hesitation in disposing of it in terms that would have shriveled political parasites and excited popular enthusiasm. But now he must choose. If he signs the bill, PLATT may continue to juggle with his name and reputation, and will use his delegates in the National Convention to suit his own designs, but the chance of nomination will be infinitesimal, and defeat will involve humiliation on account of the subserviency with which it was bought. If he vetoes the bill, PLATT may or may not try to take the delegates of this State away from him, and he may or may not succeed if he tries. The Governor's chance of the actual nomination is more likely to be helped than hurt, and in any case he will rise in the estimation of his fellow-citizens, and have the consciousness of courageously performing a public duty. He will do himself justice as Governor, and he can thereby do himself no injustice as candidate.

"FRIENDLY TREATMENT" FOR SILVER.

Mr. CARLISLE may very well have felt some humiliation in writing a defense to the curious charge brought against him by Mr. CRISP of Georgia. The charge is so absurd and the defense required the Secretary of the Treasury to state facts of such primary and fundamental meaning that he was put in the situation of an educated man explaining that it is no unfriendly treatment of the letter "k" to spell "cat" with a "c."

What Mr. CRISP accused Mr. CARLISLE of was refusing to give silver for gold because he must "hold the silver to pay the silver certificates and Sherman notes," and then, when a Sherman note was presented, redeeming it "in gold and not in silver." "What mockery is this!" cries Mr. CRISP. "What sort of friendly treatment is accorded silver by this law and the practice that obtains at the Treasury of the United States?" Mr. CARLISLE replies that he never refused to pay out silver to any one who wished it or would take it, except during a short time in 1893, when he had no silver in the Treasury that was not explicitly set apart by law for other purposes. As for the payment of the Treasury notes in silver, "gold is paid if it is demanded, and if silver is demanded silver is paid." He adds: "During my administration the legal-tender gold and silver coins of the United States have been treated precisely alike, except that greater efforts have been made to keep silver coins in circulation than have been made to keep gold coins in circulation." Silver and silver certificates are received, as by law they must be, in payment of all dues to the Government, and "in no instance has the Government refused to pay silver coins or silver certificates in discharge of its obligations when the holders of the obligations demanded or requested such payment."

That is the precise trouble with Mr. CRISP and his friends. They pretend that they wish no discrimination against silver. What they really wish is discrimination in its favor. It is not enough that any one may have silver if he desires it. They insist that people shall be compelled to take silver when they want gold. If they could have their way, they would pass a law that would bring this about. They would coin all the silver brought to the mints into legal-tender silver dollars. Then the Treasury would promptly be drained of all its gold and could get no more, and the creditors of the Government would have to take silver or nothing. As they cannot get such a law, they try to nag the Treasury into as close an approach as possible to their ideal; that is, they would like it to pay silver where gold is wanted.

Of course, this would be a direct and flagrant violation of the law, and would instantly destroy that parity between the two metals which it is the declared duty of the Government to maintain. There is no reason to fear that Mr. CARLISLE, or any other Secretary of the Treasury for a long time to come, will betray his trust, violate his oath of office, and break the law in this way. It ought not to be necessary to explain why he will not do this to any one. Certainly it ought not to be necessary to explain it to a man in Mr. CRISP'S political rank. Mr. CARLISLE has, however, a patient nature, and he has set out the whole case very carefully. That may be of service in enlightening the minds of men who are liable to be misled by Mr. CRISP. On the ex-Speaker himself it will have no influence. "Though he were brayed in a mortar," he would not be changed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC PLAN.

The plan just put forth for the independent reorganization of the Northern Pacific system appears to be an assured success at the outset. It has the unqualified approval of a large majority of all of the vested interests affected, and it has the cash backing of an underwriting syndicate with $45,000,000, formed by J. P. MORGAN & Co. and the Deutsche Bank. Furthermore, it rests upon a basis of equitable treatment to all classes of security holders, with the fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount well within its demonstrated earning capacity. At no time in the past history of railroad financiering has a scheme of such magnitude been brought so near to actual realization prior to the date of its publication as has this one.

General business conditions will undoubtedly be benefited by this successful achievement of the Northern Pacific Reorganization Committee. For several years this great railroad property has been in a chaotic state financially. More recently it has been the victim of bitter internal dissensions, unstable management, and costly litigation. By persistent, patient, and skillful work on the part of a few men order has been brought out of the chaos, opposing interests have been united, and only a few legal formalities now remain to yield the entire property into the nurturing care of a new, independent, and well-equipped company.

The main features of the reorganization plan involve the abandonment of Chicago as the Eastern terminus and the limitation of the railway on the east by the Mississippi River and the great lakes; the ultimate union of main line, branches, and terminal properties through direct ownership by a single company; the reduction of the fixed annual charges to less than the minimum earnings under probable conditions, and ample provision for additional capital as may be required in a series of years for the development of the property. The Northern Pacific property comprises a railway system of 4,706 miles, a land grant of about 43,000,000 acres, and a variety of bonds, stocks, and accounts. This property is represented by fifty-four corporations, which have $380,000,000 of bonds and stocks now outstanding, of which $271,049,044, including defaulted interest to Dec. 31, 1896, are owned directly by the public.

A very strong point in the reorganization scheme is the radical reduction made in the annual fixed charges—a reduction practically amounting to 44½ per cent. At present the annual fixed charges amount to $10,905,690. Under the new plan the annual fixed charges will be $6,052,660. The average net income of the company for the past five years has been $7,801,645. Inasmuch as the earnings of the property are steadily increasing, it may be safely assumed that the reorganizers, in calculating the future fixed charges, have left a sufficient margin for emergencies.

Although the stockholders are called upon to raise $10,874,074 in cash in furtherance of the plan, it is evident that they acquiesce in the justice of the requirement, for nearly all of them, through their protective committee, have given the agreement their approval. Foreclosure proceedings under the second, third, and consolidated mortgages are now well advanced in the courts, and it is believed that the consummation of this reorganization scheme is not far distant.

"LANGUAGE" IN COURT.

The exclusion of a juror in the Devery case upon the ground of insufficient intelligence seems rather hard measure, considering what the test was. The question asked the talesman might very easily have puzzled, and would most certainly have pained, a competent professor of the English language. The question was: "Suppose the Court were to charge you that, in order to establish the hypothesis of guilt by circumstantial evidence, the existence of the fact tending to show guilt must be wholly incompatible with the innocence of the accused, would you understand what the Court meant by that charge?"

Justice SMYTH, who had allowed the question to be put before knowing what it was, made a very just comment upon it in saying to its propounder: "You must be sure, though, that the Court follows your meaning." In point of fact, a Judge who should charge a jury in that fashion would deserve not to be understood and to have the jury request him to charge that again and charge it slow. A question made purposely involved and obscure does not seem to be a fair test question within the meaning of the Appellate Division. Justice SMYTH himself, we are sure, would never address such confusing propositions to a jury. We must, however, chide him for falling into a very different fault. When it was proposed that peremptory challenges should be reserved until the box was filled, the learned Judge inquired: "What is the matter with an agreement between counsel on that question?" This particular piece of slang has had a wide currency, but we are not yet prepared to hear it from the judicial bench. It appears that consorting with members of the only political society to which he has ever belonged or will ever belong has impaired the purity of the learned Justice's diction, and that some objectionable Tammany locutions have "rubbed off" on him.

THE BELATED SNOWSTORM.

Since 1888 people have been prone to call every flurry of snow that occurs after the 1st of March the beginning of "another blizzard." The snowfall which is now dissipating was very far from being a blizzard, but it has nevertheless made a "record" of its own. It is, we believe, unprecedented that a St. Patrick's Day procession should be obstructed by snow or slush.

The Department of Street Cleaning has until this occasion been extremely fortunate in the matter of the removal of snow and ice. That process has been undertaken by nature without invoking the special appropriation, for every snowstorm but the last has turned into a rainstorm. Even with unlimited expenditure, no contrivance of art and man's device can equal a drenching rain as an expedient for the rapid removal of snow and ice. On Monday evening it seemed likely that the latest snowfall would go the way of its predecessors. But a sudden fall of the thermometer disappointed this expectation, and yesterday morning found the streets and sidewalks in a condition that was not only highly disagreeable, but positively dangerous. Scarcely any more trying condition could have confronted the department. The notion of removing all the snow that incumbered the streets of New-York seemed very chimerical.

There was the less need to attempt that tremendous task because it is very certain that snow which lies on the ground in the middle of March will not lie there long. It will have taken itself away before all of it could be removed by human power, even if the whole force at the command of the department were directed to this end. The efforts of the department yesterday were mainly confined to clearing the principal thoroughfares and the ferry streets, and these were clean within twenty-four hours after the snow had ceased to fall. This is a reversion to the old theory of the department and an apparent waiver of Col. WARING'S more ambitious intentions. The difference is that the more modest theory was actually reduced to practice, as it never had been before. The grumbling in which some unreasonable people have engaged against the department is in itself a tribute to its conduct, for it is certain that under any previous administration we should have been amazed at the promptitude and thoroughness with which the snow had been removed, so far as it was attempted to remove it. There can be no doubt that the principal thoroughfares should in any case be cleaned first, both because it is most necessary that they should be unobstructed and because the greater the traffic the more intolerable becomes the condition of the street. In a street of little traffic snow can be allowed to remain for some time, even in midwinter, without entailing any very grievous results, and at the vernal equinox it can very well be trusted to take care of itself.

THE MILITIA IN KENTUCKY.

The chivalrous habits of Kentucky lead the gallant Kentuckians to take the same view of the militia as is taken by the populace of Dublin of the police, who are locally known there as "interferers." It is the view of Dublin and apparently also of the statesmen of Kentucky that gentlemen should be allowed to settle their own difficulties in their own way, and that the makers of the law should especially be protected against interference by its minions. An ill-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of a Colonel to enforce his political opinions with the "gun" in his own hinder pocket is not to be infringed.

It appears to men of other manners that the action of the Governor was that of a prudent and conscientious magistrate, and certainly Gov. BRADLEY can point with pride to the absence of "difficulties" since the appearance of the militia. It is, of course, not demonstrable that there would have been difficulties if the militia had not appeared, but there is an extreme probability to that effect in the temper of the well-heeled legislators on both sides. But Gov. BRADLEY cannot escape personal responsibility for his act. Condemnatory resolutions of the Democrats he can endure, but we remark with interest that "Col. J. P. (JACK) CHINN" has declared that the notion of calling in the militia was "born of a coward soul," and further states that the Governor "has given to the world the supremest evidence of cowardice ever yet exhibited by any Kentuckian of high or low degree." Though the Governor be a Republican, he is yet a Kentuckian, and we may look forward with emotion, when his public duties are less absorbing, to a difficulty of the first order between him and Col. J. P. (JACK) CHINN.

NOT FAR TO GO.

The Republicans of Ohio in their recent convention demanded that the Nation should "return to the policy of protection," and we shall hear a great deal in the next few months about the desirability of this "return" to a protective policy which, it is assumed by Republican politicians, has been abandoned. A prominent Republican paper in the West recently asked its unfortunate readers to believe that even if the pending Dingley-McKinley bill should become a law, the tariff duties on a vast majority of articles would be only 15 per cent. of the old McKinley rates!

The truth is that the average rate under the present tariff, on dutiable goods actually imported, is 41.75 per cent., as against an annual average of 48.66 per cent. for the four years of the McKinley tariff. If 48.66 per cent. was "protection," is 41.75 per cent. "free trade"? Is the protective policy abandoned when the average rate of duty is reduced from 48.66 per cent. to 41.75 per cent., a rate very nearly equal to the average under the Republican tariff which preceded McKINLEY'S, and actually higher than the rate (41.61 in 1884) in one of the years of that tariff? Here are the official figures for the last five fiscal years:

	Dutiable Goods Imported.	Duties Paid on Same.	Average Rate of Duty, Per Cent.
1891.....	$466,455,173	$216,885,701	46.28
1892.....	355,526,741	174,124,270	48.71
1893.....	400,282,519	199,143,678	49.58
1894.....	257,645,703	129,558,892	50.06
1895.....	354,271,990	149,450,608	41.75

Some one may say that the imports of goods free of duty have been largely increased by the new tariff. This is not true. The official report shows that the value of the free imports was less in 1895 (when it was $376,890,100) than in any one of the four years immediately preceding. There are in the present tariff many duties so high that they are even prohibitory.

AN EXAMPLE IN BUFFALO.

The history of a group of cases of typhoid fever in Buffalo is instructive. These cases attracted the attention of the city's Health Department a few days ago. Six families are infected, and to all of them milk has been supplied by a dealer named STAUB. The fever is of a severe type, and two patients in these families have died of it. Investigation showed that the dairy from which the milk was obtained by STAUB was clean and in excellent sanitary condition. Milk is taken from it by three other dealers, and there are no cases of typhoid in the families which they serve. But a case was found in the house where STAUB lives and where the milk which he delivers is poured from cans into bottles. The history of many other milk epidemics of typhoid leaves no room for doubt as to the source of infection in this instance.

The record of the inquiry, which was made promptly and intelligently, shows that Buffalo has a good Health Department. The lesson afforded by all such experiences, however, is that the sources of the milk supply in every city should be subjected to sanitary inspection. No dealer should be permitted to deliver milk to consumers while there is a case of typhoid fever or any other highly infectious disease in his house, nor should milk be distributed from a dairy farm when there is a case of such disease on the premises. There is conclusive proof that thousands of cases of typhoid fever and hundreds of deaths due to that disease have been caused by the distribution of milk from farmhouses or other buildings where it had been exposed to infection with the germs of this malady.

Whenever one reads in the foreign dispatches an opinion of Sir CHARLES DILKE one finds his name followed by the phrase, "the acknowledged authority on foreign affairs," or its equivalent. Sir CHARLES DILKE'S information is not exclusive; he is not in the confidence of Cabinets; there is no reason why his information should be more impressive than that of any other well-informed reader of news of any country. Like others, he has prejudices. He predicts, like others, things that do not happen. He was "the acknowledged authority on foreign affairs" when he said that the French invasion of Madagascar would be a failure; he is "the acknowledged authority on foreign affairs" now that it is a triumph. The phrase follows his name like a Homeric epithet, like "pink fingers" after Aurora. The reason is that the English people accept anything provided it be agreed upon. When they appoint one man to a specialty it is a terrible affair to make them appoint another man afterward to the same office. By virtue of this tacit agreement, a man comes and says, "I want to be the acknowledged authority on foreign affairs," and the English people say, "Very well, you are"; but let not another person come and make the same claim. The English people do not like to be troubled twice for the same object. NESTOR ROQUEPLAN, when he was Director of the Opera in France, greeted every composer with enthusiasm. He listened to the poem, to the descriptions of scenes, to everything that the composer wished to sing at the piano with a composer's voice, which is always like that of a scalded cat. But when the composer confidently offered his work, the Director said: "I am sorry, but I cannot produce your work, for you are not M. MEYERBEER. The musician nowadays is MEYERBEER." NESTOR ROQUEPLAN, in this as in his dress, was an Anglomaniac.

At least one thing has been effected by Herr AHLWARDT'S visit to this country. It has revealed the existence here of an "Amerikanische Antisemitische Gedankenverknüpfung." It is well to know that the country is provided with a thing like this. The name, if stretched along the Hudson, would enable that river to cease blushing every time anybody refers to its lack of ruins and consequent inferiority in point of picturesqueness to the Rhine, while the syllables, separated and judiciously distributed up and down our coast, would serve very well as defenses until we had time to cast a lot of big cannon and build a lot of big forts. No one should deride the Amerikanische Antisemitische Gedankenverknüpfung simply because its officers live in Brooklyn. Rents are cheap there, and that is a matter to be considered in housing a title so massive.

Monday's snowstorm put the cable and electric traction systems to a severe test, as severe, perhaps, as they are likely to encounter in this neighborhood oftener than once in ten years or so. There were almost no delays on any of the lines, for the new sweepers, whether moved by cable or electricity, handled the rapidly falling snow with ease and effectiveness. Not only was communication kept up and public convenience served nearly as well as in pleasant weather, but we were in great measure spared the painful sight of exhausted horses struggling to haul loads far beyond their strength. The avoidance of the horrible cruelty from which, in the past, these animals suffered during and after every snowfall is not the least of the many benefits derived by the public from improved methods of transit.

PORTRAITS BY CHARTRAN.

Among the graduates of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris in 1877 none was more brilliant than the winner of the Prize of Rome, Theobald Chartran, by long odds the most clever, able, and dexterous of the pupils that year in the studio of Alexander Cabanel. And, with his good fortune in obtaining the greatest of all the student honors in the shape of a four-year course in the Eternal City, the young man at the same time received recognition from the jury of the Salon, being awarded a third medal for his "St. Saturnin Martyr."

Later came a portrait from Rome of the Pope, a small cabinet picture, very clever, full of character, worked out in great detail, and astonishing as a likeness of the great prelate. Chartran was born in 1849 at Besançon, France. He came directly from his native town to the Government art school at Paris, and after the four years at Rome he settled down to the regular life of a painter in the French capital. He has visited this country several times, and for the last six months has had a studio on Fifth Avenue, where he has been steadily occupied with many portrait commissions. He now shows some of the results of his labors in an exhibition at Knoedler's Gallery, 355 Fifth Avenue, corner of Thirty-fourth Street.

There are a baker's dozen of portraits, brilliant efforts, astonishing likenesses, all dexterous pieces of handiwork. One, of Roland Knoedler, the head of the house, is so absolute a counterpart of the well-known dealer as to be positively startling. The ease of pose, the well-known manner of the sitter, and his expression are all there with really marvelous fidelity. Sarah Bernhardt, in the character of Gismonda, has been portrayed to the life as well. This canvas shows the daintiest of workmanship, the delicacy of coloring, the feminine grace and charm of the great artiste being largely in evidence. The woman stands with a palm in hand, clad in gorgeous harmonies of silks and draperies of a diaphanous nature, her hair dressed with flowers and her face half smiling. The suppleness of her lithe figure and the action so much a part of this wonderful actress are well expressed, and as a background the canvas has been left in its original cream tint.

Mr. Carnegie has been put upon canvas, the picture being destined for the new library at Pittsburg, and there is a portrait as well of Judge Mellon, done for the Allegheny Bar Association. This is perhaps the most serious, as it is the most satisfactory, of M. Chartran's work here. The subject is a man of fine, strong intellectuality, with well-marked features, and the artist has searched for and been successful in finding great individuality. The work is sober, quiet, and refined. Another satisfactory portrait is that of Commander Santelli, the Commodore of the French Transatlantic Line. This is brushed in with much virility, and represents again a face of strength and manly force.

The rest of the collection is given over to portraits of women, wherein the subtle delicacies of youth or middle age seem to have no difficulties for this clever man. A small cabinet likeness of the artist's wife, done, it is quite evident, con amore, will attract attention, not alone for its convincing likeness, its ability, and the matter of technique, but as well from the point of view of a charming, fresh sentiment of refined womanhood with which the painter has invested the panel. Here, too, is a pleasant arrangement of color, a dexterous rendering of textures, and a quiet dignity, bespeaking a woman of birth and breeding, qualities not less convincing than attractions purely physical, with which the lady is well endowed.

There are others, of a daughter of Dr. F. R. Hyde, Mrs. Isaac Stern, Mrs. Ira Davenport, and Mrs. Harry Le Grand Cannon. Two children, one a daughter of H. G. Slone, the other a daughter of Granville Winthrop, have both much of the beauty of child life, being drawn with excessive care and painted in attractive pose, and there is in profile of a young girl—Miss Brandus—slight in detail, barely completed, but most suggestive in every way, and certainly none the less agreable for its sketchy character.

These complete the list, and the works may be seen for some days. They will doubtless attract much attention, and are sure to achieve instant popularity. Mr. Chartran himself lingers with us but a short time, returning to Paris in the late Spring, though it is probable, in view of his success here, his visits to our hospitable shores will continue.

Not a Sectarian.

From The London World.

A well-known lady, en route to the last drawing room, found herself hopelessly blocked in a line of carriages containing those unimportant people who had not the entrée, to which she herself was entitled. Much annoyed that the policeman on duty would not allow her to take the law into her own hands and break through the crowd of vehicles around her, she leaned out of the carriage window and said to him in somewhat imperious tones, "Perhaps you don't know that I am the wife of a Cabinet Minister?"

"If you were the wife of a Presbyterian minister," was the answer, "I couldn't let you pass!"

TH EODORE THOMAS. ONCE MORE

After Five Years of Absence the Famous Conductor Visits New-York and Brings the Chicago Orchestra.

Mr. Theodore Thomas, who five years ago shook the unappreciative dust of New-York from his shoes and fled to the open arms of Chicago, returned to the scene of his early labors last night to show us that he was still a power in music. Perhaps to-day we shall feel that he has renewed his youth, and shall sing:

Oh, young Lochinvar is come out of the West;
In all the wide border his band is the best.

At any rate, we shall be glad for some reasons that Mr. Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra have come hither. Their first concert, given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, aroused old-time enthusiasms and awakened a flood of memories. The musical season which saw the departure of Mr. Thomas from this city opened with dark portents. Auber's "Massaniello" was slowly tortured to death in Harlem by a band of mercenary minions. "Poor Jonathan" was produced at the Casino, and "Ship Ahoy" at the Standard. The Brooklyn Philharmonic Society had heart failure. Signor Campanini went about singing with a new and fearful voice, built for him by a surgeon—etherized, but not ethereal. Nahan Franko conducted orchestral concerts at Chickering Hall and produced Reinecke's suite, "From the Cradle to the Grave." Franz Rummel announced a series of historical piano recitals, and Paul Janko executed many standard compositions with his typewriter keyboard. At the Metropolitan Opera House "Asrael," "Diana of Solange," and "The Vassal of Szigeth" drove the stockholders to despair and Italian opera. It was a period of decadence, verfall, "decline, and fall off."

No wonder Mr. Thomas went away. Wotan, Fafner, Siegfried, Brünnhilde, Isolde, Tristan, and a lot of other imposing musical personages went with him. He made his last bow at the Philharmonic concert of April 11, 1891, when he was bidden goodbye with much applause, cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and flowers. The programme that night consisted of Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave" overture, Schumann's piano concerto, Tschaikowsky's "Hamlet" overture, and Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony. Adele aus der Ohe was the soloist. On Friday evening, April 24, 1891, a number of Mr. Thomas's admirers gave him a farewell dinner at Delmonico's. Then he departed to Chicago, where a body of public-spirited men had subscribed a fund for the foundation of a permanent orchestra.

What that orchestra has come to be after five years' training at the hands of the most experienced conductor in America was revealed to us last night. No solo performer appeared to distract attention from its powers, which were exhibited in a programme consisting of Beethoven's "Leonore" overture, No. 3; Tschaikowsky's sixth symphony, Dvorak's "Symphonic Variations," Chopin's polonaise in A flat, orchestrated by Mr. Thomas, and the vorspiel to "Die Meistersinger." Mr. Thomas was always a master of the art of programme-making, and it would be difficult to arrange a schedule of compositions better adapted to a complete publication of the ability of an orchestra. The intellectual digestion of the audience would have been less taxed by a shorter list. The polonaise might happily have been omitted. The work does not lend itself readily to orchestration—certainly not to such orchestration as Mr. Thomas's, which is noisy without being brilliant, and which treats the rhythm as if it were the beat of a triphammer.

The Chicago Orchestra is welcome. It is a well-trained organization of mediocrities. It is a living demonstration of the ability of Mr. Thomas as a conductor. There is certainly no other director in this country who could have made so good an exhibition with so ordinary an exhibit. Hector Berlioz used to say that the only instrument upon wsich he could play was the orchestra. Mr. Thomas plays upon the orchestra very well indeed, as every one knows. If he had a better orchestra, he would naturally make better music. But that would be another story.

To speak briefly and to the point, the Chicago Orchestra is deficient chiefly in unity. Its attack is generally uneven, except in those catchy staccato chords which almost every band plays successfully. It is in the inner details of melody that the unevenness of the orchestra is most evident. The result is a general roughness, a lack of polish, an absence of finesse in nuances. This shows itself most clearly in passages of sustained serenity of style, and it was the cause of the flatness of the performance of the "Leonore" overture, which certainly Mr. Thomas can read, if any living man can. A rough orchestra can never create an atmosphere of repose, and that atmosphere is absolutely necessary in most great works. On the other hand in agitated music, where emotion is expressed in a declamatory style, a rough, but intensely vigorous band makes an incisive effect. The Chicago Orchestra was heard at its best last night in the first movement of the Tschaikowsky symphony, which was played admirably, with power, breadth, and significance. Mr. Thomas's reading of it was masterly. The whole symphony went well, indeed, but the first movement was the summit of the concert. The Dvorak variations were performed very indifferently. There was neither precision nor polish in the playing of them. The "Meistersinger" vorspiel was played well, but not brilliantly. We are accustomed to hearing it given with greater buoyancy and enthusiasm.

The orchestra was probably heard at its best last night. To speak of its component parts in detail, is hardly necessary at this time. In a general way it may be said that the strings lack sonority, penetration and masculinity; the flutes are dull-toned; the oboes are of good quality but characterless style. Mr. Schreurs, the first clarionet, is, as he always was, a master; the first bassoon is good, but the others are rough; the horns are weak, tentative, and colorless; the trumpets and trombones, blatant and vulgar. Mr. Löwe still plays the tympani with fine skill. Yet this orchestra has been well drilled by Mr. Thomas. It knows just what he wishes, and he has a pretty just idea of its capacity. To the average lover of orchestral music, it will probably give a good deal of pleasure. To the critical hearer it suggests a question as to the reason why it is here. It is a pleasure to listen to Mr. Thomas's readings, and a delight to watch his quiet, steady conducting. But we have nothing to learn from this orchestra except that Chicago is getting good music fairly well played. No doubt that is unto the edification of Chicago.

PERSONALS.

—Mr. Augustus Birrell is one of the most untidy men in the House of Commons. He has a thorough contempt for purple and fine linen, and even for the black frock coat and immaculate trousers of the ordinary member of Parliament. He prefers a well-worn and ill-brushed tail coat, a wrinkled waistcoat, and a wandering necktie. Nevertheless the House would rather listen to, if not look at, him than even such a fashionable exquisite as Mr. Spencer. He is careful not to endanger his reputation as a delicate humorist by speaking too often, and he never talks merely for the sake of being funny. At times, indeed, he is an uncommonly serious person, particularly when he is addressing a Nonconformist audience on the iniquities of the Established Church.

—Signor Manuel Garcia, the eminent teacher of Jenny Lind, Catherine Hayes, and Mme. Marchesi, on the

LINARES DEFEATS MACEO

CUBAN INSURGENT LEADER NEAR CANDELARIA, PINAR DEL RIO.

Reformists Decide Not to Take Part in Election of Members to the Cortes Till the Provinces Are Pacified—Strength of the Rebel Army in Various Sections of the Island—Lead Is So Scarce that Telegraph Wire Is Used.

MADRID, March 17.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that Gen. Linares has defeated Maceo's force near Candelaria, a town in the eastern part of the Province of Pinar del Rio.

HAVANA, March 17.—It is reported that Antonio Maceo, the second in command of the rebel forces, is near Candelaria.

At the meeting of the Reformist Party here, it was decided to take no part in the election of members of the Cortes, it

Gen. Don Arsenio Linares.

being held impossible for the party to do so because of the disturbance caused by the war. This decision was telegraphed to Madrid.

Replies have been received from the leaders there commending the action of the party, declaring that the elections in Cuba will only be simulated, and advising that the Reformists only take part in elections when the provinces are pacified.

The present strength of the insurgent army is close to 43,000 men. Cubans themselves estimate the number of men in the field as high as 60,000 men, but even if unarmed camp followers, men in charge of provision trains, hospitals, and camps were counted it is doubtful if that number could be found actually in service. There are thousands of Cubans who would willingly cast their lot with the patriot army, but lack of arms and ammunition prevents.

The insurgent forces operate as a rule in zones or districts, and are organized on military lines. The columns of Gomez, Maceo, Lacret, and Banderas are, however, limited to no one province, but pass from one to another under direct orders of Gomez. The Commander in Chief is now in Matanzas, and the others have reinvaded Havana Province. The following is a statement of the strength and location of the forces of the principal Cuban leaders:

Maximo Gomez, in Matanzas	6,000
Antonio Maceo, Miro, Zayas, and others, in Havana	5,000
Serafin Sanchez, in Santa Clara	4,000
José Maceo, Rojas, Rodriquez, in Santiago	3,500
Lacret, in Havana	3,000
Quintin Banderas, in Havana	3,000
Masso, Alvarez, Castillo, Mestre, Nunez, in Havana	3,000
Delgado, Bermudez, Sanchez, and others, in Pinar del Rio	2,500
Aguirre, Diaz, Bernandez, Palacios, in Havana	2,500
Mayia Rodriguez, and others, in Camaguey	1,500
Reyes, Benitez, Vara, Wilson, Mendieta, in Santiago	1,000
Rafael Cardenos, in Matanzas	800
Verona, Ruporto, Sanchez, and others, in in Pinar del Rio	800
Oliva, and others, in Pinar del Rio	600
Clotilde Garcia, in Matanzas	600
Carillo, Joaquin Garcia, and others, in Santiago	600
Roloff, Pancho Perez, in Santa Clara	500
Mirabel, Ferrer, Veita, in Santa Clara	500
Bego, Sixto, Hoque, Palao, Sanchez, in Santa Clara	500
Cortuna, Vidal, Juan Bravo, in Santa Clara	400
Juan Toledo, El Inglesito, in Santa Clara	400
Matagas, in Matanzas	400
Pobau, Cebreco, Ruen, Planas, in Santiago	400
Borroto, Lencho, Sardinas, Eduardo Garcia, in Matanzas	400
Aulet, Morjen, Dimas Martinez, Sotelongo, in Matanzas	400
Villanneoa, Acosta, Aguller, and others, in Havana	300
Munoz, Chapotim, Socorro, Lino Perez, in Santa Clara	200
Total	42,800

The distribution according to provinces is: Havana, 16,800; Matanzas, 8,000; Santa Clara, 6,500; Santiago, 5,500; Pinar del Rio, 3,900; Camaguey, 1,500; total, 42,800. In addition to the above, there are innumerable local bands of from fifteen to fifty, or even one hundred. These do not form part of the fighting force, and should not be counted as part of the army. Their chief functions are to carry out the orders of Gomez prohibiting the grinding of cane, the movement of troops and supplies by rail, and the shipment of provisions to cities, and suppressing of "plateados," who rob, burn, and commit other crimes.

These small bands serve as recruiting agencies, and when they grow too large for local operation they are attached to one of the army columns. Of the army proper fully two-thirds are well mounted, and about half are well armed. The others are armed with shotguns, revolvers, or only with the machete. Some of Maceo's men have old style muzzle-loading guns, and lead is so scarce that telegraph wire chopped into short lengths is used for the charge.

Spanish surgeons have, on several occasions, reported soldiers wounded with bits of wire. The insurgents have a few pieces of mountain cannon, captured from government troops. There are perhaps a dozen of these guns which have been used with disastrous effect against the small wooden forts which the Spanish troops have erected at various points.

The Cuban "army of liberation" as it is called, has grown to its present size in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties.

From the beginning it has been outnumbered by the army of Spain in the ratio of never less than 4 to 1. It has escaped annihilation in many encounters when ammunition ran out. It has lived on forage, been almost constantly under fire, and is today a reckless, dare-devil army with but one idea in view, and that is to free Cuba.

THE HORSA'S OFFICERS SENTENCED.

Fined and Imprisoned for Conspiring to Aid Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Judge Butler, in the United States Circuit Court, this morning overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of the officers of the steamer Horsa, who were convicted of beginning a military expedition for the carrying of men and arms to Cuba to assist in the war against Spain, and passed sentence upon the prisoners.

The Captain, J. H. S. Wiborg, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and costs and to undergo an imprisonment of one year and four months in the Eastern Penitentiary. The mates, Jens P. Petersen and Hans Johansen, were sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs and to imprisonment for eight months each in the county prison.

Before pronouncing the sentences, Judge Butler addressed Capt. Ker and Charles L. Brown, counsel for the defendants, at some length. The Judge substantially said that he was unable to give the statute any other interpretation, and that he had found nothing of substance to justify the granting of a new trial. To put any other interpretation on the statute, the Judge said, would make it absolutely abortive or a delusion. To do so would make the statute appear as a false pretense on the part of Congress and a false pretense to discharge a National duty—it would make it a disgrace to the Nation. The evidence, the Judge declared, left no reasonable room for the escape of the defendants.

The Judge, continuing, said that no one could tell what his feelings were at this time and where his sympathies were, and that he felt glad that if he was putting a wrong construction on the meaning of the statute his error was open to correction by appeal to the Supreme Court. He gave it as his view that under the evidence it was shown that in this case there was an organization in this country, in which the defendants took part, to carry men and arms to Cuba to fight against Spain, with which country the United States was at peace. The expedition had been organized in New-York and Philadelphia, and it made no difference as to where the exact point was at which the men and arms were placed on the vessel.

The Captain and his two mates were told to stand up. They took their sentences coolly. In speaking to Capt. Wiborg, the Judge said that he was a foreigner, and as he came to the United States with the thought of being protected by its laws he should have known that he must obey them. For gain he had violated the law. It was not proposed to inflict a severe sentence, but the idea was to make it sufficiently heavy to deter others from committing like offenses.

To the mates the Judge said that he would deal with them with less severity, but it must be borne in mind that they were no weaklings. If they had protested against going on the voyage no one could have forced them to do so. After saying that he had no feelings of animosity against the men, further than he had against any one who transgressed the law, he named the punishment.

Subsequently the sentence of the two mates was changed to one year each, so as to enable them to go to the Eastern Penitentiary instead of to the county prison. This makes their offenses what the law terms as infamous, and gives a better status before the Supreme Court.

The case of all three of the defendants is to be taken to the Supreme Court upon a writ of error, and a special allocatur asked for to enable the defendants to be liberated upon bail, pending the argument before the Supreme Court.

MORGAN FINISHES HIS SPEECH.

Mills to Talk To-day in Favor of Intervening in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Morgan has concluded his speech in favor of the Cuban resolutions, and Senator Mills tomorrow will take the floor and advocate intervention by the United States Government. From remarks made by Mr. Mills in the last two days it will be strange if he shall not take more advanced ground than that occupied by Mr. Morgan or any other Senator who regards lightly the chances of a war with Spain growing out of the Cuban struggle.

Mr. Mills is of the opinion that the most feasible way of putting a stop to the carnival of blood on the island would be to send an army corps or two to Havana, backed up by the entire available American fleet. There would be some fighting, of course, but Mr. Mills has no doubt that the United States forces would be victorious, and apparently he is not worried about the attitude of Spain. The Texas Senator may modify his views somewhat in his public utterance to-morrow, but there is no doubt that the jingoes will be highly pleased with what he will say.

Mr. Morgan's concluding remarks this afternoon, which consumed four hours, were devoted to abuse of the Spanish Minister and to an elaboration of the statements of the Cuban representative in Washington, Mr. Quesada, concerning the methods of the Spaniards in Cuba. The attendance in the Senate Chamber while he was talking was very small. Much surprise was shown when he relinquished the floor after talking altogether only seven hours. The impression was general that he would require at least three days in which to make known his views.

Mr. Mills is likely to occupy the floor several hours, and when he shall conclude other Senators will be ready to talk. The supporters of the conference report are still in the dark as to the time of the final vote.

A REPUDIATION BY CANOVAS.

He Gave an Interview but No Authority to Use His Signature.

MADRID, March 17.—The representative of The United Press in this city having sent to Señor Canovas del Castillo a digest of the Prime Minister's statement printed in The New-York World of March 7 and circulated by the Chicago Associated Press, and a copy of the Prime Minister's so-called "authorization of publication," with the request to be informed if they were authentic, advising him at the same time that The New-York World claimed that the Prime Minister's statement as it appeared in The World was both "accurate and authentic," and that The World held the Prime Minister's "authorization for the said publication," the Secretary to Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo writes as follows:

"Señor Canovas never telegraphed to The World, nor authorized anybody to use his signature. Señor Canovas did not send the message quoted by you. Señor Canovas had an interview with a well-known correspondent of foreign papers, who, it seems, telegraphed it to The World. Señor Canovas did not read the dispatch before it was sent, but admits that the statements it contained were accurate with the exception of small errors easy to correct."

MOSQUITO UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Agreement of Britain and Nicaragua for More Claims for Damages.

GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, March 4.—The telegraph lines are cut and communication with the interior is only maintained with difficulty. Since the revolution broke out in Leon Feb. 24, when Francisco Baca "pronounced" against Zelaya and proclaimed himself Provisional President, with Gen. Ortega as Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces, reported to be 5,000 strong, we have heard of three engagements, in which Zelaya claims to have been victorious, but which were clearly indecisive.

In Bluefields business is utterly disorganized, according to reports received here. Gov. Reyes took the field March 1 for Zelaya with only 200 men, who were followed by 300 more from Rama, under Col. Luis Mena. Gov. Torres, the man who was removed on the demand of United States Minister Baker for conniving at the escape of Aguille, who murdered the American, Wilson, is in command of the Mosquito reserve, (now known as the Province of Zelaya.) Martial law prevails. Not more than five persons are allowed to assemble together. Torres's police permit no one to more than cross the street without a special passport, which costs 25 cents each time.

Mr. Seat, the United States Consular Agent, has his hands full protecting American rights. Nothing is heard from Minister Baker. Official proclamation is made in the Boletin de los Debates, the official journal, that a convention has been agreed upon between Lord Salisbury and the Salvadorean Minister in London, acting for Nicaragua, to "settle amicably the claims of divers British subjects for losses sustained by them on the Mosquito reserve."

It was supposed that with the payment of the $75,000 "smart money" to the British Consular Agent, Hatch, all further claims for damages had been dropped, but this seems not to be the case. The new convention retains the words which were regarded as reflecting on the United States in the original demand.

Article 1 provides for the appointment of the commission, "which is to consist of a representative of England, (well versed in Spanish,) a representative of Nicaragua, (who knows well the English language,) and a jurist not a citizen of any American State. This last shall be President of the commission." The commission is to meet at Bluefields as early as possible. Both Governments have ratified the convention.

FREED ITALIANS UNREPENTANT.

Many Socialists Greet Giuseppe de Felice, Bosco, and Barbato.

ROME, March 17.—An enthusiastic reception was given by the Socialists of Rome last evening to Deputy Giuseppe de Felice, Garibaldi Bosco, and Dr. Nicolo Barbato, the Socialist leaders who have been serving terms of imprisonment for participation in the Sicilian riots and were released by the operation of the King's recent proclamation of amnesty.

De Felice and his companions arrived here last evening and took a carriage at the station. An immense crowd of Socialists who were at the station awaiting their arrival cheered them repeatedly, and finally made a rush for the carriage, unhitched the horses, and dragged the vehicle containing the liberated leaders to their hotel, the crowd meanwhile cheering for Socialism and denouncing ex-Premier Crispi.

Signor de Felice made several speeches, in which he said that when he left the prison he was still more of a revolutionist than when he entered it. Signor Bosco said that it was his duty to return to Sicily and resume his work in the Socialist propaganda. He had come to Rome, he said, because he believed that Rome ought to be the headquarters of the Socialist Party.

EXAMINATION OF DR. JAMESON.

His Raid Was Planned Long Before the Appeal from Johannesburg.

LONDON, March 17.—The examination of Dr. Jameson and his fellow-officers in the Transvaal raid was resumed in the Bow Street Police Court this morning. As at the previous hearings, the courtroom was filled with members of the aristocracy, friends and admirers of the defendants.

Sir Robert T. Reid, M. P., Q. C., watched the proceedings, on behalf of the Transvaal Government. Associated with him was Sir George Lewis, who prepared the case for Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party against The London Times, before the Parnell Commission. Among the spectators were Lady Cranborne, Lady Reyleigh, and Mrs. Asquith, wife of the late Home Secretary.

Sergt. Ruck, who took part in the raid, was called to the witness box, and described the progress of the expedition into the Boer country.

Several troopers who took part in the fight with the Boers at Krugersdorp were called to the witness box, and narrated their experiences, the facts of which have already been published. The lawyers for the prosecution laid great stress upon admissions made by the witnesses that stores, relays of horses, arms, and ammunition awaited the Jameson expedition at various points on roads converging upon Nafeking, showing that the raid had long been planned, and was not due to the Johannesburg committee's letter, which was read after the expedition arrived at Krugersdorp.

Several witnesses testified on behalf of the Government that they had acted in the capacity of messengers. When they found that wires had been cut behind Jameson's party, so that they could not be communicated with, the witnesses were obliged to pursue the party on horseback. They overtook Jameson, and tried in vain to induce him to return. The hearing was adjourned for a week.

PORTE AND RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Armenian Patriarch Pressed to Accuse Himself and Then Resign.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 17.—Messrs. Wistar and Wood of the American Red Cross Society will start for Asia Minor March 19. They are provided with passports to Iskanderum, and intend going to Zeitoun.

The Porte desires that a Turkish official shall distribute the funds which are to be given to the impoverished Armenians, and if is probable that Miss Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Society, will consent to the presence of a Turkish official provided he is governed in his acts by her agents. It is expected that an irade based upon this condition will soon be issued. Most of the relief to be distributed will be in the shape of goods.

The Porte has demanded that the Armenian Patriarch write an autograph letter admitting himself blamable for the outbreaks in Armenia, and it is the intention of the Porte to print the letter, in the event of its being written, in a Red Book, the purpose of which will be to show that the statements contained in the British Blue Book on Armenia are false.

The Porte has also informed the Patriarch that his continuance in office will provoke further massacres. The Armenian Patriarch can resign only with the consent of the National Council, which the Sultan fears to call together.

A number of deputations called upon the Patriarch on Sunday and Monday and besought him to remain in office. The members of the mixed Council have threatened to resign if the Patriarch resigns. Russia is using strong pressure to force the Patriarch to do so.

Salisbury Refuses Government Aid.

LONDON, March 17.—In response to the proposal made to him by the Armenian Relief Committee, that a national fund, under the auspices of the Government, be started for the assistance of the suffering Armenians, Lord Salisbury says that the relief of distress in foreign countries has invariably emanated from private liberality or local authority. He adds that he is of the opinion that no advantage would accrue from Government intervention.

Launch of Cruiser Dido a Failure.

LONDON, March 17.—An attempt was made to-day to launch the cruiser Dido, a vessel of 5,600 tons, which was built on the Clyde. The vessel stuck at the foot of the ways, where she still remains, half in the water and half on land. She has a bad list to port.

Miscellaneous Foreign Reports.

—Mr. Balfour having said in the House of Commons that Spain would, doubtless, conform with the ideas of the Treaty of Paris, and not fit out privateers to prey on American commerce if war were declared, a journal of Madrid objects. The Heraldo calls upon the Spanish Government to disclaim Balfour's confidence.

—The British Ambassador has sent to the Venezuelan Ambassador, at Washington, a copy of the Venezuelan Blue Book. The Venezuelan Boundary Commission is not recognized by Britain, but it has six copies of the Blue Book, which were sent by Mr. Bayard.

—Joseph Chamberlain said in the House of Commons that since the Government had decided to take control of the military police in South Africa, Henry Labouchere should have no objection to the South Africa Chartered Company.

—Three Spanish cruisers are watching the coast from Sand Key Light to Cape Florida, and the revenue marine officials are unusually active at Washington. The Bermuda and the Commodore are suspected of carrying Cuban filibusters, led by Calixto Garcia.

—Henry Seton-Karr said, in the House of Commons, that the State-aided crofter colonizing scheme in the western part of the Dominion of Canada had not yet been successful. The Government, however, is not discouraged.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stanley S. Harvey, who lost their lives by the explosion on the Congo River of the steamer Matadi, were missionaries of the American Advent Mission Society. Mr. Harvey was thirty years of age.

—Walter Long replied to a question in the House of Commons that the exclusion of Canadian cattle could not be postponed until remonstrances of the Dominion Parliament came.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Constant W. Wadsworth of Peekskill, N. Y., died suddenly Monday night from a stroke of apoplexy. He had been at his store all day, and did not complain of feeling ill. He was a member of the Board of Trade and a prominent business man. He was also a Freemason and high in the order. He was born in New-Lebanon, N. Y., sixty-two years ago, and had lived in Peekskill for thirty years.

—William Cochran Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., died in a retreat at Waverly, Mass., yesterday. He was forty-three years old and a son of Stephen Sanford. He was a member of S. S. Sanford & Sons, owners of carpet works, of Amsterdam. He leaves one brother, ex-Congressman John Sanford. He was a member of several New-York clubs.

—Amanda Quinlan, widow of James E. Quinlan, author of the "Sullivan County History" and former proprietor of The Republican Watchman, died in Monticello, N. Y., yesterday. She was seventy-five years old. Dr. Edward F. Quinlan, medical examiner of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, New-York City, is a son.

—The Rev. Prof. Emil Hering of the German Lutheran Theological Seminary of Chicago, died yesterday of pneumonia. He was seventy-two years old. Professor Hering went to Chicago from New-York six months ago. Twenty years ago he was connected with the Court at Berlin, and once preached a sermon before Queen Victoria.

—Barrie W. Cotter, who, during the war served as a Sergeant Major and Adjutant, with rank as First Lieutenant in the Thirteenth New-York Artillery, died in Charlestown, Mass., yesterday. He was fifty-nine years old.

—The Rev. Jonathan De Voll, pastor of the Friends' Church at Clark's Corners, Saratoga County, N. Y., for more than forty years, died Monday. He was seventy-nine years old.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—12:50 A. M.—231 West Street; Peter Donohue's liquor store; damage, $100.

—6:50 A. M.—261 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; Bridget O'Brien; damage, $100.

—9:30 A. M.—521 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; James Rown; damage, $10.

—12:15 P. M.—76 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; blacksmith; damage trifling.

—1:40 P. M.—464 West Twenty-sixth Street; Samuel Goldstein, barber's shop; damage, $50.

—3:45 P. M.—114 East Thirty-ninth Street; chimney; no damage.

—4:40 P. M.—261 East Thirty-first Street; Joseph Jones, tailor; damage, $225.

—6:35 P. M.—340 West Forty-ninth Street; Thomas O'Connor, tenement; damage, $50.

—6:30 P. M.—344 West Forty-fifth Street; Margaret Hoffman, tenement; damage, $75.

—8:45 P. M.—115 East Fourth Street; Max Fresch, tenement; damage, $15.

—8:55 P. M.—27 Monroe Street; Davis Bernstein, shop; damage, $5.

THE OHIO MAN'S BOODLE

WAR BETWEEN McKINLEY'S MANAGERS AND MR. CHANDLER.

Grosvenor Sneers at Those Who Object to "Fat-Frying," and the New-Hampshire Senator Sneers at the Man for Whom the "Fat-Frying" Is Being Done—Nasty Fight in the Republican Party over the Presidency.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Candor promises to be one of the characteristics of the Republican campaign for a Presidential nomination. Senator Chandler's free and frank criticism of the effort of McKinley to levy on the friends for whom he did so much in 1890 has been met by an equally outspoken reply from Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, the confident, courageous, and adroit manager for McKinley, who is conducting the fight for the Ohio man right under the eyes of Speaker Reed. The McKinley men want delegates, and if they can find any Republicans whom they consider indebted to McKinley for favors in the tariff of 1890 they will collect the indebtedness to the last delegate. But Gen. Grosvenor's argument will not be palatable to those persons who have accepted an idealized estimate of McKinley. Grosvenor's answer to Chandler's smart attack is made on a low moral plane. It may be, he suggests, that McKinley is "working his pull" with the "fat-fryers," but if he is, that is what the "fat-fryers" are for.

Grosvenor does not admit that he knows there has been money spent to get delegates for McKinley, but he thinks that Chandler ought to have had full proof of such facts before making his statements. Grosvenor says that in all campaigns money must be spent to interest people in candidates.

"But now," he says, "coming to treat the matter seriously for a moment, is there any man in the United States old enough to vote and intelligent enough to form an opinion as to whom he wants to vote for, who does not know that in a political campaign for the Presidency there must be some expenditure of money, and when the candidate has no money of his own it is not a crime, I trow, to permit his friends to pay their own expenses in the necessary work of his campaign. Why not be honest and ingenuous? When a man begins to play the hypocrite the people understand it perfectly.

"There are necessary expenses incident to a political campaign for the nomination for President that must be paid. Take the current campaign. How much money has been expended for buttons and pictures and literature for the several candidates? And yet I rejoice to say that there is but one in all the galaxy of candidates, splendid Americans, highly fitted for the Presidential office, as they are, who has money enough to pay just those simple expenses alone without seriously embarrassing himself and his family.

"How mawkish, childish, babyish, absurd, and contemptible to create capital against an honest man because somebody has perchance offered to aid his friends in the prosecution of a great National canvass. It may be that the contribution of money to a Presidential campaign is a deleterious development in this country, but the development of insincerity and contemptible hypocrisy and miserable Phariseism is a development far worse for the future of American politics than the other."

Gen. Grosvenor sneers at the attempt to keep McKinley out of New-York or Pennsylvania. No man, he insists, has a right to put up a sign in any State, "No hunting or fishing allowed on these grounds." He thinks that it would be bad policy for Mr. McKinley to go to Maine to seek votes, or for Mr. Morton to look for votes in Ohio. But if the Congressional districts in Ohio or in Maine choose to support candidates from any other States they have an unquestioned right to do so. Gen. Grosvenor pointedly objects to remarks of Chandler about the incompetency of McKinley to manage his own business affairs successfully. He rather pathetically requests that such comments may cease.

But Senator Chandler has not stopped. He has answered Grosvenor. He has repeated some things and added more.

"I was very cautious in speaking about McKinley," he said in an interview to-day, "but it certainly does seem to me that he is in the hands of unscrupulous managers. They say that this year the Republicans can elect a yellow dog if we nominate one. At the same time, look at the situation. If McKinley is nominated, we shall have to meet the charge that we fried the fat out of the manufacturers in the last campaign, that he fried the fat out of them again to secure his nomination, that he is continuing to fry the fat to buy his election, and as a result, he will pay his political debts with a high-tariff bill framed solely in the interests of the manufacturers.

"With such charges as these to meet on the stump, the campaign on the part of the Republicans will be defensive instead of offensive."

And now comes a sort of menace that McKinley's failure and the subsequent effort to put him on his feet by a popular subscription will be gone into to show just how it was that he was enabled to recover. His bankruptcy, the subscription programme, the list of subscribers, their connection with the "fat-frying" Tariff bill of 1890, may be made subjects of investigation by Republicans, and the investigation will be very interesting to Democrats, as it ought to be much more successful than it could be if conducted by men not so familiar as Democrats are with the beneficiaries of the McKinley bill. Some members of the Senate are reported as having been on the McKinley subscription list. An opponent of McKinley is quoted as saying, in regard to the talk about how McKinley was lifted out of bankruptcy:

"It would be a good thing to have the country know just to whom he is under obligations for financial assistance. It seems to me that a man who has been a failure in his own affairs would not make a success as President, but, waiving this question, it would be a good idea to find out who have purchased their entree to the White House by helping the man they are now booming for the Presidency."

Representative Aldrich of Illinois, who has been provoked by the attempt of the McKinley men to discourage all other candidates by making a whoop and a yawp for McKinley with the intention of giving the impression that the tide is all one way, has analyzed some of the reports of elections of delegates, and finds that they are subject to criticism that makes out a somewhat different result. The World and The Tribune, he points out, do not agree. The World finds a lot of States that have elected "solid" McKinley delegations, but in those States The Tribune shows that sometimes the majority has been chosen against McKinley.

Mr. Aldrich begins to fear that the McKinley men will not permit the friends of other candidates to go to the convention. The attempt to make a stampede for McKinley will not, he says, work with the country. He thinks that the most correct list of the delegates thus far elected will give McKinley about 70 out of a few more than 200.

CONNECTICUT AGAINST McKINLEY.

Delegation to St. Louis Will Probably Contain Several Friends of Reed.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17.—The Republican State Central Committee will meet here Wednesday night, March 25. School Fund Commissioner Herbert E. Benton has held the Chairmanship of the committee for the past six years. It is understood he will retire this Spring from the Chairmanship of the State Committee. The matter of the succession will not be adjusted until the meeting of the State Convention to elect delegates to St. Louis. That will be held at New-Haven the last of April or the first week in May. At the present time ex-Speaker Allan W. Paige of Bridgeport is the man most talked of as Mr. Benton's successor. His selection will be favored by Samuel Fessenden of Stamford, Connecticut member of the National Republican Committee and a pronounced candidate for Senator O. H. Platt's place in the United States Senate. The first step in the Senatorial contest, that is to play so important a part in Connecticut politics this year, will be this election of Mr. Benton's successor. The State Central Committee meeting will let some light on the Presidential question. One thing will be shown, that no set of men can commit the State to McKinley. Not since the war has Connecticut sent an instructed delegation to a Republican National Convention.

Already the candidates for delegates to the St. Louis Convention are pressing to the front. Ex-Gov. Morgan G. Bulkeley will head the delegation. George Sikes of Rockville, the home of Congressman E. Stevens Henry, and ex-Congressman John R. Buck of this city are in line for places in the delegation. United States District Attorney George P. McLean, whose four years' term of office under the Government will expire the last of this month, can secure a place in the delegation if he desires it.

Arthur H. Brewer of Norwich is booked for delegate from the Third Congressional District. John Addison Porter, editor of The Hartford Post, who belongs in that district, will enter the State Convention as a candidate for Governor. Two years ago he turned his strength over to Gov. Coffin in the convention and carried the nomination for him. Mr. Porter will not be a factional candidate of the young Republicans of the State against the old leaders, and he will not be committed to either side in the factional fight that has already taken shape between Pesenden and Platt for the United States Senatorship.

In the Second, Senator John M. Douglas of Middletown, who reached the State Senate last year without so much as an expression of congratulation from Gov. Coffin, who is his neighbor and fellow-townsman; C. G. R. Vinal, also of Middletown; ex-United States Revenue Collector John I. Hutchinson of Essex, and Charles L. Rockwell, cashier of the First National Bank in Middletown, are the candidates for delegates to St. Louis. In the Fourth District ex-Insurance Commissioner O. R. Fyler of Torrington, Stiles Judson, Jr., of Stratford, and Senator William H. Marigold of Bridgeport are the candidates mostly considered.

There will be a number of Reed men in the dozen to be chosen from the Nutmeg State. It would not be surprising if the Ohio man was distanced in this State by his competitor from Maine. As between McKinley and Gov. Morton of New-York, Connecticut will stand for the New-York aspirant.

VICTORY FOR THE MACHINE.

The Saratoga Convention Selects Morton Delegates.

SARATOGA, March 17.—The Republicans of Saratoga County have begun a factional fight, and it is likely to increase in intensity. There is a growing distaste for the methods of the "machine" leaders, who were nearly beaten in the County Convention at Ballston Spa this afternoon.

The fight began on the question whether ex-Sheriff William W. Worden of Saratoga Springs, who is slated as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, should have the privilege of naming delegates to the Twenty-second Congressional District Convention at Potsdam Thursday. As Worden failed to carry his own town at the primaries Saturday, his political opponents thought it an excellent opportunity to relegate him to the realm of the "has beens." Ex-State Senator Harvey J. Donaldson of Ballston Spa was brought out in opposition to Worden, and the vote in the convention tested their strength. It resulted 49 to 41 in favor of Worden.

Donaldson's adherents claim they would surely have won but for the treachery of some of the delegates who had been pledged to oppose Worden.

Worden named as delegates W. B. French, W. S. Deyoe, Peter Weatherwax, A. Edson Hall, G. W. Edwards, W. P. McKean, Nash Rockwood, M. L. Kathan, and W. C. Crombie. The Potsdam Convention will make W. J. Proctor of Ogdensburg and Worden National delegates.

The convention elected State Senator Edgar T. Brackett Chairman of the delegation to the State Convention. His associates are J. W. Houghton, C. H. McNaughton, G. H. Palmer, E. F. Grose, F. R. Sheffer, W. A. Davison, and W. H. Tallmadge.

The resolutions indorsed the candidacy of Levi P. Morton for President.

CANTON, N. Y., March 17.—The Republican Convention of the Second Assembly District of St. Lawrence, held here to-day, adopted resolutions declaring for Morton for President. A resolution naming McKinley for second choice was voted down. A Morton resolution was adopted also in the First Assembly District Convention, held in Ogdensburg.

McKINLEY METHODS.

A Pledge Required of Voters in Chautauqua County.

JAMESTOWN, March 17.—The action of the Chautauqua County Republicans in instructing their delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions to support for delegates to St. Louis men who would favor the nomination of McKinley for President was not the result of a spontaneous impulse, or a popular uprising in behalf of the Ohio candidate. It was brought about by good hard work.

The McKinley Club on March 7 issued a circular letter to Republican voters urging them to attend the primaries and to use their efforts to secure McKinley delegates. The circular, among other things, said:

It is highly important and in the interest of a healthy Republicanism, which is synonymous with good politics and good government, that the nomination at St. Louis should reflect, as near as possible, the aggregate wishes of the men who are to furnish the votes at the election. The people are deeply interested in the next election. They want a change, and they know precisely why they want it. They are not partisans for "revenue only." They are not interested in political "bargain counters" kept for the sale of official patronage. Their business interests are involved, and they intend to look after the matter themselves, and not intrust it to a boss.

It is undeniably true that the overwhelming, indeed almost unanimous sentiment of the people is for William McKinley for President. This sentiment being so pronounced, we should see to it that delegates are chosen who will honestly represent it at the convention. There is a strong tendency manifest at present to create political combines for the purpose of dicating nominations, and afterward controlling the patronage so essential to the continued rule of the boss. The real wish of the voters is not a cardinal principle of these combines. Patronage is their source of power. We believe the business interests are vastly more important to the people to-day than the question of giving a few people a job at Government expense, and they should, therefore, have something to say about these nominations.

The pledge accompanying this appeal, which Republicans were requested to sign, was:

We, the undersigned, Republicans of ——, believing the wise tariff legislation enacted through the efforts of the Hon. William McKinley, best calculated to encourage a more extensive development of our vast natural resources and consequently produce a greater degree of prosperity among our people, do hereby pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of delegates instructed to vote for the Hon. William McKinley, for President of the United States, at the National Convention.

This circular was signed by fifty prominent Republicans of the county, who were also active in personally urging their views. McKinley clubs were organized all over the county, and the victory over the Platt-Morton machine was a consequence of their efforts.

MORTON MAY STAND FOR GOVERNOR.

Absolved by the Break in Erie from His Pledge to Abdicate.

ALBANY, March 17.—Some who regarded Gov. Morton's Presidential boom seriously up to the time when one Erie County district selected McKinley delegates now so far have changed their belief as to raise the question if he will be a candidate for renomination for Governor next Fall. The theory was that when once he had decided to enter the Presidential race he would by that act take himself out of the list of Gubernatorial probabilities. It was so understood by friends of other candidates immediately after the Depew dinner in New-York City, on the night of Monday, Dec. 30. The leaders pledged their support to Gov. Morton at that time. There were present as Mr. Depew's guests Mr. Platt, ex-Senator Miller, ex-Secretary Tracy, Edward Lauterbach, Controller Roberts, and ex-Senator Frank Hiscock.

It was published soon after that Gov. Morton had authorized several of the men named to formally announce his candidacy, and coupled with that was the alleged declaration of the Governor that the one thing he would insist on was a unanimous delegation from this State. This unanimous delegation is now out of the question, if the delegates from the Thirty-third District shall obey their instructions.

In view of the upsetting of various Gubernatorial booms in this State if Gov. Morton were to come into the field for re-election, a remark made by ex-Secretary Tracy to Gov. Morton while seated at Dr. Depew's mahogany is interesting. Gen. Tracy said to the Governor essentially this:

"Governor, we will give you a vote at St. Louis which will be an honor to you, and if, for any cause, we should not be able to nominate you for the Presidency, the men who are there supporting you will return and again make you Governor of the State."

Gov. Morton is said to have smiled and made no reply.

If the Governor and his advisers shall insist on the "solid delegation" as the necessary condition for his continued support as a Presidential candidate, and the delegation shall not be "solid" for him, some say that he might, with perfect propriety, again be a candidate for Governor. But if he shall be it will be a "frosty day" for a half dozen thriving booms which have sprung up during the last ten weeks.

Some of the men who have been visiting those sections of this State where McKinley campaigns are in progress say there is evidence that the protected interests have made large contributions. Reports are that agents of the "Ohio crowd" have been openly at work, and in some counties the men who handle the "boodle" are perfectly well known by the representatives of the New-York State machine.

STATEN ISLAND FOR GOV. MORTON.

Richmond County Delegates All Favor His Candidacy.

STAPLETON, S. I., March 17.—The Republicans of Richmond County held their convention to elect delegates to the State and Congressional District Conventions here this afternoon at the German Clubroom. The convention was controlled by the followers of Mr. Platt in the county, and the business was transacted practically without opposition. There was a contest in one district in Southfield, and Chairman E. H. Seehusen appointed a committee that reported for the Platt man, and he was seated.

A resolution was adopted pledging the delegates to work and vote for solid Morton delegations, and speeches in favor of the Platt candidate for the Presidency were made by David Willcox and others. The delegates were selected in town caucuses as follows:

Castleton—Delegate to State Convention, Thomas A. Braniff; alternate, David Willcox. Delegates to Congressional District Convention, C. Wilmot Townsend, Ernest H. Seehusen, Hugh McRoberts, Sidney F. Palmer, William H. De Hart, John E. Swainson.

Middletown—Delegate to State Convention, Charles W. Alexander; alternate, James H. Yerkes. Delegates to Congressional Convention, Charles Schmeiser, John Donaldson, William Schmeiser, Hiram W. Love, Max Geldner, George Koffer.

Northfield—Delegate to State Convention, Edward H. Buel; alternate, Frank Foggin. Delegates to Congressional Convention, Frank Foggin, George Garby, Bernard Mullin, J. J. Caughey, James Simonson, John Shepherd.

Southfield—Delegate to State Convention, John J. Roerig. Delegates to Congressional Convention, Charles Bowen, Richard Tillson, John Marchant, M. Laline, James Tillson, F. D. Clark.

Westfield—Delegate to State Convention, James Laforge; alternate, John L. Dailey. Delegates to Congressional Convention, John L. Dailey, Samuel Wort, Samuel A. Macormac, George Manee, John Wood, Abram Cole.

McKINLEY FIRST, THEN MANDERSON.

Senator Thurston Outlines a Programme for Nebraska.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—Senator Thurston has sent from Washington his ultimatum to the Manderson men, who bitterly resent it, and the fight will go on. The Senator proposes that he be sent to the St. Louis Convention as a district delegate; that John L. Webster and Peter Jansen be two of the delegates at large, and that resolutions substantially as follows be adopted in the State Convention, and in all district conventions:

Resolved, That the Republicans of Nebraska favor the nomination of William McKinley for President.

Resolved, That they hope all delegates from Nebraska to the National Convention will make every honorable effort to secure his nomination.

Resolved, That they hold in high esteem Charles F. Manderson, and it is their wish that the delegates to the National Convention should avail themselves of any favorable opportunity that may arise in the National Convention to urge his nomination for President.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention should vote for Charles F. Manderson on any and all ballots when, in their judgment, such votes so cast

FOUR MORE BATTLESHIPS

HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE TURNS ITS BACK ON REED ECONOMY.

Nearly Four Millions for Each Vessel—Fifteen Torpedo Boats to be Recommended—Cost from $800,000 to $850,000—Money-Saving Programme of the Speaker Succumbs to the Need of the Nation—Capt. Boutelle's Change of Heart.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—At to-day's meeting of the House Naval Committee it was decided to recommend in the Naval Appropriation bill the construction of four battleships and fifteen torpedo boats. The battleships will have a displacement of about 11,000 tons, and their cost is not to exceed $3,750,000 each, exclusive of armament. The appropriations to begin the work on the battleships will be in keeping with the amount which Secretary Herbert stated he could expend next year for that purpose.

Five of the torpedo boats will be of large size, and will cost in the arrgegate $850,000, while the appropriation for the remaining ten, which will be of smaller dimensions, will be $800,000. In view of the expenditure with which boats of this character can be built, $1,256,250 of the entire amount will be provided for in the present bill. The large boats will have a speed of twenty-six knots, as against twenty knots for the smaller vessels.

This conclusion was reached only after a two hours' discussion participated in by thirteen members of the committee. Mr. Hall of Missouri, an absentee, in a letter to the committee requested that his vote be recorded in favor of the largest number of ships which it might be regarded necessary to recommend; but his request was not granted. Mr. Hilborn of California finally moved that the committee recommend four battleships. Mr. Hanly of Indiana offered an amendment fixing the number of battleships at six. The first vote was taken on the amendment. The amendment was defeated—7 to 6.

The affirmative vote was cast by Messrs. Hanly of Indiana, Cummings of New-York, Meyer of Louisiana, Money of Mississippi, Tate of Georgia, and Hart of Pennsylvania. Those voting in the negative were Messrs. Boutelle of Maine, Hulick of Ohio, Hilborn of California, Bull of Rhode Island, Wilson of New-York, Foss of Illinois, and Dayton of West Virginia.

The vote on the Hilborn proposition for four ships was then carried unanimously.

In adopting a programme of economy for the present session of Congress Speaker Reed has been suspected by some of the Democrats of less concern about saving money than of proving, by insisting upon the necessity for economy, the incapacity of the Democratic Party to carry on the Government. It has been an appreciation of this determination, perhaps, that has made some of the Republicans rebel against the proposition to shut off all new appropriations, and it undoubtedly has led several Democrats in important places to advocate more liberal expenditures than would otherwise have been sanctioned. Resentment of this idea served to secure from the Naval Affairs Committee a report in favor of the addition to the navy of the new battleships and torpedo boats.

When the Naval Appropriation bill was taken up it was straightway discovered that Capt. Boutelle, hitherto a strong, vigorous, and even boisterous advocate of a larger navy, was full of reasons for retrenchment. That was at once accepted as the view of the Speaker, and that view was the correct one. Mr. Reed insists that the income of the Government is not sufficient. Mr. Dingley said so. He reported a bill to remedy the lack of revenue, and it is dead. To go on appropriating money as if there was a sufficiency of revenue is to sanction a contradiction of the reasoning that led to the passage of the Dingley revenue bill.

The Naval Affairs Committee has had many meetings, and many reports have been heard of the difficulty of getting the members to agree upon a report refusing to increase the number of first-class battleships. At one time it was understood that the committee would not sanction any new ships. Then it was understood that there were to be two battleships and half a dozen torpedo boats. Then again the report, following talk about a foreign war, had it that there were to be six battleships and a dozen torpedo boats. Everything else in the bill was about disposed of before it was decided to-day that there should be provided in the House four battleships and fifteen torpedo boats.

Representatives Robinson and Hulick, who were originally for six battleships, were won over before the final vote. In the House it is probable that an effort will be made to increase the allowance to six battleships and perhaps to increase the number of torpedo vessels. As there are none in the navy now that are up to modern abilities in speed or destructiveness, the provision for torpedo vessels is not excessive.

While the bill will authorize appropriations to amount ultimately to $27,000,000, the money to be appropriated will not be required or spent for the battleships in several years. Most of $12,000,000 for torpedo vessels may be needed soon, as the torpedo boats are small, can be quickly constructed, and should be at once provided. None of the vessels in the world that pretends to strength is so poorly provided with torpedo boats as the navy of the United States.

NEW IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Two Ordered Favorably Reported by the House Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to-day ordered favorably reported two important Immigration bills. The first provides an educational test for immigrants by adding to the classes of aliens excluded from the United States "all male persons between sixteen and sixty years of age who cannot both read and write the English language or some other language."

The second bill provides for a Consular inspection of immigrants. It stipulates that no alien immigrant shall be admitted within the United States unless he or she shall exhibit to the United States Inspectors of Arriving Immigrants at the place of admission a certificate, signed by the United States Consul, or other authorized representative of the United States, at the place nearest where the immigrant last resided, setting forth that the Consul or other United States representative had made an investigation concerning the immigrant, and that the immigrant does not belong to the class or classes of alien immigrants excluded from admission into the United States by the contract labor and other laws. It is made the duty of Consular officers to inspect all immigrants.

PASSED WITHOUT A DIVISION.

The Revision of the Customs Administrative Act in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The House devoted its session entirely to the consideration of the bill reported last week from the Committee on Ways and Means, providing a revision of the Customs Administrative act of June 10, 1890, by making changes to Sections 1 to 15, inclusive, and 19 of the law. The bill makes the following principal changes:

That invoices of merchandise be made out in the currency of the country of exportation, instead of in the currency in which the goods were purchased; requiring the persons making oath to invoices in foreign countries to do so before native officers authorized to administer oaths, so as to make them liable to prosecution for perjury; abolishing the 10 per cent. limit of undervaluation in invoices, and making the additional duties imposed for undervaluation run with any increase of the appraisement; permitting appeals from the findings of the general appraisers only on questions of law; and providing that protests of importers against the appraisement of the Collector shall be accompanied by a fee of $2.

No substantial amendment was made to the bill, and after five hours' consideration in Committee of the Whole, it was reported to the House and passed without a division.

MR. CLEVELAND IN THE WAY.

Pugh Says There Will Be No Silver Legislation in His Administration.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Senator Pugh wound up to-day the free-coinage speech he began yesterday. In the course of his remarks he said that if the friends of free coinage in the three political organizations could be united on one man, they would elect a President by an overwhelming majority; for it could not be honestly questioned that an overwhelming majority of the whole voting population of the United States favored the independent restoration of silver to coinage on equal terms with gold.

Unfortunately, as he viewed it, the friends of free coinage were fighting each other in separate political organizations. This was the greatest and only obstacle in the way of their success in the next Presidential election, and was the main reliance of the advocates of a gold plutocracy.

But it was utterly unreasonable to expect free coinage Democrats, who constituted four-fifths of the party, to go over to the Populist party, which made up a mere fraction of the friends of free coinage.

The man in the White House blocked the way to free silver coinage; so that it was perfectly clear that no legislation friendly to silver could become a law while Mr. Cleveland was President.

Congressional Doings.

—In the Senate to-day Mr. Lodge, (Rep., Mass.,) introduced a bill for the establishment, at a cost of $80,000, of a lighthouse on Swan Island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the United States.

—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred that part of the legislative bill relating to the change of compensation of United States District Attorneys' and Marshals' fees to fixed salaries, has submitted a report in which it recommends the House changes in the method of compensation, but does not agree to the salaries fixed by the House bill, proposing a separate schedule of compensation of its own devising. This measure has been debated repeatedly heretofore by failure to agree upon the rate of compensation.

—A bill to pay to Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel (retired) the highest pay and emoluments of his grade was reported in the Senate yesterday from the Naval Affairs Committee and passed. The Admiral is now retired on three-fourths pay.

THE LATE JUDGE DOE OF NEW-HAMPSHIRE

A Strong and Independent Man of Uncommon Attainments.

From The Manchester (N. H.) Union.

Whenever, in any line of human thought or endeavor, the traditions, customs, and practices of the past, the accumulated legacies of men centuries dead, the results, no doubt, of the best thought and endeavor of their time, but unsuited to new conditions and new orders of things—whenever these traditions, customs, and practices become a burden intolerable and not longer to be borne, the times call for a man strong enough and fearless enough to cut away the ancient growth, and with judgment enough to save the useful while fearlessly sweeping away that which no longer can be of use. When the times have called loudly enough, and long enough, such a man invariably appears and does the work that he came to do.

Down to the last half of the present century the forms of legal procedure and practice in New Hampshire, as in other States, were based upon the English common law—preserved after the separation from the mother country, and in its spirit and essence rightly held to be priceless. But under these forms of procedure and practice there had come to be such an accumulated growth of precept and tradition that the rights of parties were too often sacrificed through unquestioning adherence to technicalities. The times were calling for a man, and in due time he came. That man was Charles Doe, who died Monday, March 9, for nearly twenty years Chief Justice of his native State.

He was not of common mold—indeed it was difficult to think of him as molded at all. He stood apart, different from other men, and in many important respects stronger than other men. Yet, with all his strength, independence, originality, and profound knowledge of the law, there was a streak of genuine human nature in him and a vein of humor which remained through life—a sense of humor the expression of which is commonly reported to have cost him dear. This was in his decision upon the famous mink case, rendered in 1873. A man had killed at a single shot four minks which had been seen swimming toward his flock of geese. It was in the closed season, when the statute forbade the killing of minks, and the man was prosecuted. The case was appealed, and Judge Doe, in giving his opinion, laid down a vast amount of sound law while giving expression to no small amount of humor. Concerning the question of danger to the geese, he said:

> In this case the question is not of real danger merely, but also of the danger, on reasonable grounds, really believed by the defendant to exist. He might have entertained, and had good cause to entertain, erroneous ideas of the character of the minks. Their pursuit of the geese, some of whom were young, was a seeming threat, and an overt act, calculated to excite a suspicion of hostile designs and ability to execute them. The evidence against them tended to show what, in a human creature, would be the ordinary symptoms of a felonious spirit regardless of social duty and fatally bent on mischief. And if they never did and never could kill a goose of any age, their reputation might be bad; and their reputed character was one of the circumstances of apparent danger or apparent safety. . . . The reputation of the minks, their pursuit of the geese, and the alarm and retreat of the latter may have shown apparent danger, when the real character of the pursuers may have created no actual danger. Mr. Blood, a near neighbor of the defendant, did not know whether minks are accustomed to kill geese or not. The defendant may have been equally uninstructed. And it was not his duty to postpone the defense of his property until, neglecting his usual occupations and incurring expense, he could examine zoological authorities, consult experts, or take the opinion of the county, on the question whether his half-grown geese were actually endangered in life or limb by the incursion of "one old mink and three young ones," "all about the same size." The conclusion of the investigation might be too late.

Equally humorous was his statement of the perplexity of the defendant if he had not shot the minks. Under the common law, a human trespasser, who disregards a notice to quit, can be expelled by "gently laying hands" upon him. Said the Judge:

> But molliter manus imponere was one of the prime difficulties of this defendant. Besides, if he could gently have laid his hands on these creatures, what could he lawfully do with them? He would not be bound to support them in close confinement; and if he could not shoot them, he could not put them to death by starvation. He could not deposit them on the land of another person without making himself liable to an action of trespass. He might set them down on his own land in the highway; but he would not expect them to stay there. If he carried them away a short distance, they would have a short distance to come back. If further he carried them, the better opportunity they would have to return before him.

The verdict was set aside, but it was not the last of the mink case, for it has been commonly reported that in 1882, a vacancy occurring in the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Doe had been practically decided upon, when a Massachusetts Senator showed this decision to the President, and Judge Gray was appointed in his stead.

There is in this mink case a suggestion of the broad humor and genuine human nature of the man, his disregard of the conventionalities, also, and his independence of thought and action. But his life was not wasted in jesting—he tried but one mink case. Independent, shrewd, determined, strong, he became, with possibly one exception, the greatest law reformer in this country. During the less than twenty years that he was Chief Justice he revolutionized the forms of procedure and practice in the courts, and he did it alone, without legislative aid, thus preserving the fundamental principles of the common law. In New-York, David Dudley Field, attempting a similar task, called in the Legislature to help him, and in England, during the time he had been on the bench, there were great reforms in both the law and chancery courts, but they were accomplished through commissions and acts of Parliament. Judge Doe, in New-Hampshire, did this work alone.

Judge Doe was all his life an energetic man, industrious, hard working, and with a mind alert and active. There were few affairs of a public nature going forward in his State that he did not know of, and it was thought there were few which he did not have a hand in. His influence, for twenty years, was felt from one end of the State to the other. His peculiarities were well known—the horse blanket which he wrapped about him; his insistency as to open windows without regard to the weather; his abruptness and his imperiousness; his seeming disregard for appearances which some men set great store by—these impressed his contemporaries and, perhaps, in a measure influenced their estimate of him. But as time increases the distance and softens the view, these minor details will disappear, and the outlines of the figure, rounded and more symmetrical, will stand out clear and bold—the still rugged figure of a fearless, original, independent man, who found work that needed doing in the world and did it—a strong man, who made his mark upon the time.

Stepmother's Inhuman Treatment.

Harry Fisher, an eight-year-old pupil in the Herkimer Street public school, Brooklyn, was found yesterday by his teacher to have bruised hands, a broken finger, and a lacerated back, as the result of a beating of his stepmother. The lad was taken charge of by the Children's Society, which will likely prosecute.

PAPOOSE AND PENNIES

AN INCIDENT OF THE INDIAN CAMP AT THE SPORTSMEN'S SHOW.

Natoye Mistakes Small Coin for Chocolates—A Penobscot Indian Comes to Grief on Fourth Avenue—Large Crowd to See the Trophies of Forest and Stream and Ask Where to Find Big Trout or Shoot Big Game.

Natoye, the papoose of the Indian camp at Madison Square Garden, who is called "Nit" for short by those who are on terms of intimacy with her, was the cause of a bad half hour for the managers of the Sportsmen's Exposition yesterday afternoon.

Natoye is a cunning little brat who is decorated with beads, wampum, rattlesnakes' rattles, eagles' claws, bears' teeth, and various other aboriginal luxuries. These things are hung about her in strings, and she toys with them in a fashion that makes all the women declare that she is "just too cunning for anything." A practical man who thought "Nit" to be rather prettier than the average baby of her sex, and who learned that she was by birth a Princess, gave her a few loose pennies he had in his pocket. That set the fashion for the day, and the baby accumulated American wampum in considerable quantities.

Along toward the middle of the afternoon the kid got hungry and, after inspecting her pennies, concluded they were a new sort of chocolate caramels. So she began eating them. Her appetite was not fully appeased until she had disposed of about $1.50 of the minor coin of the realm. This happened when her mother, White Antelope Woman, was out talking with Bear Chief about the Spring planting and trying to persuade him that to lay in a couple of bushels of potatoes in addition to her regular household duties was enough for one day's work.

Just how the conversation happened to turn from peaceful agricultural pursuits to the subject of the family pocktbook does not appear. Possibly it was because a mischievous new woman handed to the squaw an advertisement of a bargain-counter sale. At all events, White Antelope Woman started for the tepee to see how much of the white man's wampum the kid had accumulated. The pennies were missing! Horror on the part of White Antelope Woman, who at once carried the news to Bear Chief, who was dreamily sucking at the stem of a pipe of peace, which stem was about as big as a baseball bat. There was a joint search for the missing pennies, and Mr. Jackson, the interpreter, was at once appealed to.

The flaps of the tepee were closed, Jackson was driven out among the white people, and a council of war was held. White Antelope Woman is a squaw of resources, and is said to have inherited such powers from her mother as would have made her a star attraction at the recent National Convention of Spiritualistic mediums. She dreamed dreams while Bear Chief pounded a tomtom and made things as unpleasant for the bad spirits that were in the Garden as possible.

Jackson said all this noise was to prevent the kid from converting itself into a permanent copper mine, as the parents had come to the conclusion that the child had lunched off the pennies that had been showered on her. When Bear Chief ceased playing his monotonous solo on his buffalo-skin tom-tom, and went back to his pipe for a rest, there was silence for a few moments. Then from the interior of the tepee there came a noise that sounded like the penny press of the mint working overtiem Pennies could be heard dropping on the plank floor of the tepee in lively fashion for about five minutes, and then that noise ceased.

It may be that the interpreter was playing on the credulity of the public when he officially announced that the mother had taken the charming "Nit" by her heels, after the period of dreaming and incantation was ended, and had shaken the kid until the pennies she had swallowed were restored to civilization. At all events, there was peace after the pow-wow, and in an hour Natoye—which he says, is translated into United States language, Blessed—resumed her early afternoon occupation of smiling her most charming Indian smiles and coaxing pennies out of the pockets of her admirers.

Then the show moved peacefully on, as had been its wont, for the rest of the day and evening. Just because there was a man who looked something like Anthony Comstock among the visitors, the interpreter and confidential friend of Bear Chief announced that the Indian had changed his name to Dressed Chief while Mr. Comstock remained in the Garden, so that no one need be shocked. When told that such a change could not be legally made without the action of the courts, and that the Indian would therefore be under surveillance until he left for the wilds of Montana, that interpreter smiled, and acted as if he had been again playing on the credulity of the visitors to the show. Bear Chief he is and will remain, Comstock or no Comstock. He had togs enough on yesterday to warrant being called Bundled-Up Chief. A thick plaster of yellow ochre that he wore on his face added much to his pristine beauty, and will be continued throughout the week.

Another Indian exhibit came to grief yesterday. It was the Penobscot Indian guide of the Maine camp, Sebat Glossian. Sebat found Fourth Avenue very attractive after the show closed on Monday night. He gathered into himself a lot of souvenirs of the firewater dispensed there, and apparently kept at it all night, regardless of the fact that the saloons are supposed to close at 1 o'clock. Yesterday morning he blew into the Garden several sheets in the wind and dead broke. He had a terrible thirst, and Miss Crosby and the rest of the Maine party refused to give him the cash wherewithal to quench it. So Sebat began to "brace" the visitors to the show for small loans. He capped the climax when he approached a lady who had come to inspect the Maine camp, and asked her to loan him a quarter. That was a bit too much for even his kind-hearted and good-natured associates of the woods. They protested, and late in the afternoon Sebat was put on a train and started back for Maine, still thirsty.

These were but a couple of the incidents of the day at the Sportsmen's Exposition, which yesterday entered on a career of prosperity that was very gratifying to the managers. The Garden was thronged all the afternoon and evening, and as all the exhibitors had their booths completely arranged there was ample opportunity for visitors to see all there was to be seen, and that was a great deal. Rifles and shotguns were inspected and all the new things in fishing tackle and flies subjected to the scrutiny of visitors at their will, the attendants being anxious that visitors should see and handle all that appeared to interest them. Souvenirs began to make their appearance, and the women folk were therefore made glad, and set out on searches similar to those that were such exciting scrimmages at the bicycle show.

Those interested in athletics found in the loan and trophy exhibit many things to interest them, and that portion of the Garden allotted to this display was crowded all the afternoon and evening. There were numerous inquiries for the trophies from Yale and Harvard after those from Princeton had been inspected, and a general disappointment that those two universities were not represented at the show. Yet without them there was enough to occupy the time of visitors most pleasantly. There was no one collection in the lot that caused so much general surprise as that of "Gus" Zimmerman, the champion rifle shot of the world. The case containing over 100 medals and about as many more cups and trophies and bits of silverware won by him is the finest in the concert hall, where the trophies are assembled. A place of honor is given to the silver laurel wreath won by Mr. Zimmerman at the recent international schuetzenfest, a trophy that was given by THE NEW-YORK TIMES. It would not be modest for this paper to speak of the comments that were made about this trophy. The reader can hear them at any time by a visit to the trophy hall, which many consider the most interesting part of the whole show.

Among the visitors to the show yesterday were ex-Secretary of the Navy W. C. Whitney, Police Commissioner Roosevelt, the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, Dr. W. Seward Webb, T. A. Havemeyer, ex-Mayor W. R. Grace, George Gould, Howard Gould, Frank Work, Henry E. Abbey, John G. Heckscher, E. G. Murphy, M. O'Brien, Julian Rix, L. S. Thompson, Capt. A. W. Money, Fred Mathner, B. C. Potter, N. C. Reynal, Hugh H. Baxter, Bartow S. Weeks, Gen. T. L. Watson, Dr. St. John, Charles Matthews, the Rev. Father Ducey, E. R. Ladew, Hosea B. Perkins, Dr. H. H. Janeway, George De Forest Grant, Congressman H. C. Miner, D. A. Heald, Percy McElrath, H. Parker Whitney, Jr., Don Smith, T. B. Stewart, James N. Wells, Cleveland D. Fisher, and Dr. Cantlie of Hongkong, the latter accompanied by his wife and child. The child was accompanied by its Chinese maid in the costume of her native land, and she attracted as much attention as any feature of the regular show.

Down in the basement there is shown at intervals a motor cycle that has been imported from Belgium for the purposes of the show. The young Belgian who rides it sends it spinning around between the obstacles down there at a speed of twenty miles and hour, and would make it run twice as fast if he were allowed to do so. The thing is not particularly practical, as bicyclists use a wheel for the sake of exercise, and all the exercise this requires is in keeping a balance and steering the thing. A company has been organized in this country for the manufacture of tricycles, to be operated with a motor, the design being to use the new machine as a carrier for delivery purposes by small dealers.

An exhibition that attracts general attention is that made by the publishers of Recreation. G. O. Shields, the editor of the publication, has assembled in the space allotted him a fine collection of revolvers, rifles, and guns, which show the progress in the manufacture of each from the commencement of the industry with the old flintlocks to the present time. He also shows a handsome lot of heads of game that he has shot during his many years' experience as a sportsman. It is a collection that compares favorably with any of those shown in the trophy hall.

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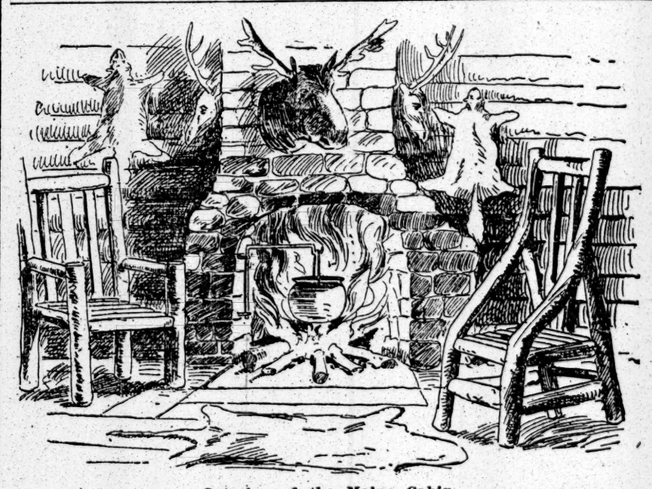
In the trophy hall W. C. Harris has on exhibition on the stage the forty-four paintings made from the fish he caught, and from which the illustrations of his work on the fishes of North America, now in course of publication, are made. This collection is probably the largest and most complete of the kind ever shown, and brings from fishermen expressions of delight and satisfaction because of the true colorings of the fish. Mr. Harris will this Summer and Autumn make trips to Alaska and Mexico to catch specimens of several species he needs to complete his collection. Many of these he is going after have never been painted from life just as they came from the water.

L. S. Thompson, the well-known pigeon shot and horseman, has a collection of fourteen mounted pieces that represent some of his work last year in hunting for big game. They include the heads of moose, elk, antelope, Adirondack and Virginia deer, and grizzly, black, and brown bears, with cubs of the latter species.

An interesting exhibit is that of antique and historical arms, forty-six pieces in all, some of which are crude in the extreme, though they did service in the early days of the firearm. They are loaned by N. Spering of Philadelphia.

There will be music each afternoon and evening, as well as performances by the trick shooters, throughout the week.



Interior of the Maine Cabin.

Making Flies for the Fishermen.

UNION LEAGUE THE WINNER.

Easily Defeated the Colonial Club in a Bowling Match.

The bowling quintet of the Colonial Club of this city visited the alleys of the Brooklyn Union League Club last night to complete a series of match games. The Union League Club bowlers again outplayed the Colonials, making it four straight and a total of 459 pins in favor of the Union League Club. The scores:

UNION LEAGUE C.				COLONIAL CLUB.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Miller	1	5	144	Secor	1	5	142
Shafer	4	3	106	Luce	3	1	129
Burroughs	6	2	194	Pyatt	1	2	114
R. Lousb'ry.	1	6	152	Shiland	2	1	127
J. H. L'sb'y.	2	4	145	Armstrong	1	4	136
Total	14	20	801	Total	8	13	648

SECOND GAME.

UNION LEAGUE C.				COLONIAL CLUB.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Miller	2	5	167	Secor	2	1	118
Shafer	2	4	149	Luce	1	2	107
Burroughs	3	5	180	Pyatt	2	1	106
R. Louns'ry.	3	2	138	Shiland	3	2	131
J. H. L's'ry.	2	5	160	Armstrong	3	4	165
Total	12	21	788	Total	11	10	627

West Point's Football Team.

WEST POINT, March 17.—Manager T. A. Roberts is rapidly making up his football schedule for next Fall. He has already secured games with Princeton, Union, and Trinity. No coach has yet been secured, but it is probable that Harmon S. Graves will give the finishing touches to the team before the games with Yale, Harvard, and Princeton. Mr. Graves will not be able to spend the whole season at West Point, as he did in former years. The army officers' athletic association hopes to secure one of the academy graduates to give the team instruction next year. Lieut Richardson, in his report to the association, has made many valuable suggestions, which will be carried out next year.

New-Rochelle Yachtsmen Dine.

Rear Commodore William H. Simonson of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club gave a dinner to twelve of his friends at the clubhouse Sunday. Among those present were Commodore Henry Andrus and Vice Commodore Henry Doscher.

The House Committee of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club have elected Philip J. Krackel Chairman of the committee.

NEWS OF THE GOLFERS.

—The Morristown Golf Club is now making active arrangements to carry out the improvements projected some time ago. These include a few minor changes to the course and the substitution of a new green for the old third or meadow hole. This latter was the least difficult hole to make on the course, although the longest. The new one will be nearly the same in length, fully 400 yards, but it will have more golfy features to interest the player. The clubhouse is also going to be enlarged about half the present size, the addition consisting chiefly in more lockers and better facilities for the men. The Building Committee consists of H. McK. Twombly, G. C. Frelinghuysen, and Ransom H. Thomas.

—Thomas Barker, who had charge of the golf club at Richfield Springs last summer, will resume his duties there this season. He is now with the Washington Golf Club, and is engaged at present in putting the course in better shape, several of the greens being enlarged and a few new bunkers being placed over the course. Robert Bonner, who will be the professional this year at the Lexington Golf Club of Lexington, Mass., is now at the Washington Country Club, which has a sporty eight-hole course. The Lexington Golf Club has just applied for admission as allied member to the United States Golf Association, and will be elected at the next Executive Committee meeting.

—James Swan, who has been secured by the St. Andrew's Club as its superintendent this season, is now in Baltimore, improving the course of the Elk Ridge Country Club. The members laid out a small nine-hole course last year, but it is now being lengthened, and will be in good playing condition within a month. The club intends to hold an open tournament, probably in May, for both amateurs and professionals. The other golf club in Baltimore is the Baltimore Golf Club, which recently joined the United States Golf Association. The members are preparing for a lively season.

—The recent heavy storm has completetly stopped all playing on near-by links, even the Lakewood course being well covered with snow, but it will not affect that locality very badly, as the sandy nature of the soil quickly absorbs all moisture. The Baltusrol course may feel it more than Lakewood, but still it is hoped that the links will be in good shape for the match scheduled for next Saturday between the professionals Norton of Lakewood and Gourley of Baltusrol.

MEDICAL ETHICS ARE QUEER.

The Wickedness of Advertising Depends upon Who Does It.

From The London Truth.

The anomalies, absurdities, and mysteries of medical professional etiquette with regard to advertising are strikingly and amusingly illustrated by an action which was tried at Manchester Assizes on Friday.

Damages for libel were claimed by Dr. Kingsbury of Blackpool against a medical journal which had charged him with conduct "wholly incompatible with the honor and dignity of the profession," and held him up to "medical reprobation" for allowing himself to be advertised as the physician of two hydropathic establishments.

For the plaintiff several medical witnesses expressed the opinion that he had done nothing unprofessional. For the defense several other members of the profession took the opposite view, and it was in the cross-examination of two of these gentlemen that the fun came in.

The first of them was Sir Dyce Duckworth. The plaintiff's counsel put to him the fact that Sir B. W. Richardson was advertised as consulting physician of an institution in Leicestershire. Sir Dyce disapproved of this. It was then pointed out that the witness's own name and his private address appeared on the widely circulated prospectus of an insurance company to which he was consulting physician. To that Sir Dyce could see no objection.

The next witness was Sir W. T. Stoker. He was asked what he thought of a physician's name and address being given in an insurance prospectus. He said he thought it was wrong. So it will be seen that Sir Dyce Duckworth condemned Sir B. W. Richardson, Sir W. T. Stoker condemned Sir Dyce Duckworth, and both agreed in condemning Dr. Kingsbury.

Having impartially considered the conflicting views as to medical etiquette with which the court was thus favored, the jury came to the conclusion that Dr. Kingsburys professional character had been unjustly aspersed, and awarded him £150 damages.

It has always seemed to me that there is a good deal of humbug about the objections of the bigwigs of the medical world to advertising. Nearly all are guilty of the practice themselves in one way or another, and some are as eager for a newspaper puff as the veriest quack. What an interesting revelation there would be, for instance, if the editors of my daily contemporaries were to disclose the sources of the paragraphe which appear whenever some more or less distinguished personage is ill, and the name of his doctor can be insidiously given the benefit of a little publicity! But somehow the heads of the profession have got hold of the idea that what may be right and proper on their part may be wrong and unprincipled on the part of humbler practitioners. The attacks which are made upon the latter whenever they are supposed to violate the proprieties of the profession by "advertising" will, however, be somewhat risky after this Manchester case.

A Jeer at Sir Arthur Forwood.

From The Saturday Review.

The special jury in the Forwood libel case valued the character of a Privy Councilor, a Baronet, an ex-Secretary to the Admiralty, and a member of Parliament at a miserable "century," or just £100. We were aware that democracy had depreciated this world's honors and rewards, but we were hardly prepared for so serious a slump in Parliament men as this.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, March 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, fair weather, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair weather, rising temperature, winds becoming southerly. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, showers, warmer, southeasterly winds. VIRGINIA and WEST VIRGINIA, fair and slightly warmer, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, northerly winds, becoming easterly. GEORGIA, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain at night, warmer, southeasterly winds. ALABAMA, increasing cloudiness, with rain, warmer in southeastern portion, southeasterly winds. MISSISSIPPI, rain, colder Wednesday night, easterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. LOUISIANA, rain, colder in northwestern portion, decidedly colder Wednesday night, easterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. EASTERN TEXAS, rain in eastern, clearing in Western portion, colder, with a cold wave in northern portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS, clearing, colder in central and southern portions, northerly winds. NEW-MEXICO, fair, colder in southern portion, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, rain turning to snow, decidedly colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, rain or snow, colder, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly, winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow, colder in extreme western portion, northeasterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair weather, warmer, southerly winds. OHIO, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain or snow at night, variable winds, becoming northeasterly. INDIANA, rain or snow in southwestern portion, increasing cloudiness, with rain or snow in northeastern portion at night, winds becoming northeasterly. ILLINOIS, rain or snow, colder, northerly winds. MISSOURI, snow, colder, northerly winds. KANSAS, clearing, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, but with increasing cloudiness, warmer, southerly winds, becoming variable. WISCONSIN, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds. IOWA, fair, colder in southeastern portion, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, southwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, southwesterly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, variable winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer in northwestern portion, winds becoming southerly. WYOMING and MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southwesterly winds.

Signals are displayed on the Gulf coast from Corpus Christi to Port Eads.

A broad belt of high pressure extends from the middle Atlantic coast westward across the interior valleys to the central Rocky Mountain region and thence northwest to the Pacific. Both to the north and south of this belt of high pressure are extensive areas of low barometer with well-defined centres over the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Manitoba, and Southwestern Texas. The weather is generally clear east of the Mississippi. An area of clouds and scattered precipitation exists in the Southwest. The temperature is lower on the South Atlantic coast and at southern Rocky Mountain districts. It is higher in Texas and the Northwest. There has been little change in thermal conditions in the central valleys and the Northeast. Fair weather is indicated for Wednesday in the Atlantic coast districts, increasing cloudiness in the lake regions, and threatening weather, with rain, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, the Gulf States, and the Southwest. The temperature will be lower in the Lower Mississippi Valley and the West Gulf States; it will be higher in the Northwest. There will be a moderate rise in temperature in New-England, the lower lake regions, and the Middle States.

Don't Be Too Late for the Steamer,

And don't omit when you are packing up your effects preparatory for the voyage, to include among them a supply of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great remedy for sea sickness. Travelers for pleasure or business seeking foreign climes, or who locomote by steamboat or train, besides yachtsmen and mariners, testify to the remedial and preventive efficacy of the Bitters, which is incomparable for nausea, headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, rheumatism, nervous and kidney trouble.

FLORIDA'S RICH RIVALS

MILLIONAIRES FLAGLER AND PLANT AND THEIR GREAT UNDERTAKING.

Plan to Reclaim the Everglades—Hotel, Railway, and Steamship Building Amuses Two Millionaires Who Once Retired from Business—The Rivalry Thus Far Is Friendly—Reclaiming a Vast Tract for Agricultural Purposes.

Northern men who visit the State of Florida hear many strange tales of schemes, but they are not to be compared to the stories of the rivalry that exists between the millionaires, Henry M. Flagler and Henry B. Plant. Not in the entire country can two millionaires be found who have so many peculiar ideas in common. They have the same Christian names, each has one son, and each has spent millions of dollars in developing and beautifying the State of Florida, which probably has been responsible for more schemes, booms, and remorse than any other State in the country. There is something in the climate of Florida that acts as an incentive to the production of a scheme, and the centres of interest are Mr. Flagler and his operations on the east coast, and Mr. Plant with his plans on the west coast. Mr. Flagler's investments in Florida are said to aggregate in the neighborhood of $20,000,000. Mr. Plant has spent millions of dollars in the same way, with a seeming recklessness that has amazed conservative Northern men of business.

It is not believed in Florida that they are making large profitable returns from their enterprises, but those who know the millionaire rivals as they are at their homes at St. Augustine and Tampa, say that in five or ten years they will be reaping fortunes in the shape of profits that are now so conspicuously absent. Time will also tell if the rivalry of Messrs. Plant and Flagler is to exist on a friendly or an unfriendly basis. Up to this year the relations between them have been very cordial, and, for that matter, they are to-day, although they are keen competitors on parallel lines of commercial enterprise.

Although living in Florida only a few years, Mr. Flagler has given his time, enthusiasm, and money to its upbuilding with an energy that has been described as "terrific." Several years ago he first visited St. Augustine, and, like every visitor to that quaint little Spanish-American city, he was charmed with its climate, the beauties of its scenery, and the altogether delightful environs. It was then that he conceived the idea of a beautiful hotel, and his plans were matured with the same accuracy and thoroughness that characterized his earlier connection with the Standard Oil Company, when he solved the problem of petroleum transportation by originating and carrying into execution the pipe line idea, which for a long time has been successfully operated.

When Mr. Flagler decided that he would build a hotel at St. Augustine, he little thought that in the year 1896 he would be considering the advisability of constructing another palace 350 miles south of that place, at Biscayne Bay. But, one idea developed another, until to-day he practically controls the eastern coast of an immense State, and it will require ten years for him to carry out the plans he has mapped out. To those who review the work of those two men of ideas, who plan and execute their plans with such great rapidity, the impression is strong that the heirs to their fortunes will not be able to dissipate them easily; and, if they do, it will be at serious sacrifices. They may have had that idea in view, and there are men in Florida who say that it has been one of the predominating motives governing them.

Visitors are somewhat disposed and frequently give voice to the opinion that hoteis are Mr. Flagler's hobby, while Mr. Plant is partial to the construction of steamships and railroads. But hotels, railroads, and steamships mean much more than that to each of them. They are the means to an end, and time will help to demonstrate the accuracy of their views. Their taste in common for the beautiful, and their ability to create the beautiful in the face of apparently overwhelming difficulties, is at least in one case strongly suggestive of genius.

Mr. Flagler first built three hotels in St. Augustine, and to do so he was compelled to drain and make the land on which they stand. That was after he had tried and failed to buy the highest piece of ground in the town, which was held at prohibitive figures. He built a railroad from Jacksonville to St. Augustine, and thereby obtained through connections with New-York. To-day one can step on a car in J

CYCLISTS SHOW APPROVAL

THEY HAVE A MASS MEETING OVER THE BAGGAGE BILL.

Prominent League Officials Attend and Speak in Behalf of the Measure, Which Provides for the Free Transportation of Wheels as Personal Baggage—A Meeting to be Called by the Chief Consul for Local Organization.

The mass meeting of wheelmen held last evening in Fifth Avenue Hall, in West Forty-second Street, was a very enthusiastic gathering. It was the first mass meeting of bicyclists ever held in this city, and it gave the Armstrong baggage bill, a legislative measure providing for the free transportation of bicycles on the railroads, when accompanied by the riders, a big boost in the public eye.

Many representative wheelmen were present, including such prominent officials of the League of American Wheelmen as President Sterling Elliott of Boston, Vice President Charles F. Cossum of Poughkeepsie, Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey, Chief Consul Westlake of Connecticut, Chief Consul Potter of this State, Secretary-Treasurer Bull of the New-York Division, Will R. (Happy Days) Pitman, Dr. F. A. Myrick, T. A. Raisbeck, Dr. Ottenlengui, F. M. Frobisher, Dr. H. G. Piffard, William George Oppenheim, and George R. Bidwell.

Vice President James B. Townsend of the Cyclists' Federation was made Chairman of the meeting, and A. E. Crow Secretary.

The purpose of the wheelmen in attending the meeting was publicly to show their approval of the Armstrong bill, which they did by word of mouth and in a lengthy set of resolutions, which were read by Chief Consul Potter and unanimously adopted. Many spoke on the subject, and only one man objected to it.

Chairman Townsend said that the cause must succeed, for "with our just and reasonable demands victory is ours." President Elliott lamented the fact that an amendment contrary to what the wheelmen wanted should have been proposed by a wheelman, as was the case at the first hearing in Albany, and said it was better to die with one's boots on fighting than to give in when the demand was a just one. He considered that the whole baggage system was wrong. "If," said he, "you go into a restaurant and buy only soup, you do not care to be compelled to pay as much as your neighbor who takes a full course dinner."

Mr. Elliott also called attention to the fact that the bills in other States similar to the Armstrong bill depended largely upon the success attained by the latter. Mr. Elliott also took occasion to praise Chief Consul Potter, saying he was doing more for the wheelmen of this State than any other man, and that bicycle riders, irrespective of whether they belonged to the league or not, should support him. The applause which followed showed very plainly that those present agreed with Mr. Elliott.

George R. Bidwell, Chairman of the National Transportation Committee of the league, spoke briefly but to the point. Mr. Bidwell is an old-timer in cycling and something of a politician, and he told his listeners that there never was a good bill that was not passed. Mr. Oppenheim, who followed Mr. Bidwell, cracked a series of jokes at the expense of President Elliott and Chief Consul Gentle, and wound up a strong argument by saying that the amendment known as the Tinsdale amendment was drawn by railroad interests and should be fought by every wheelman.

Other speakers were Mr. Potter, who gave a lot of statistics; Dr. Ottenlengui, Andrew J. Shipman, and Chief Consul Gentle.

A resolution proposed by Dr. Ottenlengui, authorizing the Chief Consul to call a meeting of league members for local organization, was unanimously adopted.

Some of those who attended the meeting were Charles D. Newton, James T. Flanagan, Thomas J. Flanagan, L. H. Johnson, D. W. Torrey, William Ross, R. M. Prior, A. Eisert, A. H. Willkins, Theophile Weill, Herbert G. Sweat, W. P. Miles, H. W. Ott, Walter Masterson, Mrs. Edmund Allis, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Raisbeck, Theodore Miller, J. E. Shaw, Mrs. E. M. Hitchcock, J. Eckstein, C. A. Ryerson, John T. Carberry, D. H. Bratton, J. B. Gerard, H. Pohley, Daniel Jerman, John T. Fleming, C. Irving Washburn, Frederick L. Richards, Harry L. Mills, A. H. Curtis, John Morris, Edward Hellbach, William Kline, W. W. Dees, L. H. Fountain, Frederick Hilderbrandt, Jr., M. T. Nesbitt, Theodore Goetz, A. R. Roath, James H. Roath, L. L. Berry, John Carter, R. E. Shaw, and C. E. Rogers.

CINDER CYCLE PATHS.

Wheelmen in the Northern Part of the State Constructing Them.

UTICA, N. Y., March 17.—The men and women who have been frequently favored with fine days in New-York and vicinity upon which they could get out on a cinder path or boulevard and take a bicycle ride have little appreciation of the disadvantages under which the cyclists of the central and northern portions of the State labor. For months this whole territory has been buried under a great depth of snow, and at the present time the highways in all directions are drifted from 5 to 6 feet deep. The snow lies upon meadows and open fields about 2 feet deep, but wherever hedges and fences furnish the wind an excuse, great heaps are piled that will long withstand the showers and sun of April.

In this city the streets have a depth of from 8 to 20 inches of snow and ice, while along the curbs and edges of the sidewalks great windrows 3 or 4 feet deep are banked up, where they will least interfere with traffic. There have now been eighty-five consecutive days of sleighing, and, though the pleasure of weeks of constant skating and sleighing have been some compensation, there are many who are most anxious for the coming of weather that will at least open the asphalted streets of the city so they may be used by cyclists.

Country highways will not be fit for riding for two months. Some of them, in fact, are never ridden with comfort, but even the best will hardly permit the passage of a wheel before the middle of May.

It is quite evident to wheelmen throughout the State that no relief from the present system of road-building—or, rather, road-bungling—will be secured from the present Legislature. The "farmer vote" is understood to be "agin it," and so nothing will be done. The "cyclist vote" is an unknown quantity, and, as it has never been aroused, it is not feared. The farmers will be permitted to work out the road tax in that good old way which consists of filling the centre of the roads with loose dirt, stones, roots, sods, and anything that is handy. This is compelling the cyclists to construct side paths, and the "Oneida idea," which originated last Summer, is spreading in all directions. About fifteen miles of cinder paths were built in the vicinity of this city last Fall. Seven miles of this path lies along the old State road toward Syracuse.

The Oneida County Wheelway League held a cycle show in this city the first week in March, at which about $600 was netted, and though that a sufficient membership may be secured to add to this the sum necessary to continue this path westward to Oneida, the line of Madison County. This will complete over half the distance to Syracuse, and the wheelmen from that city and the large towns along the route ought to build the link that would connect the two cities and give a straightaway cinder path fifty-two miles long. Frankfort, Ilion, Mohawk, Herkimer, and Little Falls wheelmen are also moving on the east, and miles of path will be built down the valley this Spring and Summer. Albany and Schenectady, it will be remembered, are already united by a path, and it would not be at all surprising if the close of the coming Summer would find almost a continuous path from Albany to Syracuse. It greatly depends upon the action of the wheelmen of the latter city.

A branch path, built by the Oneida County League, already extends northward nine miles to Clinton, the college town. Riders in Southern Madison are taking this up, and will extend the path to Deansborough and Waterville. It is expected that riders in Norwich, Sherburne, and other large towns down in the centre of the State will meet this path, and the cry already is "From Utica to Binghamton!" This is 108 miles, and for varied and beautiful scenery and easy grades is not surpassed by any road in the State. If a cinder path is ever constructed through that valley it will be worth a journey across the continent to ride over it.

The greatest need is some legislation authorizing bodies of wheelmen to construct and maintain these paths, and placing restrictions upon their use by teamsters. Such a bill, affecting only this county, was introduced some weeks ago, but just what has been done with it is not known. Some farmers object to the construction of paths along the highways running through their farms. Others aid in the work, and when the paths are completed find they have dry, smooth places over which they walk to and from the villages or in visits to the neighbors on either side.

The main cost in the construction of the paths is the hauling of cinders. Near large towns where cinders may be procured for the hauling away at mills and factories, the cost is trifling—not to exceed $75 per mile for a three-and-a-half-foot path. But when the country is reached, where cinders must be hauled six or eight miles, or even more, the cost runs up very rapidly, and cannot well be kept below $100 to $125 per mile.

HUGUENOTS WIN TWO GAMES.

Defeated the Mount Vernon Cyclers Without Difficulty.

MOUNT VERNON, March 17.—The Huguenot Wheelmen's Bowling Club of New-Rochelle defeated the Mount Vernon Cycle Club team two games last night at Schuller's alleys, Third Street and Franklin Avenue, in the Westchester Cycle League tournament. The score:

FIRST GAME.

MOUNT VERNON C. C.				HUGUENOT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fee	1	2	115	West	8	1	116
Sibley	2	4	140	Doolittle	0	5	124
Wheeler	1	1	98	Hewes	3	3	130
Harring	2	1	108	Hadden	2	3	129
Bock	4	3	165	Carpenter	2	3	139
Total	10	11	626	Total	10	15	647

FRAMES.

Mt. Vernon..53 123 207 261 328 394 462 542 575 626
Huguenots ..70 136 195 259 322 386 460 530 584 647

Averages—Mount Vernon, 125 1-5; Huguenots, 129 2-5. Scorers—J. F. Bourne and George Nosher. Umpire—William Fredericks.

SECOND GAME.

MOUNT VERNON C. C.				HUGUENOT W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Fee	1	4	132	West	4	3	171
Sibley	0	3	111	Doolittle	2	2	117
Fredericks	1	3	110	Hewes	2	4	158
Harring	0	5	136	Doolittle	2	2	117
Bock	2	2	128	Carpenter	2	4	136
Total	4	17	617	Total	13	18	739

FRAMES.

Mt. Vernon..57 101 158 228 290 353 406 449 542 617
Huguenots ..85 165 240 303 398 471 543 612 664 739

Averages—Mount Vernon, 123 2-5; Huguenot, 147 4-5. Scorers—J. F. Bourne and George Nosher. Umpire—Fred. Martin.

HARLEM WHEELMEN FORFEITED.

Failed to Appear at the Cyclists' Bowling Tournament.

The Harlem Wheelmen bowling team failed to appear at Reid's alleys last night, and forfeited two games, one each to the Manhattan Wheelmen and the Hudson County Wheelmen. Only two bowlers of the Hudson County Wheelmen appeared, so the Manhattans had an easy time winning two games. Following are the scores:

FIRST GAME.

MANHATTAN W.				HARLEM W.
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	
Pelin	4	3	167	
Meyer	5	3	191	
McFarland	0	4	118	Forfeited.
Von S'km'n	2	4	151	
Bartsch	5	3	208	
Total	16	17	835	

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..76 166 257 312 383 485 565 645 752 835

Scorers—A. Kemmerle. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

SECOND GAME.

HUDSON CO. W.				HARLEM W.
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	
Burnham	3	3	153	
Fardleman	2	2	139	Forfeited.
Total	5	5	292	

THIRD GAME.

MANHATTAN W.				HUDSON CO. W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Pelin	2	6	188	Burnham	5	3	185
Meyer	5	4	200	Fardleman	3	3	157
McFarland	3	1	128				
Von S'km'n	2	3	148	Total	8	6	342
Bartsch	3	2	135				
Total	15	16	799				

FRAMES.

Manhattan ..66 139 214 317 377 443 526 623 707 799
Hudson 46 84 113 162 197 232 260 298 316 342

Scorer—A. Kimmerle. Umpire—R. G. Betts.

Local Cycle Shows Sanctioned.

The National Cycle Board of Trade announces that sanctions have been granted for the following local exhibitions:

Birmingham, Ala., (Local Dealers',) March 17 and 18.

Washington, (Washington Road Clubhouse,) March 18 to 28.

Syracuse, (Local Board,) March 18, 19, 20, and 21.

Meriden, Conn., (Y. M. C. A.,) March 17 and 18.

Kansas City, Mo., (Cycle Dealers' Association,) March 19, 20, and 21.

Glens Falls, N. Y., (Y. M. C. A.,) March 19, 20, and 21.

Cincinnati, Ohio, (Chester Park A. C.,) March 21 to 28.

Oswego, N. Y., (Y. M. C. A.,) March 26, 27, and 28.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 6 to 11, inclusive.

An application has been received from the Nashville Coliseum for dates of April 13 and 18. This show has not yet been sanctioned, but, as the local board is in favor, it is possible, it will be. This is no departure from the resolution of the Executive Committee, as this application was received prior to the passage of this resolution.

Sanctions have been refused the following applicants: Lake View Cycling Club, Chicago; Pittsburg Cycle Show, Baltimore, Lincoln Cycling Club, Chicago; Athletic Club of the Schuylkill Navy.

Coasting in Jamaica.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 17.—Charles S. Chamberlin and Frederick P. Ranney of this place have just returned from a wheeling tour of several weeks through Jamaica, in the West Indies. They declare that the trip is one of the most enjoyable that wheelmen can take at this time of the year, for they say the land for about five miles from the shore is practically level, while the ascent of the high lands in the interior is made by gradual, sometimes almost imperceptible grades, winding around and between the mountains, and following the course of streams for miles at a stretch, over pathways which are model bicycle tracks. The roads are of limestone, and in prime condition, being always kept in perfect repair. The temperature is high, but in the early morning and evening refreshing, and orange, banana, and lime trees line the roads of the interior. Returning from the mountain land, the wheelmen say they had several coasts of about ten miles in length.

To Race Against a Tandem.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., March 17.—The topic of discussion among the wheelmen here just now is a projected road race from Montclair to Scotch Plains, a distance of some nineteen miles, which is to take place between Jonas S. Jacobus of the Montclair Wheelmen, who will ride a seventy-six-gear wheel, and Walter Rutan and John Horrax, also of the Montclair Wheelmen, who will ride a tandem with an eighty-gear wheel. Jacobus is to have thirty minutes start over his competitors. The date for the race has not yet been arranged.

Road Races for Orange Cyclers.

ORANGE, N. J., March 17.—The East Orange Cyclers, under their new Captain, Luther N. Porter, are making active preparations for the coming season. It is proposed to hold a series of handicap club road races at intervals during the season, beginning in June, and for these the club has already decided to offer a handsome silver cup valued at $100, which must be won three times to become the permanent property of the holder. The club has purchased two tandems.

To Sign the Pontiac Lease.

The Riverside Wheelmen expect to have an unusually successful season on track and road, many promising young racing men having joined the club recently. Arrangements have been made to sign the lease for the Pontiac Clubhouse today, a fact which dispels all fear to the contrary. The Riversides will probably be in possession of their new home by April 1.

A Touring Trip A-Wheel in Europe.

ALBANY, March 17.—Prof. Benedict Papot of the Albany Academy is organizing a party of cyclists to make a 1,500-mile journey on wheels through Europe. The party will leave New-York on the steamer St. Louis June 24, and return on the St. Paul, leaving Southampton Aug. 29. The tour as laid out by the professor is from Havre to Geneva, Berne, Zurich, Strasburg, Heidelberg, Frankfort, Cologne, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, Ghent, and London. Last Summer, when the professor visited Paris, he was arrested as a deserter from the French Army. He proved, after some trouble, that he was discharged from the service because of poor eyesight. This year he will go fully prepared to resist any interference from the gendarmes.

Percival a Handicapper.

The friends of "Charlie" Percival in this vicinity will be pleased to hear of his appointment as one of the league's official handicappers for New-England. Mr. Percival lives in Boston, and is eminently fitted to fill the responsible position. He has an extensive acquaintance among all classes of cyclists, and is a member of many clubs.

"Eddie" Bald Suspended.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—The bulletin of the Racing Board this week will announce the suspension, pending investigation, of "Eddie" Bald, the most famous man in Class B last year. It is thought that the charge against him is selling his prizes.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Instead of the Linscott twenty-five-mile road race this year, a set of track events will take its place, and in all probability May 23 will be the date selected. The races will either take place at Medford or Waltham, Mass. The programme will comprise three events for professionals and three for amateurs.

—According to President Hines of the Quill Club Wheelmen, who is traveling in the South, cycling is making great strides in Georgia. In April the biggest race meet ever held below Mason and Dixon's Line will take place in Savannah.

—Sterling Elliott, President of the league, and Joseph Goodman, editor of The American Cyclist, of Hartford, were among the prominent arrivals in town yesterday.

—"Wooden Shoes" Sanger will do his preliminary training this year at Fountain Ferry track, Louisville.

CENTRAL WHEELMEN OF BROOKLYN.

FOR THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

The Men Who Will Represent Princeton at Athens Next Month.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—Prof. William M. Sloane, representative of America in the Olympian games, announced to-day that the following men had accepted his invitation to act as members of the American Honorary Committee: President Grover Cleveland, Presidents Dwight of Yale, Patton of Princeton, and Eliot of Harvard; Provost Harrison, J. W. Alexander, William S. Wilson, Joseph H. Choate, and President Gilman of Johns Hopkins.

Manager Edward B. Turner of the Princeton University Track Athletic Association was seen to-day by a NEW-YORK TIMES correspondent and said that all arrangements had been completed for the proposed trip to Athens of the Princeton track team to compete in the new Olympian games. As stated in to-day's NEW-YORK TIMES, four students will be taken on the trip—Capt. Garrett, '97, the weight thrower and broad jumper; Lane, '97, the crack sprinter; Tyler, '97, the pole vaulter, and Colfelt, '99, the middle-distance runner.

It is possible that the last-named man may not accompany the team. Capt. Garrett and Manager Turner are considerably disturbed by the news that Colfelt's parents are opposed to his taking so distant a trip. The young man himself is enthusiastic over the six weeks' outing and expresses the hope that his parents will yet yield to his desires in the matter. In case his parents persist in their objections, Capt. Garrett will be in much trouble. There is no man in college whose ability at the quarter-mile run approaches that of young Colfelt. Probably the next best man is Brokaw, '97, and he has not shown sufficient speed to entitle him to a place on the team.

It has been proposed that Princeton drop out of the quarter, if Colfelt fails to go, and enter the distance runs. For these Old Nassau has a crack man in Laing, '99, who could represent his college creditably.

The men were given light exercise to-day in the gymnasium, in the presence of many student spectators. All athletic interest is centred for the time on the four lucky youths who have been selected to represent the college abroad. By their work in the gymnasium to-day the men showed themselves to be in excellent physical condition, and it is believed that if this good condition can be held throughout the long journey, Princeton's representatives will acquit themselves with credit to themselves and to their college.

Manager Turner has engaged passage for his team on the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda, which will sail from New-York next Saturday morning. The athletes will be accompanied by Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore, the mother of Capt. Garrett, who will also chaperon a small party of young ladies on the trip. It is expected to spend sixteen days en route, and, in order to keep his men in good condition, Capt. Garrett will carry training apparatus along and hold daily practice as at home.

It is expected to reach Athens on April 5. The meet will last till April 15, when the Princeton party will begin their return trip, arriving home about May 1, in time for the athletes to begin training for the Spring games.

TRAINER BOWNE IN DEMAND.

Mr. Frelinghuysen's Young Trotter Saltic Added to His Stable.

Among those who patronized the sale of light harness stock at Parkville Farm last October was Frederick Frelinghuysen, the well-known clubman and son of the late Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, who was Secretary of State under President Arthur. His selection from the trotters offered by John H. Shults was the brown mare. Saltic, a richly bred daughter of Stranger, son of Goldsmith Maid. Speedaway, the dam of Saltic, was got by Socrates, a stallion of Hambletonian-Star blood, out of the great producer, Martense, one of whose foals, Arena, made a record of 2:11¼ last year. The second dam of this aristocratic young mare is Martense Maid, whose son, Rumor, has a record of 2:20, and is a great sire of speed, while in the next generation of the maternal line she traces to old Abdallah through Jenny Lind.

Mr. Frelinghuysen paid $480 for Saltic, and she has remained at Parkville Farm all Winter, in charge of the Superintendent, W. W. Shult. He has just arranged with E. R. Bowne, who has opened a public stable at the farm, to develop her this season. Mr. Shult says that Saltic showed him a 2:20 clip as a four-year-old, and with her rich descent from a noted line of campaigners, she should make a name for herself.

Another of Mr. Bowne's pupils, the promising young stallion, Prince Eugene, formerly owned by him, has been sold to William H. Clark, ex-Corporation Counsel of this city. This trotter has a record of 2:27¼, and being well matured, is looked on as a likely winner in the slow classes. The price paid is reported as $1,250, and Mr. Clark, who has already sent several of his fliers to Mr. Bowne, will leave Prince Eugene in his stable.

CUPS FOR CRACK ROADSTERS.

New-York and Brooklyn Horsemen to Try Their Skill.

Arrangements for a series of trotting contests between the road drivers of this city and Brooklyn during the coming season have practically been agreed upon. The joint committee representing the Driving Club of New-York and the Parkway Driving Club of Brooklyn discussed the details of these events for amateur reinsmen at the Hotel Metropole on Monday evening. Fleetwood Park's delegation consisted of L. A. Burke, Treasurer of the club; E. S. Hedges, Secretary, and John Rudd, one of the Executive Committee and a clever turf politician. The trio from Brooklyn, as appointed by the Parkway Club, consisted of W. C. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer of the club; John F. Cornell, and Fred Lemmerman, Jr., but Mr. Cornell, the Chairman, was unable to be present. In his absence the other members decided to merely lay out a scheme and have it ratified at another meeting, fixed for Friday evening, when Mr. Cornell will be available.

Two challenge cups will be offered for horses eligible to the 2:30 and the 3:00 classes, both trotting. The conditions attending the races for these vary somewhat, though both must be to road wagon of the regulation high-wheel make, pneumatic tires and ball-bearing axles barred. Drivers must be up to at least 160 pounds, and the horses must be entered and driven by their owners, who of course are members of one of the two local clubs.

In the 2:30 class the cup becomes the property of the owner who wins two of the contests. The first one of these will take place at the Parkway track, Gravesend, on Saturday, May 2, and entries for this close Monday, April 27. Fleetwood Park has the second race the following Saturday, May 9, and fresh entries can be made for the cup up to the previous Monday night. The rivalry will continue each Saturday till some trotter carries off the trophy absolutely by beating his field twice.

For the 3:00 class all the horses must be named at once, on April 27, and they will be eligible to start at any time until the cup is won. The task is a heavier one in the slower class, as it requires three victories to decide the ultimate ownership.

In order that one member can take no sudden advantage of another after a defeat by picking up a faster roadster overnight or at short notice, it is provided that the horses must be the absolute property of the nominator for several days prior to the race. The exact time limit will probably be fixed at the adjourned meeting on Friday. In all these events the trotter winning two heats gets the race.

CRICKET GAMES ARRANGED.

Dates Scheduled for Games of New-York Association.

The New-York Cricket Association held a meeting at the club rooms of the St. George's Athletic Club on Monday night. Delegates were present from the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Manhattan Cricket Club, Paterson Cricket Club, Harlem Cricket Club, St. George's Athletic Club, and Kings County St. George Cricket Club. There was no delegate from the Columbia Cricket Club, but G. R. Cooper was appointed by the Chairman to represent them in drawing up the schedule.

May 23—Manhattan against Columbia, at Prospect Park.

May 30—Paterson against Manhattan, at Paterson.

June 6—Manhattan against St. George's A. C., at Prospect Park; Kings County St. George C. C. against Harlem, at Prospect Park; Columbia against Paterson, at Central Park.

June 13—Harlem against St. George's A. C., at Central Park; Kings County St. George C. C. against Manhattan, at Prospect Park; New-Jersey A. C. against Columbia, at Bergen Point.

June 20—Kings County St. George C. C. against St. George's A. C., at Prospect Park; Harlem against New-Jersey A. C., at Central Park.

June 27—Paterson against St. George's A. C., at Paterson; New-Jersey A. C. against Kings County St. George C. C., at Bergen Point; Manhattan against Harlem, at Prospect Park.

July 4—Manhattan against Kings County St. George C. C., at Prospect Park; Columbia against Harlem, at Central Park.

July 11—Paterson against Kings County St. George C. C., at Prospect Park; St. George's A. C. against New-Jersey A. C., at Central Park.

July 18—Manhattan against Paterson, at Prospect Park; Harlem against Kings County St. George C. C., at Central Park; Columbia against St. George's A. C., at Central Park.

July 25—St. George's A. C. against Manhattan, at Weehawken; New-Jersey A. C. against Harlem, at Bergen Point; St. George's A. C. against Columbia, at Prospect Park.

Aug. 1—Paterson against Kings County St. George C. C., at Paterson; St. George's A. C. against Harlem, at Weehawken; Columbia against Manhattan, at Central Park.

Aug. 8—Harlem against Manhattan, at Central Park; New-Jersey A. C. against Paterson, at Bergen Point.

Aug. 15—Harlem against Paterson, at Central Park; St. George's A. C. against King's County St. George C. C., at Weehawken; Columbia against New-Jersey A. C., at Central Park.

Aug. 22—Manhattan against New-Jersey A. C., at Prospect Park; Paterson against Harlem, at Paterson; Columbia against Kings County St. George C. C., at Central Park.

Aug. 29—St. George's A. C. against Paterson, at Weehawken; Kings County St. George C. C. against New-Jersey A. C., at Prospect Park; Columbia against Harlem, at Central Park.

Sept. 5—New-Jersey A. C. against Manhattan, at Bergen Point; St. George's A. C. against Columbia, at Weehawken.

Sept. 12—Paterson against Columbia, at Paterson.

Sept. 19—St. George's A. C. against New-Jersey A. C., at Bergen Point.

Sept. 26—Paterson against New-Jersey A. C., at Paterson.

LAUNCHES FOR YACHTSMEN.

Several Being Built for the Big Steamers.

Yachtsmen are now beginning to make preparations for the coming season. Some of the yachts are already being overhauled and orders have been given for the skippers to begin work as soon as the weather settles. The Gas Engine and Power Company, at Morris Heights, has orders for several yacht tenders that are being turned out as fast as possible. These tenders and launches are all beautifully made. One reason why they always look so well is that this firm buys its mahogany in the log, and all the wood used for one boat is cut out of one log.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt has ordered a twenty-eight-foot, six-horse-power carvel-built launch for the steamer Conqueror, to take the place of the steam yacht. It is to be finished with teak and will be a big, roomy launch. J. R. Drexel has ordered a twenty-five-foot four-horse-power clinker-built launch for the Sultana. This one will have a square stern and be finished and trimmed with mahogany.

Mr. C. D. Borden, who is having a big steamer built in the Erie Basin from designs by J. Beavor Webb, has ordered two carvel-built launches. One will be 28 feet long, 5 feet 11 inches molded beam, and 2 feet 11½ inches molded depth, fitted with a six-horse-power motor, and the other will be 21 feet long, 4 feet 11 inches molded beam, and 2 feet 6 inches depth, fitted with a two-horse-power motor. Both will be mahogany finished inside and outside.

Percy Chubb has ordered a twenty-one-foot two-horse-power launch for the schooner Ariel, which he has chartered for the season from G. H. B. Hill. Tracy Dows has ordered a twenty-one-foot two-horse-power clinker-built tender. Commodore E. M. Brown is to have a new tender on the steamer Sylvia. It is to be carvel-built and will be 18 feet long, 4 feet 8½ inches beam, 2 feet 3 inches in depth, and have a two-horse-power motor.

D. W. Beaty of Warren, Penn., has ordered a thirty-eight-foot cabin naphtha yacht, fitted with a ten-horse-power motor. George P. Braun of Chicago has ordered a thirty-foot boat, fitted with a six-horse-power motor, for use at William's Bay, on Lake Geneva, Wis.

Regulars Win Again.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17.—The cold snap made the game between the New-York baseball nines to-day disagreeable. The score was:

REGULARS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gleason, lf	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
V'n H'n, cf	2	2	2	1	0	0	0
G. Davis, 3b	3	4	3	3	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf	3	2	2	0	0	0	0
Con'g'n, ss	2	2	1	3	2	0	0
H. Davis, 1b	2	3	11	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	0	3	2	2	0	0	0
Farrell, c	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wilson, c	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Meekin, p	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Clark, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Total	15	21	26	13	3		

SECOND TEAM.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	2	0	2	0	1	0
W. Clark, 1b	0	1	11	1	1	0	0
Cavelle, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Mulligan, 2b	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
Bottom, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Stafford, lf	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Zearfoss, c	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Stanhope, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Bowen, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Seymour, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	24	11	1		

Regulars .....4 0 1 3 3 1 0 3 ..—15
Second Team.....0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 1—5

Earned runs—Regulars, 13; Second Team, 2. First base by errors—Regulars, 1; Second Team, 3. Left on bases—Regulars, 6; Second Team, 5. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 1; off Clark, 1; off Bowen, 1. Two-base hits—Tiernan, G. Davis, 2; H. Davis, 2; Connaughton, Stanhope. Sacrifice hits—Van Haltren, Stafford, Zearfoss, and Gleason. Stolen bases—W. Clark, 2; Cavelle, Gleason, Van Haltren, 2; G. Davis, 3; Tiernan, Wilson, Stafford. Double plays—Van Haltren, Pfeffer and G. Davis; G. Davis and H. Davis. Hit by pitcher—By Meekin, 1. Wild pitch—Bowen. Umpire—Mr. German.

The Eleanor Sails for Bath.

NORWICH, Conn., March 17.—William A. Slater's steam yacht Eleanor, New-York Yacht Club, started from this city shortly after 10 o'clock this morning for Bath, Me. She had just swung from her pier when she grounded, and it was nearly half an hour before she was floated and proceeded down the river to New-London. After a short stop there she will leave for Bath, where she will undergo a general overhauling. The Eleanor will be leased for the Summer, as Mr. Slater and family sail for Europe by steamer on April 8.

Central Wheelmen's Team.

One of the most prosperous cycling organizations in Brooklyn is the Central Wheelmen. The members belong to the Young Men's Christian Association of that city.

While the club has not gone in much for racing, it contains a number of fast riders, and many long-distance road tourists. During the Spring and Summer season the club gives one or two road races a week. This season the club proposes to make a busy one, and, besides the touring trips and century runs, a racing team will be in the field. Only strictly amateur meetings will be attended. The club racers expect to add a goodly number of medals before Fall.

Bloomfield's Baseball Nine.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., March 17.—The Bloomfield Baseball Club has just been organized here and will put a team in the field this season composed of some of the best players in this vicinity. New grounds have been secured on Bloomfield Avenue, at Crown Street, and a large grand stand will be built. Robert Foster will manage the team, and the players will be John Ferguson, catcher; Cronin, pitcher; Thornall or Holhun, first base; Badgley or Rothfuss, second base; O'Neill, third base; Zahn, short stop; Dailey, left field; Cheatham or Flynn, centre field, and Fay, right field.

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THE AUDUBON. This new and perfectly equipped apartment house, situated on the northeast corner of Broadway and 39th St., will be open on Thursday, March 19th, to receive guests. The apartments are rented, furnished or unfurnished, en suite or singly, with regular hotel service included, together with steam heat and gas. W. L. Fish, Manager of the Broadway Apartment House, or his representative, Wm. T. Lovell, can be seen at the Audubon regarding arrangements.

THE LANGHAM, 5TH AVE. AND 52D ST. Desirable suites of pleasant rooms, richly furnished, for the balance of season. H. C. SHANNON, Mgr.

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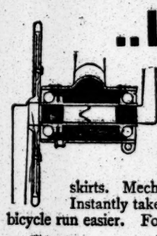

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BICYCLES 500 second-hand, all makes, $7, $12, $15, $19, $24, $29 each; 2,000 men's and ladies' new and fully guaranteed, regular $75 and $100 list, $39 to $49; inspection invited. HERALD CYCLE CO., (Original Spot Cash House.) 114 Nassau St., near Ann.

2 feet 3 inches depth, and have a two-horse-power motor.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th

WANT THE LAW AMENDED

RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS APPEAL TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Changes in the Statute Agreed on at a Secret Meeting—Only One Said to be of Importance—The Bill to be in Albany To-day—President Orr Replies to Controller Fitch Regarding the Broadway Cable Fees.

Rapid Transit Commissioner Alexander E. Orr, President William Steinway, John H. Inman, and Seth Low were in secret session two hours yesterday afternoon. There were present at the meeting Secretary Delafield, Edward M. Shepard, and A. B. Boardman, counsel to the commission.

After the meeting the Commissioners said that it had been decided to ask the Legislature to amend the Rapid Transit statutes. All but one of the amendments related to matters of detail. The exception was a measure of great importance, but it was considered proper that the amendments should be first made public in Albany, and they would be kept a secret until they had been introduced there.

A memorial to the Legislature, prepared by Mr. Low, which set forth the objects of the proposed amendments and the reasons of the board for asking for their passage, was also adopted.

President Orr, Mr. Low, and Mr. Shepard called on Mayor Strong after the meeting and submitted to him, as ex officio member of the commission, a report of what had been agreed upon. An attempt to have Controller Fitch in the conference failed, as he had left his office. The bill and memorial will reach Albany to-day.

The board also approved of a communication from Mr. Orr, as President of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and Mayor Strong in regard to Controller Fitch's reported contention that a rapid transit railroad under Broadway would deprive the city of the revenue of $150,000 which it receives from the cable railroad.

Mr. Orr assumes that Mr. Fitch, in an informal debate at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment March 12 said, on producing a bond of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company dated Dec. 11, 1889, that this enormous revenue would be lost to the city if "this rapid transit scheme ever goes through."

The history of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, and its agreement to pay the Sinking Fund $40,000 annually and 3 per cent. of its gross earnings for five years and afterward 5 per cent., is given by Mr. Orr, as well as the rights acquired by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company and the acquisition by this company of the rights of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company, which was dissolved by act of Legislature in 1886.

The obligation on the part of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Company to pay annually $40,000 and 3 per cent. of gross receipts below Fifteenth Street to 1890 and 5 per cent. after that date was absolute, and a default in payment would have forfeited its right to operate south of Fifteenth Street.

The change from horse to cable traction is recited by Mr. Orr to the point when the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company gave a bond, the one referred to by Mr. Fitch at the meeting of the Board of Estimate March 12, that from the time the cable road should be opened "and so long as no other railroads than those now existing shall be constructed upon, over or under the said routes in Broadway, or any part thereof," the percentages of gross receipts and the rental of $40,000 should amount to at least $150,000, to be paid annually for percentage and rental. Such conditions were exacted for the privilege of the changing of the road's motive power.

Continuing, Mr. Orr says:

But the mere statement of the above facts will show that while it is extremely probable that the construction of a rapid transit railroad under Broadway will, under the terms of this bond, release the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad and its successors from the obligation to pay a minimum sum of $150,000 per annum into the City Treasury, it is equally beyond doubt that the releasing of the company from its guarantee that the minimum sum shall amount to $150,000 will not in anywise relieve it from its antecedent obligation to pay the annual sum of $40,000 and a further sum equal to 5 per cent. of its gross receipts below Fifteenth Street into the City Treasury, as required by the terms of the grant under which it occupies Broadway.

It is clear, therefore, that there is no very substantial foundation for the apprehension expressed by the Controller that the building of a rapid transit railroad beneath Broadway will deprive the city of the whole revenue derived from the railroad upon its surface.

During the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, the gross income derived by the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company (and its lessee, the Metropolitan Street Railway Company,) from its railroad on Broadway, below Fifteenth Street, amounted to the sum of $1,692,350.35. Five per cent. of this sum is $84,617.51, which, added to the fixed annual rent of $40,000, which the company is compelled to pay the city in addition to the above percentage, would amount to $124,617.51. If, therefore, the bond to which the Controller refers had been abrogated by the building of a rapid transit railroad under Broadway prior to Sept. 30, 1894, the total consequent loss to the city during the following year would have amounted to but $25,382.49.

But it is not to be assumed from these figures that if the city shall build a rapid transit railroad under Broadway as the consequent abrogation of the bond above referred to will cause a continued loss of revenue from the cable railroad, for it would appear from the figures contained in the Controller's report for the year 1893 that the number of passengers carried upon the surface of Broadway between Fifteenth Street and the Battery during that year was 23,107,064, whereas the number of passengers carried upon the same portion of Broadway during the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, was 33,847,007. And it needs no argument to show that if this ratio of increase be maintained for the next two years, as there is every reason to believe it will be, the annual percentage which the cable company is compelled to pay the city, added to its fixed rent of $40,000, will considerably exceed the minimum sum whose payment is guaranteed by the bond above referred to.

I make no mention whatever of the benefit which the city may reasonably expect to reap, both directly and indirectly, from the rapid transit railroad, for the sole purpose of this present letter is to assure your honorable board that there is no just cause for apprehension that the construction of the rapid transit railroad under Broadway will serve to diminish the revenue which is received by the city from the cable railroad.

The letter will be discussed at the next meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

REGISTER'S OFFICE CONDEMNED.

Grand Jury Committee May Suggest New Structure.

It is reported that the Register's office will be moved to the Stewart Building as soon as plans now being perfected are completed.

Register Sohmer admitted yesterday that something would be done soon. He showed a committee of three appointed by the Grand Jury over the present quarters Monday. The object of the visit was to get an idea of the accommodation afforded, and to make a report relative to the erection of a new structure for keeping public records.

Chairman Hermann of the committee expressed himself to Mr. Sohmer as being horrified at the dilapidated and unsafe receptacle for the keeping of records. He said he had no idea that such a building as the Register's office, where so many valuable records are stored, could be tolerated by the city. It was a wonder, he added, that the legal profession had not made some demand for better protection of records.

Old Age Ripens Early Love.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., March 17.—The Rev. Raymond Maplesden, a Baptist pastor, married this afternoon Royal Grant, eighty-one years old, and Mrs. Martha J. Warren, seventy-one years old. Grant is an essence peddler, and years ago met Martha J. Galpin, but his suit was not successful. Since then he has drifted around the country and married twice, she once, and now, after several years of loneliness, they have renewed their early love.

Death Caused by Natural Gas.

DOWLING, Ohio, March 17.—The residence of Kirk Shelly was wrecked by an explosion of natural gas this afternoon. His daughter, aged sixteen, sustained injuries, from which she died in an hour. Shelly's son, aged nineteen, was fatally burned, and the mother seriously injured.

Cobweb Gun Club's Tournament.

The first annual tournament of the Cobweb Gun Club will be held at Baychester to-day and the four following days. The first two days the shooting will be at inanimate targets and the last two at live birds.

NO PANAMA CANAL CONSOLIDATION.

William Nelson Cromwell, the Company's American Counsel, Explains the Situation.

William Nelson Cromwell, the American counsel of the New Panama Canal Company of Paris, referring to recent statements to the effect that a consolidation of the Panama and Nicaragua Companies had been agreed upon or was under negotiation, made the following statement:

"I have just filed with Secretary of State Olney a formal declaration on behalf of the New Panama Canal Company that there does not exist, nor is there in contemplation, any agreement, arrangement, or plan for the consolidation or acquisition of the Panama Company with or by the Nicaragua Company under any form of ownership or control; and that there has not been any negotiation to that end. Without commenting in any way upon the Nicaragua project my client unequivocally denies that there is any foundation in fact or in design for the rumors referred to.

"As the Government of the United States has chartered the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, and has given it governmental countenance, it became our duty to advise the Government of these facts, that there might be no possible misapprehension by the Government and the people of the true position of the New Panama Company. In view of these allusions to the New Panama Canal Company a few facts concerning it may be of interest.

"It is popularly supposed that the New Panama Canal Company of Paris is a governmental organization. This is an error. It is a private corporation, organized about two years ago under the general laws of the Republic of France, just as any business corporation may be organized under the general laws of any State of our Union, and which are open to all citizens alike, unsustained by governmental aid or patronage. It is to be distinguished from the old Panama Canal Company in every sense.

"It is an entirely new and solvent association, taking over the concessions, with adequate capital and different personnel. Its Directory is composed of the representatives of the strongest financial institutions of France, prosecuting the enterprise purely as a business undertaking.

"Fully recognizing the great responsibility of their trust, the Directory early determined to exhaust the study of every technical, practical, and financial question involved, and not to invite general capital for the completion of the undertaking until the project had been again thus exhaustively examined by engineers of acknowledged ability and standing.

"Even then it is proposed to have such reports submitted to an international Board of Engineers to be selected from the most eminent in the United States and in the other countries concerned, and thus justly secure for their conclusions the confidence of the world.

"This wise and conservative course has been quietly but steadily pursued without interruption for the past year and a half, a large force, now numbering over 2,000, being steadily employed on the Isthmus. While it has required considerable time and large expenditures, it will be recognized as the soundest way to deal with such a vast and complex business.

"It is also a popular error to treat the New Panama Company solely as a French enterprise. Being a purely private undertaking, and having no political character, the people of the United States will be afforded fair opportunity for equal participation.

"It is designed that the canal shall be 'neutralized,' as was done in the case of the Suez Canal—that is, the nations concerned in its operation may, by common agreement, make this a neutral waterway for the commerce of the world. Thus the United States can secure the great advantages of the canal without the financial obligations or serious political responsibilities."

A BAD SLIDE IMPEDES TRAFFIC.

The Embankment of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road Gives Way Near Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17.—A bad slide of the embankment on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, about two miles south of this city, badly demoralized travel on the road this evening. About 5 o'clock, 125 feet of the embankment under the east, or up track, slid down and away from the track, leaving a chasm twenty or thirty feet deep.

The slide occurred soon after the up passenger train, due in this city at 4:40 o'clock, passed by. The track settled eighteen inches and then the embankment gave way. The west, or down track, was not disturbed, but it was not considered safe to run trains over it. The New-York limited express, due here at 7:10 P. M., was run from here over the New-England road, via New-Britain to Berlin, and the passengers on the up Boston limited, due here at 6:50 P. M., were transferred across the break, reaching here a 9:08 P. M. All other passenger trains during the night were run via Berlin and New-Britain, over the New-England road, to and from this city. All freight traffic was stopped from the time of the slide for the night.

By to-morrow morning trains will run without much interruption.

FIRST PRISONER OF THE WAR OF 1812.

A Lady Still Residing in Halifax Who Was Captured by a Privateer.

From The Halifax (N. S.) Herald.

Mrs. William Gossip, whose maiden name was Anna Catharine Coade, and who was among the first batch of prisoners taken by the Americans in the war of 1812-14, is living in this city. Mrs. Gossip was born in Halifax in 1809. Her father, Capt. Coade, was a native of Ireland, and for many years commanded the Admiral Nelson, an ocean-going ship. Her mother was a daughter of George Moren, a United Empire loyalist, and in his day one of the most prominent citizens of Halifax. Mr. Moren, before his residence in Halifax, had been extensively engaged in shipbuilding in New-York City, and, owing to his attachment to the British Crown, had suffered the loss of nearly all his property.

Just previous to the breaking out of the war Mrs. Coade, taking with her her daughter, at that time about four years of age, went to St. John's, N. F., to meet her husband on his return from a European voyage. But the two were fated never to meet in this world again. During a terrible hurricane long remembered in Newfoundland, the Admiral Nelson, with all on board, was lost.

After waiting in St. John's until all hope was abandoned, Mrs. Coade, now a widow, embarked for Halifax with her child in one of the sailing packets that plied between the two cities. Until within a few hours' sail of Halifax they had an excellent passage, but when almost within sight of their destination they became becalmed. With the returning wind came an American privateer on the prowl for prizes, which snapped them up. Their ship, the first prize in the war, with all on board, was taken to Salem, Mass. The prisoners, who were very well treated, were allowed to retain their private belongings, and after a few months' detention were permitted to return home.

Mrs. Gossip preserves a faint recollection of her imprisonment. Her husband, the late William Gossip, was, of course, known to almost every Haligonian, and esteemed and respected by every one who knew him. Ten years ago Alexander Lawson and Mr. Gossip met in this city. Fifty-five years previously both had worked in the newspaper business in Pictou—Lawson on The Colonial Patriot (on which he began to work in 1828) and Gossip publishing The Observer in 1831. The Patriot was the first Liberal paper published in the Province. The Observer was the Pictou Conservative organ. The real question of difference between the two was Kirk and Anti-Burgher.

Gossip came to Halifax in 1836, and founded and edited and published for thirteen years The Halifax Times. After that he published The Halifax Church Times. In 1857 he dropped out of the profession, and thence for a third of a century carried on an extensive bookselling and stationery business in Halifax. He died a few years ago, aged eighty-two years, leaving, besides his wife, three sons—James, in California; William, formerly City Engineer of Halifax, and Dr. Charles Gossip of Windsor, and two daughters—Mrs. W. H. Wiswell and one who resides at home and takes care of her aged and invalid mother.

Intrepid Ready to Sail.

The auxiliary steam yacht Intrepid, owned by Capt. Lloyd Phoenix, is at anchor off East Twenty-sixth Street. She will sail for the Mediterranean to-morrow.

FREDERICK VAIL INDICTED

ARRESTED FOR LARCENY IN THE LLOYDS INSURANCE CASES.

Says He Knows of No Wrongdoing in Connection with Charters—Other Prisoners Say They Have Been Unjustly Arrested—Explanations by W. Daynes and A. J. Ensign—No Bail Secured by the Accused Men.

Another arrest was made yesterday in connection with the Lloyds fire insurance cases. Frederick Vail, a promoter, of Flushing, L. I., who was indicted on Monday, was arrested at his office, 140 Nassau Street, yesterday. He was indicted on Monday for grand larceny in the first degree for selling fraudulent charters for Lloyds fire insurance companies. He said he had no knowledge of any illegal practices in connection with the fraudulent insurance companies. He had no idea that he was to be apprehended and had made no preparation to secure bail.

William Daynes of 200 West Fourteenth Street, William N. Wolfe of 46 West Sixty-sixth Street, and Andrew J. Ensign of 117 Warren Street, Brooklyn, who were arrested Monday night under indictments charging them with complicity in Lloyds fire insurance swindles, spent the night in cells at Police Headquarters.

They were taken from there yesterday to the General Sessions and arraigned before Judge Newburger, and bail was fixed in each case at $5,000.

The prisoners had not secured bondsmen up to a late hour yesterday.

Samuel C. Northrup, who was indicted with them, is now serving a term in prison for swindling. George E. Yarrington, a broker and promoter, who was also indicted, is at present in Canada.

Mr. Daynes said yesterday that his arrest was an outrage.

"I am one of the attorneys for the Century Lloyds," he said, "which is one of the strongest in the country and has over one hundred underwriters of the highest standing. I simply acted as a go-between in the sale of a couple of the McAdam charters. The first one was the charter of the Capitol Lloyds, which I sold to the Hamilton brothers. I never looked at the papers at all, but simply turned the charters over to Lawyer Stapleton of Brooklyn, the attorney for the buyers. I told him to examine the papers, and if he was satisfied that they were all right to go ahead. I obtained the charter from the McAdam brothers. I supposed them to be reputable lawyers, and believed that everything was all right.

"The other charter was for the General Lloyds, which was changed to the Montauk Fire Insurance Company. That was temporarily enjoined from doing business."

Daynes said he knows now that the companies are suspected of being fraudulent, but doubts if anything has been proved.

Wolfe said his arrest was a great blow to him. He was not aware of having done anything wrong. He sold a charter without examining it. He advertised its sale one day and sold it the next, getting $25 as commission.

Ensign wrote a statement for publication, saying:

"I know nothing of the Lloyds companies or their dealings. I know nothing of the Philadelphia transaction in one Hatchway's notes. I have had no man's money or papers or property. All the statements I have seen in the newspapers connecting me with the transaction referred to are without foundation."

DISAPPEARANCE OF OUR NATIVE BIRDS.

Many Causes Uniting to Bring About Their Practical Extermination.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

A lecture was given at the Academy of Natural Sciences Wednesday afternoon by Mr. Witmer Stone, Conservator of the ornithological section, on "The Protection and Preservation of Our Native Birds."

Many causes, the speaker said, combined to bring about the extermination of various species of birds besides the warfare waged upon them by man. The conditions necessary to their existence were changing, and some species were unable to adapt themselves to the change. The clearing away of the forests and settlement of the country had diminished the number and exterminated many species. The wild pigeons which, within the recollection of many of the present generation, darkened the sky with their flight, cannot now be found in flocks in any portion of the country. For the last sixteen years there is a record of only six wild pigeons being killed in this State.

The common quail, or "Bob White," is becoming very scarce, and but for the protection afforded by the game laws, and the vigilance of sportsmen who prosecute the violators of those laws, would soon become extinct. The pheasant, or ruffed grouse, once so plentiful, is now found only in uninhabited wilds, or where they have been placed and protected by sportsmen's clubs. The little wren and bluebird, known and loved by the children of the last generation, are now seldom seen where sparrows are plenty. The burly, pugnacious foreigner came here to stay the year round. He does not migrate as the tiny song birds do, but takes possession of the bird boxes erected for his musical kindred, and, when they return in the Spring, their homes are gone; every hole in the trees and every cranny where they used to nest has now a resident sparrow, and the little warblers are driven back to the woods, if they can find any, to end their days.

The greatest destroyer of birds, however, is fashion. About the year 1889 she decreed that complete birds should be used to decorate the ladies' hats. What fashion decrees must, of necessity, be followed. The smaller birds first became the victims of this cruel craze, and millions upon millions were sacrificed to it. Some species have been utterly exterminated. The wholesale millinery firms sent out collectors, (taxidermists they called themselves,) who established camps about nesting time, when birds congregate most, and slaughtered them without mercy, leaving their unfed young in the nests to starve.

Some sections near home may be instanced where this business was carried on. Time was—only a few years back—when the graceful little terns were plentiful on our Atlantic beaches. Flocks of these tiny gulls could be seen at the water's edge, on the wave, and on the sand, restless and constantly flying from one point to another. They were bred in great numbers on Brigantine Beach; they laid their eggs in the sand above high tide. The "taxidermists" came there in 1883, and in two or three years had killed all the old birds, and now they have disappeared. The same thing occurred at Beach Haven. One New-York dealer had at one time in stock 30,000 of these little terns, and one gunner sent to that market over 3,000 of them in one year.

In the same way Florida has been despoiled of her birds. In 1880 the eastern coast of Florida swarmed with herons, eight different species of them; the roseate ibis, brown pelicans, gulls, and smaller birds in clouds. In 1886, after the milliners' taxidermists had depopulated it, many of these birds could not be found, and only an occasional pair of the remaining species. Only the change of fashion, which is inevitable, will save the birds that are yet left us from utter extinction. Scarcity has already driven the milliners to the use of the feathers of domestic fowls, colored in all the hues of the rainbow.

Collectors of birds' eggs are also responsible for the destruction of the bird species. Scientific societies cut but a small figure. Probably there are not 500,000 specimens in all the collections made in 100 years. Protection can only come through the education of the people and by protective legislation sustained by game wardens; by a better understanding of their practical value as insect destroyers, and the cultivation of a love for birds in the rising generation.

A Suicide Found in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., March 17.—A man, supposed to be William L. Kellogg of Ardmore, Indian Territory, was found here to-night. He was taken to Police Headquarters, where he died in a short time. It is thought that he committed suicide.

Rough, Wintry, changeable weather produces Catarrhs, Colds, Lung Disorders, &c., which DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures when faithfull administered.

For Headache take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The sale of boxes and orchestra stalls at the Metropolitan Opera House for the amateur performance of "Patience" to be given there to-morrow night in aid of the athletic interests of the University of the City of New-York, is going forward so rapidly that those who desire to secure either boxes or seats should do so immediately. The final rehearsal will take place to-night, and it will be a full-dress affair. Frank Russak, who has the entire management of the performance, has been indefatigable in his efforts to insure both a financial and an artistic success. Many of the best-known people in New-York and surrounding cities and towns are among the purchasers of the partierre and grand tier boxes and the stalls. After the performance to-morrow night the principals and 150 members of the chorus will enjoy a dance and supper in the rooms of the Opera Club. The Sixty-first Regiment Band will assist the amateur orchestra of eighty pieces in furnishing the music.

—The members of the Tuesday Evening Theatre Club attended the performance of "Bohemia" at the Empire Theatre last evening, and later enjoyed an elaborate supper.

—Miss Riker of 17 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street entertained the Tuesday Card Club last night.

—The Evening Badminton Club held a meeting in the Berkeley Armory last evening, when the members and guests were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Robert W. Rutherford, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, Mrs. Walter Jennings, and Mrs. Howard H. Henry. Among some of those present were Miss Mary A. Davis, Alexander S. Cochrane, Matthew Astor Wilkes, Charles Riker, Miss Elsie Coster, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Mary Winthrop, Miss Lily Graham, Miss Florence Brown, Miss Marguerite Force, Miss Anna Riker, Rudolph Neeser, John Haddon, Jr., J. Montgomery Strong, and Banyer Clarkson. The club will meet on Tuesday evenings during the remainder of Lent, and there will be two additional meetings on April 7 and 14.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Lilhan Chrystal Kennedy, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Kennedy of New-Rochelle, N. Y., to the Rev. Dr. Francis H. Wyndham-Quin, rector of the Church of the Resurrection at Rye, N. Y., and a cousin of Lord Dunraven.

—Mrs. Archibald Paull Mitchell of 33 West Seventy-first Street will soon send out cards for a series of post-Lenten dinners. Mrs. Mitchell, who comes from Maryland, intends to have served at the dinners old Maryland and Virginia dishes.

—Mrs. Lorillard Spencer of 107 East Seventeenth Street received informally yesterday afternoon.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Mary C. Adams, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Adams, to her cousin, Francis P. Adams, of Syracuse, N. Y. The wedding will take place early in April, after which the young couple will make a tour of Europe.

—The meeting of the Thursday Evening Club will take place this week at the home of Dr. and Mrs. William H. Draper of 19 East Forty-seventh Street.

—Miss Helen Louise Benson, who is to be married early next month to John T. Fischer, is to be the guest of honor at a pink luncheon to be given on Thursday of next week by Mrs. James C. Peabody of 155 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. Among the guests will be the young women who are to be Miss Benson's bridesmaids—Miss Williams, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss Benson, Miss Colgate, Miss Emilie Gambier, Miss Peabody, and Miss Blanche Peabody.

—A luncheon party was given yesterday by Mrs. Thomas Ball at her home, 48 West Seventy-second Street.

—Miss Emily Cunningham Cobb will give the third and last of a series of three readings upon "Noted Frenchwomen" at the home of Mrs. Herbert Anstey of 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when she will discuss George Sand. There will be violin solos by Victor Kuzdo. These readings have been so successful that it is possible Miss Cobb may be induced to give another series.

—Mrs. John Sherwood will give readings at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—A reunion of the Drawing Room Club will take place to-morrow night at Sherry's.

—Mrs. S. C. Harriot and Miss Florence Harriot of 454 West Twenty-third Street will continue to receive informally on Friday afternoons and evenings until April, Mrs. Harriot and Miss Harriot will then start on a trip through the South.

—An erroneous impression prevails that the general public will be enabled to secure tickets for the private view of the model doll show on Friday afternoon and evening of this week at Sherry's. These tickets will be obtainable only by patronesses and their friends. Another erroneous impression is that the show will be really a sale of dolls. It is strictly a loan exhibition, and the receipts from the sale of tickets will be devoted to the Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria Hospital. This hospital is intended for the reception of persons who are able to pay for medical attention, and yet who would otherwise, under the Board of Health laws, be sent to North Brother Island if stricken with contagious disease. The patronesses of the doll show are Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Malvina Appleton, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss De Barril, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. August Belmont, Mrs. David Wolfe Bishop, Mrs. Herber R. Bishop, Mrs. William T. Blodgett, Mrs. James A. Burden, Miss Callender, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Henry E. Coe, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Mrs. H. H. Curtis, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Cuyler, Mrs. Francis Delafield, Mrs. Richard H. Derby, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Miss De Forest, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Miss Furniss, Mrs. John Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. G. G. Haven, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mrs. G. G. Howland, Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Walter Jennings, Mrs. Frederic R. Jones, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. Edward King, Mrs. Gustav Kissel, Mrs. Luther Kountze, Mrs. Charles Lanier, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Edward A. Le Roy, Jr., Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. John W. Minturn, Mrs. Trenor L. Park, Mrs. James W. Pinchot, Mrs. George B. Post, Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Sidney Dillon Ripley, Mrs. Henry Sloane, Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart, Mrs. Joseph Stickney, Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer, Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor, Mrs. Jonathan Thorne, Mrs. Henry Graft Trevor, Mrs. John B. Trevor, Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William Seward Webb, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Mrs. Frank Spencer Witherbee.

—The Salesian Missionaries of the Sacred Heart have invitations out for the formal opening of the Columbus Hospital, at 226 East Twentieth Street, this afternoon from 3 until 5 o'clock. The ceremony of blessing the institution will be performed by Archbishop Corrigan, after which the hospital will be open to inspection by the guests. The patronesses and patrons are Archbishop Corrigan, Baroness Fava, Mme. Di Cesnola, Countess di Brazzà Savorgnan, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. E. Clarkson Potter, Mrs. George F. Shrady, Mrs. J. Wells Champney, Mrs. C. H. Rapallo, Miss Marie La Montagne, Miss Leary, Miss Madeleine Anthon, Countess Naselli, Mrs. William R. Grace, Mrs. Edwin Gould, Mrs. Pio Echeverria, Mrs. E. H. Witherbee, Mrs. Stephen Smith, Mrs Frank Ferguson, Gen. Di Cesnola, Consul General G. Branchi, John D. Crimmins, E. Clarkson Potter, Lawrence Ullo, and the attending physicians are Dr. Stephen Smith, President; Drs. George F. Shrady, John Boucher, Charles Lewis, Bache Emmet, Peter Callan, Frank Ferguson, Cornelius Cokeley, Ramon Guiteras, and Joseph Winter. PATRIARCH.

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OPENING DAYS.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, MARCH 18TH AND 19TH.

Ladies' French Dresses and Wraps.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS.

893 BROADWAY.

TALKED TO BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. Aitken Addresses a Congregation in Trinity Church—Money Worship His Theme.

When Evangelist Aitken of the Church of England arrived in old Trinity Church, in Lower Broadway, yesterday noon, he found a large congregation awaiting him. The seats were filled, and at least 300 persons were standing. The topic for the sermon was "A Victim of Mammon." The evangelist said:

"When I was here ten years ago the newspapers stated that I was talking to the bulls and bears of Wall Street. Well, I am speaking to them to-day, but it must not be supposed that I am addressing the so-called bulls and bears alone. I am here to warn all classes of business men that if they make money their god the great God of the Universe will punish them for their selfishness and folly."

The evangelist went on to say that there was woe in store for the speculators who robbed people. The deepest woe would eventually come to the business man who impoverished men, made homes desolate, and caused women and children to weep. He did not mean to discourage honest and legitimate business enterprise. A fair profit was all right, but robbery must be despised. Robbery cannot be sanctioned because it is legalized.

"The mad rush for money leads men into many sins," said the speaker. "It makes men liars, robbers, and thieves. It destroys their self-respect and ruins their souls. It creates murderers. The list of crimes that can be traced back to the love of money is too long to be enumerated in an ordinary discourse.

"It is a great pity that a great majority of business men cannot see themselves as others see them. If they could hold a mirror up to their faces and see them as God sees into their hearts they would be shocked at the spectacle. Men in commercial life must remember that God knows all about them. Nothing can be hidden from the Almighty. May the day be hastened when the bulls and bears—all in commercial life—shall turn from unrighteousness, and the danger of men losing their souls for money be avoided. No man can serve both God and Mammon."

ENTERTAINMENT FOR CHARITY.

Signora Duse to Appear in "Pamela" for the Kindergarten Association—A Concert for the Occasion.

The musical part of the programme for the benefit of the New-York Kindergarten Association, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon, will be as follows:

1. Quartet in G Major.....Joseph Haydn
Allegro con spirito. Adagio sostenuto. Menuetto. Finale.
The Kneisel Quartet.
2. Brock Song from "The Scarlet Letter.."
.....Walter Damrosch
Fraulein Johanna Gadski.
3. Songs.
a. Widmung.....R. Schumann
b. Staudchen.....R. Strauss
c. Die Muskauerin.....E. Lassen
Fraulein Milka Ternina.
4. Quartet, Variations from Quartet in D Minor.
.....Schubert
The Kneisel Quartet.

The concert will be followed by Carlo Goldini's comedy of "Pamela," dramatized from Richardson's novel of that name. The cast will be as follows:

Pamela.....Signora Eleonora Duse
Miledi Daure.....Magazzarri-Galliani
Mme. Jevre, Governante.....Giuseppina Solazzi
Milord Bonfil.....Signor Carlo Rosaspina
Il Cavaliere Ernold.....Antonio Galliani
Milord Artur.....Dante Capelli
Andreuve, Padre di Pamela.....Silvio Bonivento
M. Longman, Maggiordomo.....Ettore Mazzanti
Isacco, Cameriere.....Nicola Cortesi

The committee having charge of the entertainment, which is under the patronage of many well-known society men and women, is as follows: Mrs. Francke H. Bosworth, Mrs. Henry F. Dimock, Mrs. Charles Havens Royce, Mrs. Charles Stewart Smith, Mrs. George Christopher Riggs, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, Mrs. Ralf L. Shainwald, Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, and Miss Josephine Pomeroy.

The entertainment will be given at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

Gov. Matthews Seriously Ill.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—Gov. Matthews since Thursday has been suffering from an attack of grip, with strong symptoms of pneumonia. He is a little better, but his ailment is proving very stubborn, and he is by no means out of danger. His physicians regard him as seriously ill.

COMING EVENTS.

—The readings from Dickens by Miss K. Hillard, and a musicale in aid of Theosophical League Charity Workers, 144 Madison Avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Montefiore Home reception, entertainment, and dance, Carnegie Hall, this evening at 8.

—Board of Education stated meeting, Grand and Elm Streets, to-day at 4 P. M.

FF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"TEMPUS FUGIT,"

as translated by one schoolboy, means "fly-time."

Summer weather is not so far off. If you intend to furnish or decorate your country villa, why not take advantage of the preferable opportunity, which is NOW. We are prepared to submit ideas and estimates for interior decoration and to show the latest and most novel styles in Summer furniture.

A wealth of entirely new designs to choose from, and at manufacturing prices, as you

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Spring 1896.

Millinery Opening,

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, which meets at the Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, at its annual meeting Monday evening elected the following officers: Andrew C. Zabriskie, President; John M. Dodd, Jr., and Henry Russell Drowne, Vice Presidents; Bauman L. Belden, Recording Secretary; Walter Tonnele, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Fryer, Treasurer; Charles H. Wright, Curator; Herbert Valentine, Librarian, and, by appointment, William Poillon, Historiographer.

—An entertainment will be given this evening at 144 Madison Avenue, to increase the funds of the Charity Committee of the League of Theosophical Workers No. I. The programme will consist of Dickens readings by Miss Katherine Hillard, piano duets by Mrs. Maschmedt and Miss Maude Ralston, singing by Miss Eleanor Lienau, and 'cello solos by Emil Schenck of the Beethoven String Quartet.

—The employes of the receiving and delivery department of the Western Union Telegraph Company's main office, 195 Broadway, yesterday presented their retiring manager, M. W. Rayens, with a handsome silver desk service. Mr. Rayens has been appointed Superintendent of the American District Telegraph Company.

—The Shakespeare Society of this city has appointed a committee to arrange a public dinner to be given to Augustin Daly on the evening of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, in recognition of his services in the production of Shakespearean plays during the last quarter of a century. Mr. Daly has accepted the invitation.

—Henry Melville was yesterday commissioned by Adjt. Gen. McAlpin as Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, and Eugene K. Austin as Battalion Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment. Capt. Samuel Percy Fisher of the Seventy-first Regiment, has been granted a discharge.

—The Independent County Organization of the Fourth Assembly District, will give a reception at Everett Hall, 31 to 35 East Fourth Street, Sunday evening, April 5. Julius Harburger, Charles and Alfred Steckler, E. Margolies, and others will speak.

—"The New Industrial South" will be the subject of a special lecture by Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, before the School of Social Economics, 34 Union Square, this evening.

—The New-York Cooking School, in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and East Twenty-second Street, will give a reception and tea to the general public from 2 to 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—Thomas Conley and John Davis were indicted yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury for arson. Conley is accused of having set fire to Bernard Lyon's saloon at Tillary and Navy Streets last Saturday evening, and Davis of trying to burn a grocery at Roebling Street and Driggs Avenue. Conley was arrested in August, 1890, for a series of similar crimes, but was discharged on motion of James W. Ridgway, then District Attorney.

—An autopsy was held yesterday upon the body of Mary Fox, the young woman who was supposed to have been murdered at Lloyd's Neck, L. I., some time ago. The body was exhumed from its grave in Holy Cross Cemetery. The autopsy was performed by ex-Coroner Creamer of Brooklyn, who found that her death was due to drowning. No evidence of violence was discovered. The body was reburied.

—Dr. Louis W. Dodson of Binghamton has been appointed First Assistant Physician at the Long Island State Hospital at a salary of $2,000 per annum. He is now a member of the staff at the Binghamton State Hospital.

Long Island.

—Howard B. Griffing, an architect, secured a judgment for $85 against the village of Jamaica, in the Queens County Court yesterday. He drew plans for a firehouse, and the village trustees rejected the plans and engaged another architect.

—A fire department is to be organized at New Hyde Park. Two committees have been appointed, one to arrange for the organization and the other to solicit subscriptions toward the purchase of the necessary apparatus.

—The steamer Nonowantuo will resume her trips between Port Jefferson and New-London to-day. Her machinery has been thoroughly overhauled.

—The Sunday-school workers of the town of Jamaica will meet in convention in the Jamaica Baptist Church Thursday afternoon

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

EFFECTS OF ARC LIGHTS

PROF. FRANKLIN'S SEARCH FOR ROENTGEN PHOTOGRAPH RESULTS.

Experiments That Would Prove the Assertion Premature that Pictures Are Produced by the Ordinary Electric Lamp—Tests with Exposures of from Two to Five Hours and No Perceptible Markings—Care Necessary in Treating X Rays.

Prof. W. S. Franklin of Ames, Iowa, in a recent communication in Science, shows that many of the assertions that Röntgen photographs have been obtained with the electric arc lamp are at least premature, as the following experiments by him prove:

"Very rapid (Carbutt's 'Eclipse 27') and medium (Carbutt's 'Orthochromatic 23') plates, placed in ordinary holders, were laid in deep lead trays and masked with two to five thicknesses of black cardboard, including the cardboard slide of the plateholder. Bits of sheet aluminium (¼ mm. thick) and of sheet lead (¾ mm. thick) were laid upon the cardboard slide of the plateholder. Two to five hours' exposure to a 900 Watt arc at a distance of 25cm. produced no perceptible effect.

"The bits of sheet metal were then for convenience placed next to the gelatine film and the plates, masked with two thicknesses of black cardboard, were exposed to the arc for three hours at a distance of about 12cm. The plates became quite hot, about 80°C. After development the action was found to be quite strong where the plate was not screened by the bits of metal. The bits of metal, each several square centimeters in area, screened the plates about equally. The portions of the films under the bits of metal showed very faintly the texture of metal surface, as if by reflection.

"The plates were then arranged so as to obviate excessive heating by ventilation, and masked with two thicknesses of black cardboard and two to four thicknesses of mask paper, the bits of sheet metal being placed outside the cardboard slide of the plateholder as at first. Three hours' exposure at a distance of 15cm. from the arc produced no perceptible effect.

"The arc was then arranged to play between zinc and carbon, taking about ten amperes and thirty-five volts. The plates, arranged as described in the previous paragraph, were exposed to this zinc arc for two hours, at a distance of about ten centimeters. The zinc rod was cathode for about one hour, and anode for about one hour. No perceptible effect was produced.

"It seems justifiable to conclude from these experiments that Röntgen rays are not given off in any abundance by the electric arc, and that they are not of the same nature as the ultra-violet of the spectrum, or at least that they are not of the same nature as the ultra-violet, which is present in any abundance in the light emitted by the electric arc between carbon electrodes or between zinc electrodes.

"In demonstrating the presence of Röntgen rays it is necessary in every case to exercise the greatest care in the rigid exclusion of every other agent capable of affecting the sensitive plate, such as ordinary and ultra-violet light, electric charge acting directly upon the film, mechanical pressure, high temperature, &c. These rays and the cathode rays are distinguished among all other actinic radiators by the facility with which they pass through metals and from each other by their different behavior in the magnetic field, as appears from Röntgen's paper."

CURIOUS EFFECT OF SUNLIGHT.

Reproductions on Shaded Plates Found by Dr. Emmens.

Some curious phenomena due to the effect of sunlight on photographic plates shaded by an ebonite cover have been observed by Dr. Stephen H. Emmens, the discoverer of the explosive known as emmensite.

Dr. Emmens and his son Newton took a five-dollar bill and placed it in close contact with the sensitive film of a dry plate. After an exposure of several hours to sunlight, the plate was taken out of its holder and developed. It showed clearly all the details of a five-dollar bill.

The peculiar thing about the negative was that some of the figures which were white on the bill came out black on the negative, while other figures which were also white on the bill came out white on the negative.

Two ordinary visiting cards which were placed on a negative plate gave white lettering on the plate. This seemed to justify Dr. Emmens in his belief that the results were not due to heat rays, but to something analogous to Röntgen rays in the sunlight.

"I believe," said Dr. Emmens yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that the X rays will turn out to be intermediate between heat rays and the light rays from the red end of the spectrum.

"In some of the experiments which I made I found a deep fringe on the negative where the edge of the cardboard had rested. This seems to prove that the rays which passed through the ebonite holder were reflected from the edge of the cardboard. If the effect had been simply a chemical one, there would have been no penumbra.

"I expect before the end of the present week to be able to show a photoscope by which a shadow cast by the X rays can be examined through the intervention of a screen of a fluorescent salt."

Careful inquiries made by the reporter in Columbia College yesterday failed to find any confirmation by authorities on light of Dr. Emmens's theory that the X rays existed in the ordinary atmosphere in sufficient quantity to make any impression on a sensitive plate.

It was regarded as settled by these authorities that ebonite and other substances ordinarily used as shutters on plate holders were easily penetrated by rays of sunlight. In fact, many thermographs, or heat photographs, had been obtained in Columbia College and in other colleges through ebonite. With a sheet of aluminium, however, though only one-hundredth of an inch thick, not the slightest fogging of the sensitive plate could be obtained.

SOURCES OF ROENTGEN RAYS.

Results of Experiments Conducted by Prof. R. R. Lawrence.

Prof. Ralph R. Lawrence of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology made public in a recent number of Science some interesting observations made by him of the source of the X rays, and also pointed out a means of telling whether the Crookes tube was giving off the true Röntgen rays or not. An extract from his paper is as follows:

"I have found it possible to obtain a photographic image by these rays, using a 'pinhole camera' having the aperture pierced in a piece of sheet lead backed with aluminium. The Crookes tube was illuminated by discharges from a Thomson high-frequency coil. The photographs taken in this way show very distinctly the two electrodes, while the glass bulb, which appeared to be brightly illuminated to the eye, is scarcely perceptible. It would appear from this that nearly, if not all, the so-called X rays proceed directly from the electrodes of the tube and not from the glass where this is acted on by the cathode rays. It likewise affords further illustration of the rectilinear motion of the X rays. Experiments are in progress with a broken current and also to study the effect of a magnetic field.

"Previous observation had shown that the photographic effects were produced equally whether the cathode rays impinged upon the glass or upon other phosphorescent material (e. g., arragonite,) within the tube. It has also been noticed in experiments in this laboratory that the appearance of the tube to the eye affords no criterion of its efficiency in producing the X-rays; tubes showing but little fluorescence of the glass composing them often giving admirable photographic effects, which in some cases are obtainable even from a low-vacuum Geissler tube. But the rays producing photographic effects always appear to produce strong flourescent effects on platino-cyanide of barrium, so that the fluorescence of this affords an indication of the photographic efficiency of the radiations emitted from the tube."

FROSSARD REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

Portraits, Arms, and Curios at the American Art Galleries.

An interesting exhibition is now open at the American Art Galleries, on Madison Square South. It consists of the collection of Edward Frossard of Brooklyn, embracing the Trumbull Revolutionary gallery and comprising portraits, miniatures, groups, sketches, studies, arms, battlefield relics, and mementos of George Washington, the Generals, statesmen, and celebrities of the Revolution. To these are added antiquities, bronzes, plaques, medallions, miniatures, old masters, historical plates, and such.

They will all be sold at absolute public sale, on Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20, beginning each day at 2:30 o'clock. Meanwhile they may be seen without money and without price at the galleries from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. It is announced in the catalogue that in the matter of the work of John Trumbull, each sketch or picture bears a date and his autographic signature, either in full or abbreviated; many also have on the back of the frames his autographic indorsement, giving name of the subject, sometimes coupled with information of an interesting character, or with pasted clippings from old newspapers containing anecdotes, biographies, &c. The arms, relics, frames of hair, &c., are all accompanied by explanatory notes, also in Trumbull's own hand, either written on the objects themselves or upon attached tags. When specially important, such as the case of blunderbusses and the Washington pistols, the tags are supplemented with framed sketches of the objects themselves; others are in labeled boxes of a peculiar pattern. The care and fidelity thus exercised by Trumbull in giving correct attribution to every object is exemplified in Nos. 202 and 374, both classed by him as "doubtful." Trumbull's certificates, therefore, may be considered of absolute authority on the question of origin and attribution. They convey that historical information which lends special interest to every object described.

It is entertaining to study the various quaint objects—guns, pistols, swords, brasses, and other souvenirs of the time, with the knowledge of their owners, while, as for the Trumbull drawings, they are most interesting. The portraits are astonishingly naïve, yet like, and, with the old-time frames, they are sure to find many who will gladly embrace this chance to add to their store of curiosities.

SAYS EPSTEIN IS DISHONEST.

Charged with Using Fictitious Names and Getting $500.

Paul Epstein, who said that he lived at 764 East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by Daniel W. Richman of 7 West Eighty-second Street.

Richman is a member of the firm of Smith, Wolf & Richman, of 122 Prince Street, and Epstein was employed by the firm as bookkeeper and cashier.

Richman told Magistrate Cornell that some time ago Epstein had stolen from the firm, but had been forgiven and taken back. Epstein, he said, had ever since been systematically robbing the firm by putting a large number of fictitious names on the pay-roll, and then keeping the wages drawn. The prisoner is supposed to have stolen $500. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

HER UNOFFICIAL TRIAL

BATTLESHIP MASSACHUSETTS HAS GONE TO SEA TO MAKE IT.

She Started from Cramps' Shipyard Yesterday Morning—A Large Company of Invited Guests on Board to Enjoy the Voyage—No Attempt Will Be Made to Press Her for Speed on This Trip.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17.—The big battleship Massachusetts started from Cramps' shipyard at 11:50 o'clock this morning on an unofficial, or builder's, trial trip. The trip is principally for the purpose of "shaking down" her engines, for the adjustment of her machinery when in motion, and to give the builders an idea of her capabilities. She is manned by 250 men from the shipyard. The trip will be made over the course always used by the Cramps for unofficial tests, which is about twenty miles off the Delaware Capes.

It is not likely that any attempt will be made to speed the ship beyond the usual short dash, and on that she will probably be allowed to develop only her contract speed of fifteen knots an hour. On her official trial the Cramps will receive $25,000 for each quarter knot the ship may speed in excess of fifteen knots, and until the prize is up they will take no chances in driving her.

The ship has at present only two of her four thirteen-inch guns aboard, and the after-turret is weighted down with tons of pig lead to make up the weight of the missing cannon. These will arrive in a few days and will be quickly put in position when the ship returns.

The Massachusetts was launched over two years ago, but the failure of contractors to forward her armor and guns has caused the delay in getting her ready for sea. As the test will require only about forty-eight hours, the Massachusetts is expected to return to the yards on Thursday evening or Friday morning.

Among the invited guests on board the vessel are Pay Director David Kindleberger, M. T. Davidson of Brooklyn, Major J. Edward Carpenter, ex-Chief Justice Edwin M. Paxson, Admiral Makaroff of the Imperial Russian Navy, Capt. D. W. Vertwaden, also of the Russian Navy; Joseph D. Goodwin, Richard Peters, Jr.; George E. Bartol, President of the Philadelphia Bourse, and Frank L. Cramp. The preliminary trial will be made under the supervision of Edwin S. Cramp, and Capt. Sargent will be at the wheel.

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA'S SPEED.

A Record of Her Run That Surprised the Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—A recent speed run of the cruiser Olympia between two Chinese ports was made the subject of an official report which has just reached the Navy Department. Notwithstanding the very rough weather the Olympia averaged twenty knots an hour, and would have made twenty-three knots, according to her officers, in smoother water, thus becoming the second fastest cruiser in the world. The Minneapolis of our navy, which holds the record, made her remarkable speed of twenty-three knots and a fraction on her official trial, where every condition was favorable to speed and where forced draught was used.

The Olympia ran under natural draught. Her headway was so great that the decks were swept by the waves, and it was necessary to slow down to avoid damage. As it was some damage occurred.

The rehabilitated monitor Monadnock also bids fair to be an excellent vessel. A report on her recent trial near Mare Island, Cal., has been received at the Navy Department, and shows that she made eleven knots an hour under conditions which showed that she was capable of making thirteen. The horse power developed was 2,180. Better results are expected when the crew and engine room force become more used to their work.

The Olympia was built under private contract at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco. The Monadnock is an old war-time monitor, which was remodeled.

TO CHRISTEN BATTLESHIP IOWA.

Gov. Drake's Daughter Selected to Perform the Ceremony.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 17.—Gov. F. M. Drake yesterday received from Secretary of the Navy Herbert a formal invitation to attend the launching of the battleship Iowa, March 21, from the Cramp shipyards, Philadelphia. An invitation is also extended to the Governor's daughter, Miss Mary Lord Drake, to christen the vessel. The invitations will be accepted, and an Iowa party will attend the ceremonies.

The plan is to have the party, including the Governor, private secretary, military staff of about thirty members, in uniform, leading State officials, and a number of invited guests, with ladies, go in a special train. The launching will take place on Saturday, and the train will leave here on the Thursday previous, arriving in Philadelphia on the morning of the day for the ceremonies. After the launching and christening, the train will go to Washington, and the party will make a call at the Navy Department and, if possible, on the President. It is hoped also to spend a day in New-York if time will permit.

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Misplaced Switch Sends a Pennsylvania Express and a Stock Train to a Fatal Crash.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 17.—The fast line express train, east-bound, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which left this city at 3:45 o'clock this morning, ran into a live stock train near Steelton, a few miles east of here, and caused a serious wreck. Two men were killed and a dozen were injured. The dead are:

WELSH, SAMUEL, engineer, Philadelphia.
STROUSE, LEE, fireman, Philadelphia.

They were in charge of the locomotive of the passenger train. The engineer was terribly scalded about the head, face, and body, and died at the City Hospital about 9 o'clock. The fireman was crushed to death under the engine.

The passengers who were injured and taken to the City Hospital are:

FIELDING, MILBOURN, thirty years old, of Philadelphia, an electrician; abrasion of the right knee.
WHITMORE, PETER DONELSON, of McKean County, Penn., returning to Sweden, a laborer; mild contusion of the body.
HENSEN, HARRY, of 1 East Fourteenth Street, New-York City, on his way from Pittsburg; incised wound over the left eye and punctured wound of the left knee.
VAN HEEST, JOHN, Philadelphia; punctured wound of the right leg and abrasion over the right ear.
GRACEY, W. R., Philadelphia; abrasion of the nose.
COSTELLO, JAMES, of McDonald's Station, Penn.; contusions and other injuries.
KRAUSE, H., of Akron, Ohio; internal injuries.

Van Heest and Gracey are pugilists. A hundred sheep were killed. The cars caught fire, and the uninjured passengers went to work with snow and prevented its spreading. The wreck was caused by a misplaced switch, the stock train pulling out on the passenger track and being struck sidewise by the fast line train, which was composed of two day coaches, a Pullman sleeper, and express car. The Pullman car was not much damaged. Several of the injured who were at the hospital resumed their journey this afternoon.

Two Killed Near Hancock.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 17.—A freight train crew on the Ontario and Western Railroad lost control of their train on a heavy grade near Hancock at 7 o'clock last night. The runaway ended in a wreck at Starlight, about six miles from Hancock.

Thirty-five cars were piled up, and the engineer and conductor were killed. The body of the engineer, James Head of Middletown, was taken from the wreck at 11 o'clock last night, but the body of Conductor J. Daly has not been found.

THE CONNECTICUT MASONS.

Annual Conclave of the Grand Commandery in Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 17.—R. E. Sir Knight Hugh Stirling of this city presided over the sixty-ninth annual conclave of the Grand Commandery of this State, which opened this morning at the Asylum of Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templars, in the new Masonic Temple, on Broad Street. The entire morning was devoted to work of interest to the order. A report from the subordinate commanderies showed that during the year 150 members had been admitted and 66 had been lost by death and other causes. The next conclave will be held in New-Haven.

The following officers were elected: Lyman H. Johnson of New-Haven, R. E. Grand Commander; Samuel M. Bronson of Hartford, V. E. Deputy Grand Commander; William E. Withey of New-London, E. Grand Generalissimo; William E. Risley of Waterbury, E. Grand Captain General; E. S. Davis of Middletown, Grand Prelate; A. S. Constock of Norwalk, E. G. and Senior Warden; Frank Street of Norwalk, E. Grand Junior Warden; William R. Higbee, P. G. C., of Bridgeport, Grand Treasurer; Eli Birdsey, P. G. C., of Meriden, E. Grand Recorder; A. E. Fuller of Danbury, E. Grand Standard Bearer; D. C. Card of Willimantic, E. Grand Swordbearer; John W. Mix of Meriden, E. Grand Warden; Julius W. Knowlton of Bridgeport, E. Grand Sentinel, and Fred A. Spencer, P. G. C., of Waterbury, E. Grand Inspector.

W. J. SEXTON ACQUITTED OF ARSON.

Was Charged with Having Set Fire to a Grocery Store in 1892.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 17.—William J. Sexton of New-Rochelle has been on trial in the County Court for the past four days, for arson, charged with having set fire to the grocery store of Scott Mitchell in 1892.

Sexton belonged to Emerald Hose Company. It was charged that its members, in order to be the first at a fire, would cause the fires themselves. One member named Singler was indicted, found guilty, and sent to prison for fourteen years, another named Storch was sent to jail for seven years.

Sexton disappeared when he heard that his name was before the Grand Jury. He came back to New-Rochelle last Fall and was arrested on the indictment for arson. The Sheriff yesterday found a saw in his cell in the county jail. The jury to-day rendered a verdict of acquittal.

Roof Fell and Lime Was Slacked.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., March 17.—The heavy snow of yesterday caused the roof on the immense lumber storage building of Brice, Runyon & Co., at Park and North Avenues, to collapse. The weight of the snow and water was too much for the roof, and the whole of it, 320 feet in length, fell in, causing a loss of about $2,000. There was a quantity of lime stored under the roof, and the snow and water getting into it caused it to slack. Before any damage could be done, however, the snow and lime were removed, and the authorities believe a serious fire was averted.

WILL NOT CAUSE DELAY

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS HAVE MUCH TO DO.

Justice Gaynor's Injunction Prohibiting the Purchase of the Uhlmann-Lauterbach Company's Charter Will Be Appealed From—Progress Will Be Made in the Meantime with Work That Demands Immediate Attention.

Counsel for the new East River Bridge Commissioners did not appear to be much disturbed yesterday over the decision of Justice Gaynor restraining the Commissioners from paying $200,000 for the Uhlmann-Lauterbach charter.

H. C. M. Ingraham of counsel to the Commissioners said there was much work to be done that would not be delayed by the injunction.

"The work on the bridge will proceed as if nothing had happened," he said. "I mean the work that has nothing to do with the contract. The Commissioners have enough to do in the construction of the bridge to keep them busy."

Mr. Ingraham said the Brush bill repealing the Uhlmann Company's right to build Bridge No. 2, from Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn, to Grand Street, this city, had no bearing upon the present case.

The terms of the contract do not oblige the Commissioners to pay the $200,000 to the Uhlmann-Lauterbach Company until July 1, so that there is ample time for an appeal to be taken if the injunction is made permanent.

Stephen M. Hoye, who procured the injunction against the Bridge Commissioners for William Gordon, who brought the suit, said that a serious objection to the agreement between the Commissioners and the bridge company was the manner in which the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, of which Mr. Uhlmann is President, would profit by it.

"We never objected to the building of the bridge," said Mr. Hoye. "We went before the Army Board and urged that permission be given to build the bridge five feet lower than it was stipulated in order that the two cities might save $1,000,000. I asked these Commissioners if they had granted any privileges to the Uhlmann-Lauterbach combination. They said 'No.' Secretary of War Lamont was present, and so was Col. Baird, President of the commission. Col. Baird said that nothing had been granted the company that would not be granted to the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn on a merely formal application.

"Although these Commissioners had three engineers—Buck, Nichols, and Martin—whom they were paying salaries, they did not have a correct plan to submit to the Federal authorities at the hearing, and the disgraceful position in which the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn were placed was really deplorable.

"One of the Army Board said to Col. Baird: 'You have made a petition for one thing and your diagram shows another. Can't you submit to us at least a drawing of what you want?' They said they thought the request to lower the altitude of the bridge five feet to save $1,000,000 would be granted. That showed upon the face of it that the consideration which they paid was an absolute waste of money, and that they did not pay sufficient attention to the rights of the two cities."

The following extracts from an editorial in The Brooklyn Times last evening seem to reflect public sentiment regarding Justice Gaynor's injunction:

The decision of Justice Gaynor in the taxpayer's suit brought by Stephen M. Hoye on behalf of William Gordon against the East River Bridge Commission to restrain the Commissioners from purchasing the franchises held by the Uhlmann company seems at first sight to be a victory for the plaintiff in the case. But a closer examination of the decision shows that it is not likely to embarrass the Commissioners very seriously, even if it should be sustained by higher tribunals. Justice Gaynor has a way of injecting remarks into his decisions which, in the case of any other than a dignified Justice of the Supreme Court, might be described as "talking for buncombe." The consequence is that many times, as in this case, Justice Gaynor's opinions appear to mean a good deal more than they do mean.

THE TIMES is of the opinion that Justice Gaynor's decision, whether it should be ultimately sustained or reversed, will not tend to obstruct or delay the work on the new bridge, and also that it will not result in any saving to the public commensurate with the cost of the litigation.

Neither the public nor the local newspapers seem impressed with Justice Gaynor's decision.

To Examine Wife Murderer Nino.

ALBANY, March 17.—Gov. Morton to-day received a petition for the appointment of a Commissioner to examine into the sanity of Vincendo Nino of New-York, who is in Sing Sing Prison awaiting execution for wife murder. District Attorney Fellows, it is said, believes that Nino is insane. The Governor will probably make no appointment until the report of the commission in the case of Carl Feigenbaum is out of the way. This report has not yet been received.

Woman Held Prisoner by Tramp.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, March 17.—Miss Allie Douglas of Akron, Iowa, in Plymouth County, was attacked by a tramp yesterday while she was going on horseback to give music lessons. She was held prisoner all day. She was then bound to her horse and released. The horse came back to Akron dragging the unconscious girl, who had fallen off.

CANADA SAID TO BE PUGNACIOUS.

Her Interests at Herschell Island, It Is Said, Will Be Protected by Retaliation on Us.

VICTORIA, B. C., March 17.—Because of representations alleged to have been made to the Dominion Government by Collector Milne steps are to be taken shortly, it is said, for the better protection of Canadian interests at Herschell Island, where, according to latest reports, they are being infringed upon. As a result of Collector Milne's report the Government will at once begin a systematic campaign against the American fleet in the arctic waters, and it is likely that revenue cutters will soon be dispatched to the northern island to lie in wait for any reasonable excuse upon which to make arrests.

Herschell Island is in Mackenzie Bay, at the mouth of Mackenzie River, and affords the best Winter quarters for shipping in the whole of the arctic region. It is, in fact, the only safe sheltering place known east of Point Barrow. In the snug little harbor in the southern portion of the island whalers have long been known to rendezvous in Winter, but it is claimed Americans abused their privileges, and the Dominion Government, it is said, proposes to cause trouble. What method will be employed has not yet been definitely decided on, the story goes, but the retaliation will be swift and severe.

Seventeen whaling vessels, all American, and nearly every one hailing from San Francisco, have this season wintered at Herschell Island, with, the Canadians say, damaging results to the Hudson Bay Company's trade at Fort Ferguson and the demoralization of the Indians. This latter subject has been brought to the attention of officials by letters received from the Right Rev. Bishop Reeves and the Rev. J. O. Stringer, both missionaries in Northern Alaska.

It is claimed that the effect of the bad influence of unscrupulous whites is tending to the rapid extinction of the natives. The Hudson Bay Company's trade carried on overland from Edmonton has been, it is stated, seriously injured by the competition of whalers, which instead of fitting out annually, as was their custom until quite recently, are now in the habit of equipping for expeditions of three, or even more, years, their supplies being replenished by two steamers from the south which go north every year. Whisky and other goods, particularly fancy articles, principally of worthless description, are bartered off among the Indians, who in return pay handsomely in furs.

It is estimated that 700 persons passed this Winter at Herschell Island.

Threw Himself in Front of a Train.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Andrew Gabriel, thirty-three years old, of 146 Inslee Place, Elizabeth, committed suicide in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. He threw himself in front of a train. It is believed that his failure to secure employment caused him to kill himself.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the next Six Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

A SECRET OF THE HEART,

—BY—

HOWARD FIELDING,

will be finished to-morrow.

IT WILL BE FOLLOWED MARCH 20 AND 21 WITH "OUR LEARNED FELLOWTOWNSMAN," BY GEORGE GISSING.

March,
23—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
24—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
25—"With Weird Weapons," by Duffield Osborne.
26—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
27—"The Bull-Fighter's Secret," by Mary Lovell Cameron.
28—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
30—"Rosanne," by Jane Barlow.
31—"Nor King Nor Country," by Gilbert Parker (begins.)

E. A. MORRISON & SON,

893 BROADWAY.

SPRING OPENING

OF IMPORTED

BONNETS

and

ROUND HATS

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

MARCH 18TH AND 19TH.

VALUE OF MANUAL TRAINING.

It Tends to Decrease Pauperism and Crime, Say Those Who Advocate This System.

"School Life as a Preventive of Future Pauperism" was the subject yesterday of the fourth monthly conference, for the consideration of methods by which religious and charitable organizations can best exert their power to overcome pauperism.

Miss Kate Bond, Chairman of the committee of ladies conducting the conferences, presided. The subject for the day was presented in four departments, as follows: Trade schools, by R. Fulton Cutting; manual training schools, by Mrs. A. H. Louis; vacation schools—truant schools, by the Rev. W. W. Locke; the kindergarten as charitable work, by Miss Nora Archibald Smith.

Mr. Cutting spoke of the former methods of apprenticeship, in which young men learned their trades under the direct supervision of a masterworkman.

"The only way a lad can learn a trade now," he said, "is by working with a journeyman. This man is obliged to do a full day's work, and he has no time to give instruction. The youth learns only by observation. It is merely a mechanical knowledge. He does not know why he does certain things. The first trades school was started in New-York because of Mr. Auchmuchty's observation of a plumber that was working in his house. He noticed that whenever the workman had anything difficult to do, the boy assisting him was sent off on an errand. All journeymen are not like that one, but it is almost impossible for a boy to learn scientific work. It is surprising how much a boy can learn in a four months' course at a trades school, working eight hours a day. He knows his trade then, though he needs a season's practice to enable him to do a regular day's work.

"A very small proportion of the criminal population, statistics prove, is educated. There are very few tradesmen among the criminal classes. Trades schools are valuable as preventatives of crime.

"The trades unions, I am sorry to say, are against us. They do not see the value of building up a good class of workmen. This idea is against the principles of their unions, which are formed for the benefit of intelligent and respectable men. When the supply of workmen is not equal to the demand, and when any one can obtain work the standard of the trade will deteriorate. The trade is benefited when its individual workers are elevated."

Mrs. Louis spoke of the educational value of manual training for all classes.

"It is the classification of society which makes the criminal and the pauper. There should be no distinction made in the instruction given in the elementary schools.

"Superintendent Jasper tells me that the cost of manual training departments in the public schools of New-York would be $5,000,000 in excess of the $4,000,000 now spent annually upon the schools. All the new schools now being built will have facilities for manual training. Let us divert the money now used for the support of the criminal to the school system, and have manual training for each and all."

W. W. Locke, Superintendent of the summer vacation schools, spoke of the necessity for better arrangements for truants, and the value of a proper compulsory education law.

"Truants," he said, "are not necessarily criminals or paupers. They should be placed in institutions where sympathetic treatment can be given."

Miss Smith, who is from San Francisco, and is the sister of Mrs. Kate Douglass Wiggin, spoke of the value of kindergarten education as compared with the vicious training received by the children in the streets.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Demands for domestic rice in the last week have been steadily enlarging, with the market strong, as no resupply is obtainable at former cost. Advices from primary points note advancing values, offerings being limited and holders generally convinced that advances are likely to occur in the near future.

Charleston reports the Carolina crop movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 48,465 barrels; sales, 41,778 barrels. New-Orleans reports the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 1,135,935 sacks; last year, 715,222 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 229,125 barrels; last year, 163,124 barrels.

A SECRET OF THE HEART.

By HOWARD FIELDING.

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SYNOPSIS.

Mr. Willard Davis is the head of the Union Surface lines of New-York, and his office is in the rear of the company's rooms on the third floor of the Ann Street Bank Building. Associated with him in various schemes for the absorption of small street car lines is George Stalbridge. Stalbridge is much disliked by Willard Davis's nephew, young Davis, who believes that Stalbridge is leading his uncle into dangerous and corrupt schemes with the object of finally securing control of the great property himself, and of gaining the hand of Willard Davis's daughter, now engaged to Walter Norman. The morning after a transaction by which a small line in which Norman is interested is swallowed up by the large company, young Davis goes down to remonstrate with his uncle. He meets Stalbridge in front of the bank building and rebukes him. As he mentions Norman's name young Davis notes that Stalbridge glances upward in a startled way toward the elevated railroad. Young Davis goes to his uncle's office, followed by Stalbridge. The door is locked. There is a key inside the lock. A moan is heard and then a crash. Young Davis pushes the key out with Stalbridge's key and unlocks the door. He sees his uncle on his knees; the latter tries to speak and falls to the floor dead. As young Davis enters the room, a door opposite closed with a snap. He bursts it in, but finds the room beyond vacant, with an open window looking on a stone court. It is found that Willard Davis's body has two wounds, one on the head, made by a heavy instrument, and one a stab in the breast with a small pointed weapon. A detective is summoned, who finds Willard Davis's keys on the floor near the entrance door. A towel is hung on the looking-glass, high above the wash-stand. Blood stains are found on the door and on the edges of the wash-basin. Stalbridge suggests that Norman is a very tall man. Meanwhile, among the crowd that gather at the scene, young Davis had noticed a tall Italian, who excitedly proclaimed the murder a just deed. Corroborative evidence, still further fixing suspicion on Norman, is discovered, and while the detective does not accuse him, the matter assumes a serious aspect, especially as the deed of transfer of Norman's street car line has disappeared from Willard Davis's papers. Norman is unaccountably absent, but returns in time to deny Stalbridge's insinuations to young Davis and the detective. Young Davis declares to Stalbridge that the latter saw Norman on a passing street car while Stalbridge and he were talking outside the bank building. Stalbridge refuses to exonerate Norman by admitting this, whereupon young Davis threatens to conceal his own knowledge of Stalbridge's whereabouts at the time of the murder.

PART IV.

A Small Stockholder.

"You begin to see the drift of my argument," said I. "We met not a soul who knew us on our little walk. We entered by the side door. Their chanced to be no one on the stairs. Then, Stalbridge, if I keep my mouth shut, where is your alibi? If I denounce you, if I say that you were there by the door when I came, what would be your position? I have mentioned to no one that I had been with you before. And, by the eternal heavens, if you withhold your evidence in favor of Norman I will keep back mine in your favor."

"You will not dare to do it."

"Stalbridge, you don't believe that yourself. You know me too well. I have a backbone under my coat. I'll stand by what I have said, and let me add another subject for your consideration: If there is going to be an evidence factory running in this case, as in so many others, I'll try to get into the business. You go ahead and make evidence against Norman, and I'll mark you with blood from head to foot."

At that moment Norman and the detective came out of the music room.

"Stalbridge," said Norman, "I have been persuaded that I have done you an injustice. This officer tells me that the suspicions against me were not instigated by you."

"I think that must be true," said I, shamelessly. "Mr. Stalbridge could not have permitted such a suspicion to gain headway, if he had known it, for he is perfectly well aware that you were not in the building when the deed was done."

"I'll Mark You with Blood from Head to Foot."

"Thank God for that," returned Norman, devoutly. "It has been impossible for me to prove my whereabouts at that time. As a matter of fact, I was riding up town in the Sixth Avenue elevated railroad, but I met no one who knew me. I was aware that Mr. Stalbridge knew that I had left Mr. Davis's office nearly an hour before the crime, but I had no idea that he had seen me afterward."

"He saw you on the train as it passed Vesey Street," said I. "That is the fact, I believe?"

I turned to Stalbridge.

"Yes," he said, in a surly tone. "I admit, however, that it did not then occur to me that your being in that place at that time constituted an alibi."

"You did not mention having seen Mr. Norman in Mr. Davis's office this morning," said Johnson.

"I didn't see him," growled Stalbridge.

"Tell the truth," I muttered, passing behind him, "or you will know what I'll do."

"He was in the back room," said Norman. "Mr. Davis told me so, in a whisper, warning me that every word I said could be heard by him."

Stalbridge exchanged a glance with me. Then he said:

"It is true that I was there, though I did not wish the fact to be known—for business reasons, which, of course, can have no connection with this sad affair. I trust that all of you will regard what I say as confidential. I remained there, Mr. Norman, until after you left, and then I immediately went out. A few minutes later, while passing along Broadway, I saw Mr. Davis," indicating myself, "and followed him to the bank building."

"From which time," said I, fulfilling my agreement, "Mr. Stalbridge was with me every minute until I left the scene of the tragedy to come here."

"Well, the air is considerably clearer," remarked Detective Johnson. "I think we shall get along a good deal faster now on the track of the criminal. Mr. Davis, about what time was it when you and Mr. Stalbridge met at the bank building?"

"About 11 o'clock; I don't know exactly," I replied.

"Were you near the main entrance?"

"Yes; we were in the hall."

"I suppose you didn't happen to see anybody in particular," he said, in his dullest tone: "for instance, anybody who was afterward conspicuous on the scene of the crime?"

It flashed across my mind suddenly that I had seen the tall Italian enter the building,

"There Isn't Any Mrs. Johnson."

the same who had subsequently made some stir before the door of my uncle's office.

I mentioned the fact in response to Johnson's question, and, despite his stolidity, I saw that he was pleased.

"Who is the fellow?" I demanded.

"A small stockholder in the Twenty-seventh Street company," was the reply.

"Not Antonelli?" asked Norman, quickly.

"Antonio Antonelli," replied the detective, consulting a notebook. "I have his address here, and a few facts in his history. He's an interesting man."

It was the day following the murder; and Detective Johnson and I were alone together in the room where the crime had been committed. I had taken an extraordinary liking for the fellow. There was a frankness in his manner that was very refreshing, as a contrast to what I had expected to find, considering his proposition.

I was flattered, perhaps, by the way in which he had taken me into his confidence. There had been no evidence of a desire to be overcautious, to make a virtue of secrecy regarding trifles. Whenever I asked a question of him, he answered promptly and without reserve. On the other hand, when he was in doubt, he had always asked my opinion and advice. I remembered in his favor that he had stated his theory of the crime openly and at once, instead of keeping it for a sensation to be exploited at the inquest when all the reporters would be present with notebooks and pencils.

My confidence in him was considerable, and yet I could not wholly subdue my impatience. Curiosity was strengthened by my sense of personal injury and my natural desire to see justice done upon a cowardly assassin.

"It seems strange that I did not suspect Antonelli in the first place," said I. "It was an Italian's weapon that was used, and I might have guessed by his conduct that he was one of the victims of the railway deal."

"His loss is less than a thousand dollars," replied Johnson; "but that makes no difference. It is the small loser who is the bitterest, my experience teaches me."

"Has he been arrested?" I asked.

Before he could reply some one rapped upon the door. Johnson admitted a uniformed policeman, who merely said, "All right," and then went out. It must have been an important message, for it worked a wondrous change in the detective. He at once dropped his frankness and candor, and became the detective of romance. From this unfavorable transformation I argued that the message should have been "all wrong."

"What has happened?" I asked.

"You'll know presently," he said.

There was an interval of silence. Johnson was moodily stirring the contents of the wastepaper basket with his cane. The action reminded me of the torn document.

"Has Mrs. Johnson succeeded in patching that paper together?" I inquired.

"Mrs. Johnson?" he echoed, with an air of perplexity.

"Yes! you said you had given it to her."

"There isn't any Mrs. Johnson," said he. "I never was married."

"Then who has the fragments of that document?"

"They're in an envelope in my pocket," he replied, "and they've been there from the first. Nobody need have any anxiety about them. All the men and women in the world couldn't patch them together in 10,000 years. But that doesn't make any difference. The document was a 'fake' anyhow."

"You mean that it was put there so that you might find it?"

"Precisely. I had already searched the unoccupied suite adjoining this one thoroughly, and the torn pa

NEW PUBLICATIONS

A DOCTOR WHO WAS AT SEDAN.

WITH AN AMBULANCE DURING THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR. Personal Experiences and Adventures with Both Armies. By Charles E. Ryan. 12mo. With portrait and maps. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Dr. Ryan was a medical student in Dublin when the Franco-Prussian war began. His sympathy was with the French and his desire to be of service to them took him to Paris in August, 1870, and resulted in his becoming attached to the Anglo-American ambulance, which was under the command of Dr. Marion Sims. This ambulance went to the front under the direction of the French Government, but eventually it became known as a thoroughly neutral organization, operating for the sole purpose of giving relief to sick and wounded, no matter who they might be. In Orleans, for example, the ambulance corps, under authority of the German Emperor, took possession of certain buildings and turned them into a hospital. The hospital was maintained there as long as the war lasted. When the Germans abandoned the city and the French came in they found the hospital in full operation; when the Germans came back it still was there; finally, when the war was over and the French once more marched into the city there were the same doctors, busy in the same place.

So it was that Dr. Ryan saw a good deal of both armies, and learned much that was worth publishing concerning the war habits of both the Germans and the French. The doctor had no thought at the time of writing a book about his experiences, but fortunately he made some notes in his journal, and wrote some letters to friends in England and Ireland descriptive of things that came under his notice, and now, a quarter century after the conclusion of the war, we get a book from him that is both entertaining and valuable for the information it contains. Practically it comes to us straight from the field, for there is little in it that is not taken from the descriptions and comments written in moments of leisure in the very midst of the scenes of war to which it relates. The doctor apologizes for the lack of literary merit in his book, and speaks of his story as an "unvarnished tale."

Those who shall read the book will feel that it is none the worse for being unvarnished. The highly colored, polished, and varnished story of a war or a battle is entertaining, thrilling perhaps, but it is imaginative; when we have read it through we feel that before it was published somebody should have annotated it, so that we might know how much was true and how much was evolved from the author's inner consciousness. The simple narrative of things seen and heard may lack in absorbing interest in places, but, on the whole, it gives us what we want. Dr. Ryan's readers will feel grateful to him for telling an "unvarnished" story, for they will get from it trustworthy information about a war which in many respects surpasses in interest any other war of modern times. The doctor does not attempt to give a history of the war, nor even complete accounts of military operations in districts where he was engaged; the value of his book consists in the data it furnishes from which to draw inferences as to the honors of the war and the character of the forces engaged in it.

The ambulance to which Dr. Ryan was attached did its first work at Sedan. What the doctor saw there served to lessen somewhat his desire for the success of the French and his antipathy toward the Germans. It became plain to him that in the end the Germans would conquer, because their soldiers were better, man for man, than the French soldiers, and because their officers knew more about war, and were more courageous than those who commanded the French. The German Army was disciplined thoroughly; the French was not fit to be in the field. The condition of the French troops at Sedan may be inferred from what some of the privates said to Dr. Ryan while they were in the hospital:

More than one declared to me that their officers were officiers de salon; they were canaille, who, under fire, were the first to seek shelter, and from their positions of security cry "En avant, mes braves!" In fact, the common soldiers felt and expressed the heartiest contempt for them. I have observed, not once, but scores of times, Captains of the line, wearing decorations, seated in taverns drinking beer and absinthe with the common soldiers. They are as despicable in their familiarities as in their want of courage; and who can be surprised if their men do not respect them, or wonder that such leaders had no control over the private when in action.

Officers of high grade complained of those who were above them:

They, in their turn, did not hesitate to show how small was the confidence which they reposed in the grades above them, by insisting that they had been sold and betrayed. They had received no orders, and the Generals of divisions had failed to make their marches in the appointed time and to bring up the commissariat because their movements were hampered by the Emperor and his staff, with their infinite baggage and useless attendants.

"Stater ents such as these," Dr. Ryan remarks, "together with what I witnessed myself, convinced me in a very short time that it was not the soldiers of France who were wanting in courage and endurance, but their officers, who were thoroughly incompetent, and the whole military organization was rotten to the core." "I am convinced," the doctor remarks in another place, "that the causes of the failures of the French campaigns of 1870 and 1871 were moral and intellectual, and that they still exist. The future of France will depend on how the nation deals with them." The breakdown of the commissariat, the peculations of high officials, the confused plans, and the military disorders which marked the operations of the French, according to the doctor's theory, came from causes in action long before the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war.

While at Orleans Dr. Ryan had exceptional opportunities for familiarizing himself with the methods pursued by both Germans and French, and of comparing the effectiveness of typical soldiers of the two nations. Every comparison he made was in favor of the Germans. While the Germans held Orleans they were all the while soldiers, maintaining discipline, keeping up their efficiency by constant drilling, preparing constantly for service in the field. The French when they went into the city abandoned warlike habits and gave themselves up to pleasure and frivolity. The soldiers threw down their arms in heaps and left them till they marched out of the city in retreat before the returning Germans. They never drilled nor showed in any way the slightest desire to improve the condition of their regiments and companies. Their organization was slovenly and deficient in every respect.

OLD-TIME LORE AND LEGEND.

CURIOSITIES OF OLDEN TIMES. By S. Baring-Gould, M. A. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker, $1.50.

Mr. Baring-Gould's degree, "M. A." might, by a free translation, be rendered Master of Anecdote—with profuse apologies to him and the institution of learning from which he obtained it—for he has filled his book with that which at all times will be found to be a panacea for the most desperate and prolonged fit of blues imaginable. His collection indicates great research and a discriminating mind; also an ability to retell in a pleasing and trouble-dispelling manner stories that few are acquainted with, but which all must take an interest in when they have an opportunity to become acquainted with them.

"What are women made of?" Hundreds of thousands of persons have asked themselves this question—and they were not all men, either, for introspection is quite common among women—yet we venture to say that none has ever answered the question quite in the manner in which our author has. For in his researches into Indian mythology he has found that they are really the "missing link," having been constructed of the tails of the mighty hunters, which they so bedecked and worshipped that the Great Spirit, becoming angry at the attention that they gave to their appendages, and the neglectful manner in which they performed their religious rites, sent the mighty Manitou to remove the tails and convert them into women. This Manitou did with neatness and expedition, and that which the primeval Kickapoo had formerly decorated because of its use as a fly brush, he now beautified with beads, paint, and tinkling ornaments, and when the novelty of his new possession wore off, made a useful servant of.

There were other ideas of the origin of woman among the ancients, and many of them are given, but, according to our cosmogony, Baring-Gould says: "Woman is composed of three articles—sugar, tincture of arnica—and soft soap. Sugar, because of the sweetness which is apparent in most women—alas! that in some it should have acidulated into strong domestic vinegar; arnica, because in woman is to be found that quality of healing and soothing after the bruises and wounds which afflict men in the great battle of life, and soft soap, for reasons too obvious to need specification."

His opening chapter, "The Meaning of Mourning," will come as a revelation to most of his readers, who are unacquainted with the fact that our aboriginal ancestors daubed themselves with paints and clays, whereby to disguise themselves and deceive the ghosts of the departed that they might not recognize and pester them with undesired attentions when wandering from their graves. Mourning was not then worn to indicate respect, as it is supposed to be to-day.

"Strange Wills" contains mention of legacies from the days of Adam to the present, for, according to Mussulman tradition, seventy legions of angels took his paper and quill pens from Paradise, and the Archangel Gabriel witnessed his testament, which was written on 420,000 sheets of paper—"surely a needless consumption of material, when there was nothing to be bequeathed but a view over the hedge of an impracticable garden." All sorts and kinds of bequests are mentioned—all of them out of the common.

"Queer Culprits" is a collection of stories from the annals of various countries, which tell of trials, condemnations, and executions of animals and insects that had destroyed life or had committed depredations.

Ghost stories, stories of crazy saints, of the philosopher's stone, and of many other interesting subjects round out this little volume into an interesting and amusing whole.

MR. ROBINSON ON OUTDOOR LIFE.

IN NEW-ENGLAND FIELDS AND WOODS. By Rowland E. Robinson. Boston and New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

Among books of degeneration and regeneration, there now and then appear—jostled by science and elbowed by art—inoffensive little manuals of out-door life that are quite refreshing to the reader who retains his taste for simple bread and milk diet. The volume at hand is written in a vein of gentle reminiscence, and gives evidence of quick observation and much sentiment on the part of the author. The scene is laid oftenest in field or forest, and the dramatis personae are the mink, the woodchuck, the gartersnake, the toad, the bobolink, the bullfrog, &c. The action is never intense, save when the sportsman enters with his gun; but there is a great deal made of the background, the patches of moss on gray rocks and tree trunks, the purple-budded maples, the odorous white sea of buckwheat, the tasseling corn, and the rich loam.

It is not for the cockney that such intimate studies of nature are written; only those who have lived close to the earth will get the smell of it from their somewhat prosy little pages; a few will cherish them as they cherish sundry pre-Raphaelite drawings of old tree stumps and tangled grasses, because they are "the thing itself," microscopically observed, and the readers who do not cherish may at least find a moment's bliss in having their thoughts turned to the birds of the forest and the lilies of the field, away from the whirl of the nineteenth century civilization. The wary will also perceive in the advent of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s advance guard a sign that the onslaught of Summer literature is at hand.

FANCY VALUES FOR BOOKS AND PICTURES.

RARE BOOKS AND THEIR PRICES. With Chapters on Pictures, Pottery, Porcelain, and Postage Stamps. By W. Roberts. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

With a score of introductory pages, Mr. Roberts, writing pleasantly, plunges into his subject and gives us a long array of facts and figures of great interest, useful as reference, amusing as curiosities, showing the changes of time, not to say of taste, in the matter of prices for many objects dear to the collector.

We are told of Sir Thomas More's candlesticks, for which a Mr. Bernal paid 12 guineas, fetching 220—a tidy profit, indeed. In books, we have it on the authority of Leonard Fairfield's friendly bookseller in "My Novel" that "those who buy seldom read," and there can be no doubt about the fact that the collector's reading does not get often beyond what printers term "the preliminary matter." His disinclination to read is, however, to be regarded as a virtue, as, if in times past the fraternity had been consumed with a craze for reading as pronounced as that for acquiring, there would be no fine or spotless copies of anything now in the market. Who would think of reading a perfect Caxton, a first quarto Shakespeare, or even an editio princeps of "Modern Painters"? We can get all we want out of fac similes, or cheap reissues. It is a sufficient satisfaction to reflect that the books we collect were at one time readable.

Think of paying nearly $25,000 for a single book, yet Mr. Quaritch paid £4,950 for the Psalmorum Codex, printed by Fust and Schoeffer, in 1459, and this is said to be the largest sum ever given up for one volume. In the Roxburghe sale, in 1812, the Marquis of Blandford paid the enormous sum of £2,260 for a copy of the Valdarfer Boccaccio of 1471, though it should be added that this was the only perfect volume in existence of which anything is known.

Naturally, copies which bear traces of having belonged to their particular authors, or other distinguished previous possessors, do not come within the category of ordinary examples. For instance, a first edition of Thackeray's "Virginians," 1858-9, in the original parts as issued, realizes from a guinea to £2, according to condition; in April, 1891, an uncut copy, in the original boards, sold at Sotheby's, in London, for £30, simply from the fact that it contained, in the handwriting of the author, the following lines:

In the U. States and in the Queens dominions
All people have a right to their opinions,
And many people don't much relish "The Virginians."
Peruse my book, dear R., and if you find it
A little to your taste, I hope you'll bind it.
Peter Rackham, Esqre., with best regards
of author.

To the lasting joy of the collector and the extreme profit of the vendor, "dear R." did not bind it.

As to pictures, prices vary even more frequently. "A View in Holland," by Hobbema, that sold in 1802 for 280 guineas, brought in 1892 9,600 guineas, while an Ostade fluctuated between 10 and 2,500 guineas, and a Constable entitled "Hampstead Heath," painted in 1830, measuring 26 by 30 inches, sold for 2,550 guineas, though less than 100 were originally paid for it. By the same man his "White Horse," that brought the artist some 600 guineas, sold in 1894 for 6,200 guineas. A portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds of Lady Betty Delme and children sold for 11,000 guineas, the highest price ever paid for a picture at auction in England. Thirteen years ago Gainsborough's portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire brought 1,070 guineas; last year it cost the purchaser at auction 10,000 guineas.

So the list might be prolonged, with at times decreasing ratios, such as, for example, the pre-Raphaelite freak, "Apple Blossom," by Sir John Millais, which sold in 1876 for 1,390 guineas, in 1886 for 1,000 guineas, while in 1892 it fell to 660 guineas. The book contains as well prices, facts on porcelains and postage stamps, with, at the end, an excellent index.

TWO VOLUMES OF FICTION.

One of Tourguenieff's Masterworks.

SMOKE. A Novel. By Ivan Tugenev. Translated from the Russian. By Constance Garnett. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

This is the fifth volume of the new English edition of Tourguenieff, (or Turgenev, as the editors prefer to spell his name,) and to English readers it is doubtless the most welcome, thus far, after Rudin. It is not possible for one who does not know the Russian language to work himself up to the pitch of enthusiasm about Tourguenieff which certain distinguished English and American writers have reached, and which Edward Garnett, who writes the introduction for this edition, steadily sustains. But if we cannot see the almost divine insight into human nature, the unerring faculty of comprehension, the matchless style this eminent Russian is credited with, the humblest reader of good fiction is sure to find "Smoke" in this translation an interesting, even a fascinating, work.

To appreciate its good qualities it is not necessary to bother one's mind about the artistic standing of Tourguenieff. He may rank far above Defoe and Fielding, Thackeray and Dickens, even Anthony Trollope and Henry James—or he may not, as a writer of fiction, equal the least of them. But the pathos and humor and the irony of "Smoke" are easily appreciable to the Western reader who knows nothing of the drift of thought in Russia, of the rise of the young Russian party, or of the national lack of the power of concentration to which Tourguenieff ascribes much of the misfortune of his countrymen.

Primarily, "Smoke" is a political novel. The scene, most of the time, is in Baden, and the time is early in the sixties, when "natural science" was the fad among Russians of some education, and their imitation of the French was never so servile. The group of Slavs at the Saxon watering place is doubtless made up of very familiar types. Each personage is distinctly defined. Most of them are harmless humbugs. "Young Russia" is represented by talkative democrats, the aristocracy by persons vastly less decent and interesting. Yet "Smoke," Mr. Garnett tells, injured Tourguenieff's reputation with his progressive countrymen. "Young Russia" scorned it, and derided him, their best friend, and most eloquent advocate. They could not stand his humorous summary, through the mouth of Potugin, of their foibles and weaknesses.

It is a droll and yet sad picture Potugin, a liberal and a man of sense, with strong reasons for hating the aristocracy, draws of the mental and moral condition of his middle-class countrymen. They had practically no art, no industries. They exported only raw materials. Their bristles were large and strong because their pigs were poor; their hides stout and thick because their cows were thin. They lacked the inventive faculty. Their civilization had produced no music, except Glinka's, and no poetry. The epic literature was the feeblest and least sincere of all the European and Asiatic literatures. They bragged incessantly, and were as fickle as weathercocks.

The sentimental part of "Smoke" treats of the subjugation of a good, but weak, man by a bad woman. Both are complex and understandable human beings. The woman, Irina Pavlovna, Mr. Garnett says, was modeled after a mistress of Alexander II.

Frankfort Moore's New Story.

PHYLLIS OF PHILISTIA. By Frank Frankfort Moore. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

The peculiar talent of Mr. Frank Frankfort Moore has been already discussed as conspicuously evident in his "I Forbid the Bans." He is the cheekiest of men. Through "Phyllis of Philistia" there runs a vein of keen satire. As there is "rien de sacré pour un sapeur," so there is no reverence in Mr. Moore. He juggles with the Scriptures, the Old and the New Testaments. The plot of the book mainly rests on the comparative merits of two books published at about the same time.

One of these is the Rev. George Holland's "Revised Version," the other Herbert Courtland's "The Quest of the Meteor Bird." Holland is an iconoclastic clergyman, who finds nothing nice in the story of Ruth, and calls King Solomon by a bad name, and who presents the Holy Word in a very unpalatable manner. Courtland has worked his way into an unknown land, somewhere in the Pacific, and has shot and brought home the meteor bird, a specimen of which the ornithologists of the world are crazy about. It is the wings of this famous bird, which are of meteoric splendor, which Courtland has made up into a fan for the peerless and beautiful and somewhat careless Mrs. Ella Linton.

The story opens with the betrothal of Phyllis Aryton to the Rev. George Holland. When his book appears, which makes a decided hit, Phyllis is horrified. She cannot love a man who makes sport or ducks and drakes of her Bible, and she throws over the reverend gentleman. Just as smartly as is possible, Mr. Moore describes the rivalry of the two publishers, the one who has the "Revised Version," the other "The Quest of the Meteor Bird." If only the Rev. George were regularly persecuted by his Bishop for his opinions, or there were a quarrel at St. Chad's, which is Holland's church, then many extra editions of the "Revised Version" would be sold. "The Quest of the Meteor Bird" is however, boomed.

Allowing Mr. Moore great cleverness in the hocus-pocus game of the books and a talent special of its kind in starting theological paradoxes, it is his love episodes that are startling. Herbert is capable of committing a crime, so that he can win Ella Linton from her husband, and Ella more than meets him half way. Now she throws herself into Herbert's arms and then coyly withdraws. She tries and tries to save herself, and manages to put Phyllis in Courtland's way, and then is insanely jealous. Mr. Moore has a kind of keynote to all the rapturous scenes he draws, and sometimes he becomes disagreeably coarse.

There are endless epigrams to be culled from Mr. Moore's text—bright little passages that gleam like steel and cut like a surgeon's knife. Perhaps "Phyllis of Philistia" is the first romance that laughs and sniggers at theological creeds, and whether this is a good lesson or not, we are not for an instant in doubt about, and deem it a bad example. It never can be a popular book, because the peculiar merits of it can only be distinguished by the dilettante in novel reading. The abandoned romance reader will revel in the mess Mr. Moore has purposely constructed, and the clever way he has in getting out of a muddle.

JAPANESE LITERATURE.

SUNRISE STORIES. A Glance at the Literature of Japan. By Roger Riordan and Tozo Takayanagi. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

An acquaintance with Japanese art has been apparently easier to acquire than a knowledge of Japanese literature. Neither of these subjects is comprehensible without a study of the history of this wonderful country. For the major part, works treating of Japan have been overflorid, and the temptation to be rhapsodic is a natural one. In "Sunrise Stories," coming from two diverse sources, it looks as if something nearer to the true hue of the matter is obtainable, for the book is without false coloring or glamour. Without lapse into the prosaic, this volume is replete with interest, and one may say that by reading it a clearer insight may be had of the Japanese character.

For daintiness of conception there seems to be nothing that can vie with these Japanese. In their early legends they show the highest imaginative power, and remember that usually we class these people to be only imitative. If the myth of Perseus is found with them it has its own cachet, and then, as to fairies and the little people, what can be nicer than the description of the sprite who was so microscopic that he lodged on the first sprout of a rice plant? But a passing breeze bent the sprout, and as it straightened up again, "it shot him into unknown space." A pretty conceit of a former day was when pictures were to be judged. It was then de rigueur that the kakemono, or painted roll, should be borne by a young girl whose dress repeated the fundamental tones of the kakemono.

Ideas of conquest are not novel to the Japanese, for in 1592 Hideyoshi invaded Corea, and it was his boast that he would worst both China and Japan. At first, so their history tells us, the Chinese went down before the Japanese, but then there were dissensions at home, and then Hideyoshi was compelled to negotiate a peace. But what the invasion of Corea did for the Japanese was greatly to their advantage. Numerous skilled potters and other artisans came to Japan and settled there, and so came about the marvels of ceramic art. The Japanese in those days were undoubtedly cruel, for it is recorded that one of Hideyoshi's Generals sent to Kioto a junkload of pickled ears and noses of Chinese soldiers. "Other times, other manners," for to-day the Japanese, in the trouble with China, have respected all the higher laws of civilized warfare, if war can be so designated.

The feudal system as it once existed is clearly explained. It began during the first twenty years of the seventeenth century, or was intensified then. In a certain measure, it had always existed. The arts flourished under this feudalism to a remarkable degree, the great lords being the patrons, gaining reputation from the skill of painters, workers in iron and copper, and those who made pottery. It was the age of the great writers and dramatists and poets. These were the happy days of Japan.

The authors give the main features of the drama of to-day, which is still replete with the memories of the past. To the European nothing can be more mixed or more impossible than is the Japanese theatre. Reciting the well-known story of the Ronins, the authors tell us that if private vengeance was not favored in accordance with the dictates of the varied religions of Japan, nevertheless it had secured a fast hold. Loyalty to the chief was a predominant trait, and the Japanese author, as did Balzac, loves to expatiate on this quality.

One characteristic of the Japanese is a tendency "to go lightly laden, and to throw off and reject whatever is found to be unassimilable, and the best trait is altruism—assimilable, and the best trait is altruism.

LITERARY NOTES.

—"Amos Judd," the clever story by J. A. Mitchell in The Ivory Series, has reached a third edition.

—Another book by Eugene Field is announced. Its title is "The House; an Episode in the Lives of Reuben Baker, Astronomer, and His Wife Alice." It deals with the perplexing problems that confront those who undertake to build a house for themselves.

—A London paper reports that Macmillan & Co. contemplate removing from their present London premises in Bedford Street to newer quarters to be built by themselves somewhere in the neighborhood of Covent Garden.

—The London correspondent of The Critic reports that John Murray's sudden announcement that he has a new edition of Byron in preparation "came as an immense surprise." There is a continuation of "Don Juan" in the safe in Albemarle Street, besides a number of unpublished poems and many letters which were not even shown to Moore. "If this be so," says the correspondent, "it would seem that the edition which Mr. W. E. Henley is preparing for Mr. Heinemann can scarcely be final and definitive. However, it is quite sure to be well edited and valuable, as Mr. Henley is understood to have spent much time over the notes and introduction, and, indeed, to have practically given his entire attention to this work for the last few months."

—Among the Spring announcements of the Messrs. Holt are these: Herbert M. Thompson's "Russian Politics," Chevrillon's "In India," translated by William Marchant; W. Fraser Rae's "Life of Sheridan," with an introduction by Sheridan's great-grandson, the Earl of Dufferin and Ava; E. P. Evans's "Animals in Mediaeval Architecture," with many illustrations; Francke's "Social Forces in German Literature," Martin's "Parody," being an essay on the art, with many humorous examples from its masters from early times to our own day; Mears's "Emma Lou, Her Book," the diary of a Western girl, which is said to be humorous, and Esler's "The Way They Loved at Grimpat," episodes of English village life.

—It is announced from the office of The Publishers' Weekly that The Annual Literary Index for 1895, which is about ready for delivery, "includes for the first time what is practically an index to the daily newspapers, being an alphabetical index to dates of the principal events of 1895," and this "will double its value for information purposes in libraries, in book stores, in newspaper offices, and for the private reader."

—Zola's "Rome," published serially in Le Journal of Paris and La Tribuna of Rome, is attracting such angry comments from Italian readers that the editor of the Roman newspaper has found it necessary to protest that he is not to be held accountable for the novelist's ideas. Italians are indignant because Zola has described the new district with its immense unfinished palaces, its windows closed with planks, and the intense misery of its poor people.

—In a most appropriate form, Messrs. J. Selwin Tait & Sons have published "Leaves of the Lotos," by Col. David Banks Sickles. This volume of poems has somewhat of an Oriental coloring, showing how lasting were the impressions received by its author when he represented the United States in the East. The subjects of the verses cover, however, wider ground, as in "The Peace of Winnisook," where the action takes place in America. In "The Age," the follies of to-day are cleverly treated.

—Several sketches of Mexico, one of which conveys in a vivid tale a lasting impression of the cruelty of the Juarists in the time of Maximilian, have been collected in a volume of "Esquisses Mexicaines," and published by Paul Ollendorff in Paris. Their writer was John Heard. His style is colored, delicate, sincere, and faithful. It places one in the heavy, heated atmosphere that rattlesnakes, scorpions, iguanas and tarantulas grovel in. It recalls Roger de Beauvoir's hyperbole: "In Mexico, birds are without voice, flowers without perfume, women without virtue, and men without honor," which Richard Harding Davis has quoted recently as a saying of Honduras.

—Theodore Stanton, when an undergraduate at Cornell University, some twenty years ago, came under the influence of the late Prof. Boyesen, who was then engaged at that institution. He wrote a sketch of the professor at that time and put it away. Recently, after hearing of the professor's death, he went to an old box of papers at his home in Paris and found the sketch. He has now printed it in a late number of The Open Court of Chicago.

—The Two Hundred Company of San Francisco, Cal., are the publishers of a volume entitled "The Possibility of Living 200 Years," and its compiler is Mr. F. C. Havens. Addison, in The Spectator, wrote charmingly on the subject of prolonging human life, and first brought into public notice Lewis Cornan, the Venetian, who seems to have prolonged his life far beyond the usual span allotted to man. The treatises of Cornan are found in an abridged form in this volume, and Cornan was right when he insisted that intemperance shortened life, because you may be intemperate with beefsteak. There is no question but that after middle life nine men and women out of ten eat too much, and so undermine their constitutions. Many examples of longevity are presented in this volume, and are said to be "reasonably authentic," but we rather believe that the majority of such cases had a much shorter life than history or gossip or hearsay gives them. Every record before the nineteenth century may be suspected of inaccuracy and the major part of those presented today. The last case we know of as reported by the newspapers is of a man who died in Wisconsin in 1866—aged 142. This man Mr. Havens cites. We think it was clearly shown that the man was very old, having died at the age of at least ninety-eight. Anyhow, it is a satisfaction to learn that tobacco does not always kill, for "he was an inveterate smoker." It is questionable whether anybody would like to drag on an existence as Elizabeth Macpherson is said to have done, her constant diet having been "buttermilk and greens." Mme. Judith Bannister never tired of living, though for sixty years she ate nothing but crackers and biscuit, and finally gave it up at 108, when she passed away.

—Jean Aicard, candidate for election to the chair of Alexandre Dumas, fils, at the Académie Française; a poet, whose works are fresh idyls in bloom under the clear skies of the Orient, impressive with pure images, delicious music, and moving notes, mingling Biblical simplicity with art of Theocritus, is to publish soon a book of poems entitled "Jesus." The work is not rigorously religious, but it celebrates the kindness, the sweetness, and the pity of Christ, and there is not a line in it to offend any faith. The book is an act of love and confidence.

—"Le Féminisme Chrétien" is a new women's rights journal published in Paris. It is only slightly different from journals of the same sort which do not call themselves Christian. It demands for women access to all careers compatible with their physical and moral faculties, the right to dispose of their money, perfect equality with man before the law, and the improvement of men. Improve men, and women will have justice.

—Victor Hugo's "Correspondence," yet unpublished, is to appear in June. The work is to contain the poet's letters to his father, written at Blois in 1820; love letters, letters relative to "Hernani," "Marion Delorme," and "Le Roi S'Amuse," and fifty letters or more addressed to Sainte-Beuve. Théodore Michaelis is the editor.

—Pierre Gauthiez has written on Pietro Aretino a critical essay which describes learnedly the manners of Italy in the sixteenth century, and thus makes one realize that the famous—or infamous—writer was not as black as he has been painted. Aretino tried to blackmail Michael Angelo, it is true, but that was the manner of art criticism of his time. "It is different now in France," says Phillippe Gille, "I trust." What an infinity of distrust may be put in the words "I trust."

—Henry Roujon, Director of the Beaux-Arts, has written in "Miremonde" an ingenuous variant of the Don Juan legend. Tradition makes Don Juan die in youth; the author of "Miremonde" makes him live to old age in painful reminiscence of one woman whom he betrayed and loved. The novel is charmingly prefaced by Alexandre Dumas, fils. These were the last lines that the dramatist wrote.

—Gaston Deschamps quotes, against Emile Zola's election as the successor to Dumas in the Académie Française, the following lines of "Documents" by Emile Zola: "M. Dumas is not an artist. I mean that he cares not for curiosities of style. His is a bourgeois talent. He is on a level with the crowd of readers and spectators. He is an average man in all things, even when he seems to have originality. This is his great secret. To seem to be, and not be, original is a triumph. He writes with a heavy pen, which entangles itself in the worst complications of the language."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ON THE ROAD TO THE LAKE. By Sam Flint. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co.

THE TEMPTRESS. By William Le Queux. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

SUNRISE STORIES. A Glance at the Literature of Japan. By Roger Riordan and Tozo Takayanagi. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

A WOMAN INTERVENES; or, the Mistress of the Mine. By Robert Barr. Profusely illustrated by Hal Hurst. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25.

THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN. By S. H. Jeyes. With a frontispiece. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

THE CARBUNCLE CLUB. A Mystery. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.25.

LECTURES ON THE COUNCIL OF TRENT. Delivered at Oxford—1892-3. By James Anthony Froude. 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

AGNOSTICISM AND RELIGION. By Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE ANCESTRY OF JOHN WHITNEY, Who, with His Wife, Elinor, and Sons, John, Richard, Nathaniel, Thomas, and Jonathan, Emigrated from London, England, in the Year 1635, and Settled in Watertown, Massachusetts; the First of the Name in America, and the One from Whom a Great Majority of the Whitneys Now Living in the United States Are Descended. By Henry Melville. 8vo. New-York: Printed at the De Vinne Press. $20.

THE WORKS OF JAMES FENIMORE COOPER. Mohawk Edition. The Spy. A Tale of the Neutral Ground. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE POSSIBILITY OF LIVING 200 YEARS. Compiled from the Best Authorities. By F. C. Haven. 18mo. San Francisco: The Two Hundred Company.

THE STORY OF A DREAM. By Ethel Maude Colson. 18mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. $1.25.

JOURNAL OF A FEW MONTHS' RESIDENCE IN PORTUGAL AND GLIMPSES OF THE SOUTH OF SPAIN. By Dora Wordsworth. (Mrs. Quillinan.) New edition. Edited, with memoir, by Edmund Lee. With portrait. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

A BREED OF BARREN METAL; or, Currency and Interest. A Study of Social and Industrial Problems. By J. W. Bennett. 12mo. Chicago: Charles H. Kerr & Co. 75 cents.

THE MAN WHO BECAME A SAVAGE. A Story of Our Own Times. By William T. Hornaday. Illustrated. 12mo. Buffalo: The Peter Paul Book Company. $1.50.

PROPHECY, OR SPEAKING FOR GOD. By the Rev. Everett S. Stackpole, D. D. 16mo. New-York: Thomas T. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

MISTRESS DOROTHY MARVIN. By J. C. Snaith. With an introduction. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

IN THE BLUE PIKE. A Romance of German Civilization at the Commencement of the Sixteenth Century. By Georg Ebers. Translated from the fifth edition by Mary J. Safford. 18mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

THE BICYCLERS, AND THREE OTHER FARCES. By John Kendrick Bangs. Illustrated. 18mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

SOUTHERN SIDELIGHTS. A Picture of Social and Economic Life in the South a Generation Before the War. By Edward Ingle. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.75.

THE SECOND OPPORTUNITY OF MR. STAPLEHURST. A Novel. By W. Pett Ridge. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE HAND OF ETHELBERT. A Comedy in Chapters. By Thomas Hardy. With etching by H. Macbeth-Raeburn. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

TOMMY TODDLES. By Albert Lee. With illustrations by Peter S. Newell. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE DANVERS JEWELS AND SIR CHARLES DANVERS. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.00.

WILD FLOWERS. By Mary H. Ewer. 24mo. New-York: Edgar S. Werner.

ESQUISSES MEXICAINES. By John Heard. 12mo. Paris: Paul Ollendorff.

A SOUVENIR OF TRILBY. By Paul M. Potter. (Founded on George Du Maurier's Novel.) Produced in London. By Herbert Beerbohm Tree. 8vo.

J. Y. M'KANE WANTS TO BE PARDONED.

Has Enlisted John H. Burtis of Brooklyn in His Behalf.

Commissioner John H. Burtis of the Department of Charities, Brooklyn, was at Albany last Friday, and on his way to Brooklyn stopped over at the Sing Sing Prison and had a long interview with John Y. McKane, who is serving a six years' sentence.

McKane has from the very beginning maintained that he was innocent of the crime charged against him, and determined to serve his term in prison without murmuring, but now his spirit has been broken and he wants to be free, Commissioner Burtis says, who came to that conclusion after an hour's talk with the "ex-boss" of Coney Island.

Commissioner Burtis said that McKane looked the picture of health, but that he was pining to get out. He asked Commissioner Burtis to do all in his power to have him pardoned, and begged that he would use his influence with prominent Republicans and some reform Democrats, whom he named, to get the Governor to pardon him.

The Commissioner also had a talk with ex-Justice Kenneth J. Sutherland, who appeared to be enjoying himself, but who said he would have preferred to serve his sentence in the Kings County Penitentiary.

BENEFIT FOR THE FRESH AIR FUND.

An Interesting Performance Which Drew a Large Audience.

Palmer's Theatre was crowded to the doors yesterday afternoon, on the occasion of the benefit performance, given in aid of the Fresh Air Fund. Those having the affair in charge had done their work well, with the result that every seat in the house was sold, and the receipts amounted to more than $1,400. Practically all of this will go to the fund, as the expenses were very small, Mr. Palmer giving the use of the theatre, and the artists volunteering their services.

The bill was one of the best that has been presented for a benefit performance for a long time. It began with Augustus Thomas's "A Man of the World," in which Maurice Barrymore played his original part of Capt. Bradley, and Georgia Busby appeared as Mrs. Willard, while H. E. Bostwick and Lionel Barrymore were seen as George Ellis and Clay Willard. Then came John Drew and Maud Adams in "A Pair of Lunatics," after which Mr. Taber and Julia Marlowe-Taber gave the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," which was warmly applauded. The closing play was "Nance Oldfield," in which Rose Coghlan appeared as Nance; Charles Harbury as Nathan Oldworthy, William Beach as Alexander Oldworthy, and Lorraine Dreux as Susan Oldfield.

MUSKRATS PUT A TOWN IN PERIL.

Gnawed a Thousand Holes in a Dam in a Pond at Highland Falls.

HIGHLAND FALLS, N. Y., March 17.—Muskrats nearly drowned this town yesterday. The insectivorous quadrupeds made holes in the dam at Bay Meadow Pond, through which the water poured.

The pond is a partly natural, partly artificial reservoir four miles back in the mountains. It supplies the town with water. The fall is very great, so that when the rats had transformed the dam into a sieve the soft clay quickly gave way and the brook overflowed its banks.

The water company sent up a gang of men, who had great difficulty repairing the dam. It is nearly six weeks since the rats first began work on the dam. More than a thousand holes had been made during that time by the tireless laborers. The holes were begun about three feet under water, but fortunately extended upward. Had it not been so, Highland Falls would have suffered severely.

The dam was swept off as clean as though it had been cut with a knife. The first rush of water alarmed the people, who thought that another Johnstown catastrophe was about to occur.

SWORN IN JUST AFTER MIDNIGHT.

Atlantic City Officers Installed at an Unusual Hour.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 17.—At 12:05 o'clock this morning the public officials who were elected at the Spring election last Tuesday were sworn in, and took possession of their offices. The officers installed were: Mayor—Franklin P. Story; Recorder—R. H. Ingersoll; Alderman—J. B. Southwick; Treasurer—J. A. Jeffries; Councilmen—S. B. Rose, William Ireland, E. A. Parker, and E. F. Hahn.

Several of the new officials had accepted an invitation to accompany a delegation of hotel keepers to Richmond, Va. The Passenger Agents' Association is now in session in Richmond, and the hotel keepers have gone to ask the agents to hold their convention in Atlantic City in September. The train carrying the hotel men South left at 9 o'clock A. M., and the officials were sworn in so that they could go on that train. Heretofore the new officials were installed on the evening of March 17.

Comic Opera for the Summer.

The west side is to have a Summer season of comic opera this year. Augustus Pitou, manager of the Grand Opera House, has decided to make a number of operatic revivals at this house, on the close of the regular dramatic season there. The first revival will be that of "Pinafore," May 25, and will be followed by "The Mikado," and others of the most popular operas. Thomas Whiffen, the original Sir Joseph Porter in America, has been engaged to do this part in "Pinafore." Richard Golden will be the Dick Deadeye, Signor Perugini the Ralph Rackstraw, W. T. Carleton the Captain, Signor Tagliapietra the Bos'n, Jennie Winston Little Buttercup, and Bertha Ricci or Verona Jarbeau the Hebe.

Change of Bill at Daly's.

This will be the last week of "Romeo and Juliet" at Daly's Theatre. Mr. Bellew and Mrs. Potter are now rehearsing "The Queen's Necklace," which will be presented next Monday night and continued through the week. Mrs. Potter will appear as Marie Antoinette, and Mr. Bellew will be the Cardinal. On March 30 "Charlotte

FOSSILS OF PATAGONIA

AN EXPEDITION OF SCIENTIFIC MEN SENT FROM PRINCETON.

Prof. Hatcher of the University Already on the Way to Patagonia to Make Room for Those Who Are to Follow Him—Investigation of the Geology and Paleontology of the Country—The Object of the Expedition.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 17.—The great interest in the various modern sciences coming under the head of natural history, which has grown up at Princeton in recent years, largely through the energetic efforts of Profs. Scott and Libbey of Princeton University and Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, formerly of Princeton, but now of Columbia College, New-York, and which has given rise to numerous scientific expeditions to the far West, the region of the north pole, the Hawaiian Islands, Mexico, Yucatan, and other places, has now led to the organization of an expedition to South America, a comparatively new field for the study of natural history. This last expedition is headed by Prof. John Bell Hatcher, Curator of the Princeton University Museum of Natural History, who is ably assisted by P. A. Peterson, who was formerly connected with the American Museum of Natural History, in New-York.

These gentlemen are now en route for Patagonia, on the Lamport & Holt steamer Galileo, and expect to arrive at Buenos Ayres about March 20. Several weeks will be spent in the study of collections of the fauna and flora of the district, which have been already made at Buenos Ayres. From that city the Patagonian coast will be reached by means of Government transports, the objective point being one of the small ports, either Santa Cruz or Gallegos. Here the expedition will be thoroughly organized, and will immediately proceed inland some two hundred miles, by means of pack ponies. The field of operation will be the valleys of the Gallegos River, the Santa Cruz River, and the Deseado River, which are reported to be remarkably rich in fossils unknown to the northern continent.

The region is extremely wild, cold, and bleak, the latitude being about the fifty-second parallel south. Provisions will be supplied the expedition from the nearest towns, which are seventy-five to a hundred miles distant from the fields of operation.

Previous to his departure, Prof. Hatcher was seen, at his Princeton residence, by a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and talked freely concerning his distant expedition. Among other things, he said that the exploration of Patagonia had long been one of his favorite plans, but its execution had been delayed for several years on account of lack of time and equipment for so great an undertaking. At least one year must be spent on the field, and it is not unlikely that the expedition will continue its operations for two or three years. Prof. Hatcher said that the attention of geologists was first called to the great scientific importance of Patagonia by the explorations on the coast of that inhospitable land which were made by Charles Darwin more than half a century ago, in his famous voyage in the Beagle, which resulted in the collection of many extraordinary fossil animals. In later years this work has been sedulously carried on by the Argentine paleontologists, Burmeister, Moreno, and especially by the brothers Arneghino. The latter have brought together an enormous collection of fossil mammals and birds, the description of which has been followed with the liveliest interest by the paleontologists of Europe and North America.

The Arneghinos have labored under very great difficulties in work upon Patagonian fossils, particularly on account of the absence of material from the northern hemisphere, and hence their conclusions have been received with much incredulity and skepticism, that was, however, well founded. Two years ago St. Morens, the director of the museum at the La Plata, invited Mr. Lydekker, from England, to make a study of the collections at that museum, and to employ his extensive knowledge of the collections of Europe and Asia for the purpose of comparison with the fossil fauna of South America. As the result of such study, Lydekker has published two large volumes, which, though most interesting and important, form but the beginning of the vast work which remains to be done.

The tertiary formations of Patagonia are divided into three very distinctly defined horizons. The so-called Patagonian bed is of marine origin, and the other two are fresh-water. The fresh-water beds have yielded fossil birds and mammals in great abundance, rivaling or even surpassing in richness the famous Bad Lands of the West, which have contributed so largely in recent years to the Princeton museum. These fossils all date from a period when North and South America were separated by a sea, and the animals in the two continents were fundamentally different, having nothing in common. On the other hand, great interest has been aroused by the Areghinos' discovery of numerous mammals of Australian type, which has led many to a belief in the former existence of an antarctic continent connected with both Australia and South America.

From what has been said, it will be obvious that the geological and paleontological exploration of Patagonia offers an unusually inviting field, and promises the richest results in all departments of biological science. Princeton has now taken advantage of this opening, and has sent out a thoroughly equipped expedition, which is prepared to make the best use of the opportunity. Prof. Hatcher confidently expects to establish beyond peradventure the theory of an ancient antarctic continent, which comprised both South America and Australia, and probably the present land lying about the south pole. The faunal and floral similarities of these separated countries seem to point conclusively to the truth of the theory, and the new collection of fossils to be made in Patagonia will doubtless throw much additional light on the subject.

Prof. Hatcher's wide experience in collecting fossils will enable him to make a thorough study of the Patagonian geology, such as has never yet been done by a competent observer. In addition to this study of the geology of the region, Prof. Hatcher will superintend exhaustive collections of the fossils, and large shipments will be made to Princeton from time to time for study and comparison with the types of Europe, Australia, and North America, in the Princeton museum. While the principal objects of the expedition are thus geological and paleontological, the other natural sciences will not be neglected. Preparations have been made to form extensive collections in the mineralogy, zoology, and botany of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, and it is expected that the Princeton museum will be greatly enriched in this manner. Complete photographic apparatus has been taken, and a large series of views, illustrating the geology of the country and the manners and customs of the natives, will be secured.

Besides his connection with Princeton University, Prof. Hatcher holds two commissions from the United States Government—one from the Department of Agriculture and one from the Bureau of Ethnology—and the officers of the Government have done everything in their power to render the expedition successful. The remarkable success which has uniformly attended Prof. Hatcher's labors in the geological fields of this country is a guarantee that in his new and distant field of exploration, similar success may be confidently expected. The necessarily heavy burden of expense in executing the plan of the expedition has been materially lightened through the generosity of Messrs. Busk & Jevons, the New-York agents of the Lamport & Holt steamship line, from whom many concessions in the matter of freights on shipments and passage have been received.

Interest in scientific study and research at Princeton has been greatly quickened by the several expeditions sent out from year to year. Plans are now being considered to send another to the Hawaiian Islands during the coming Summer, which will be made up of several students of the upper classes, and conducted by Prof. William Libbey, the geographer of the Peary relief expedition. This new one will probably sail early in June, and remain till near Sept. 1.

No Bail for John Shanley.

A Coroner's jury yesterday brought in a verdict that Edward Donigan, who was shot by John Shanley, a saloon keeper at Avenue B and Fourteenth Street Friday night, met his death at Shanley's hands. Bail was refused by Coroner Fitzpatrick, and the prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury. The shooting took place outside Shanley's saloon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...6:06|Sun sets...6:10|Moon sets...10:42

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) MARCH 18.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Caribbee	St. Thomas	Mar. 11
Glenochil	Gibraltar	Feb. 22
Havel	Bremen	Mar. 10
Hudson	New-Orleans	Mar. 11
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Mar. 12
Italia	Gibraltar	Mar. 1
Loch Etive	Gibraltar	Mar. 1
Mobile	London	Mar. 5
Nacoochee	Savannah	Mar. 15
Nueces	Galveston	Mar. 11
Patria	Hamburg	Mar. 9
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Mar. 11
Pomeranian	Glasgow	Mar. 6
Segurance	Havana	Mar. 14
Seminole	Jacksonville	Mar. 15
Taormina	Havre	Feb. 27
Teutonic	Liverpool	Mar. 11
Trinidad	Bermuda	Mar. 16
Westernland	Antwerp	Mar. 7

THURSDAY, MARCH 19.

El Norte	New-Orleans	Mar. 14
Lepanto	Hull	Mar. 4

FRIDAY, MARCH 20.

Campania	Liverpool	Mar. 15
Kansas City	Savannah	Mar. 17
F. H. Meier	Bremen	Mar. 6
Ontario	London	Mar. 4
Wakefield	Gibraltar	Mar. 8

SATURDAY, MARCH 21.

Alamo	Galveston	Mar. 14
Burgundia	Gibraltar	Mar. 7
Cobehele	Gibraltar	Mar. 6
Hindustan	Gibraltar	Mar. 6
Island	Christiansand	Mar. 7
New-York	Southampton	Mar. 14

SUNDAY, MARCH 22.

America	London	Mar. 8
Boston City	Swansea	Mar. 8
Massachusetts	London	Mar. 12
Tergestre	Gibraltar	Mar. 6

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Martello	Mar. 18	Hull	22 State St.
Vasco	Mar. 18	London	22 State St.
Germanic	Mar. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Saratoga	Mar. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Lampasas	Mar. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
St. Paul	Mar. 18	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr
Kensington	Mar. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr
Rio Grande	Mar. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Ciudad Condal	Mar. 20	Havana	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Mar. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Mar. 20	Colon	29 Broadway.
Mobile	Mar. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Etruria	Mar. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	Mar. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Peninsular	Mar. 21	Azores	29 Broadway.
Comanche	Mar. 21	Jack'ville	5 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Mar. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alleghany	Mar. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Hudson	Mar. 21	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Trinidad	Mar. 21	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Veendam	Mar. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
City of Wash.	Mar. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
Nueces	Mar. 21	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Touraine	Mar. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Mar. 21	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Havel	Mar. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Pomeranian	Mar. 24	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Philadelphia	Mar. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Seguranca	Mar. 25	Havana	113 Wall St.
Teutonic	Mar. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Mar. 25	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Grenada	Mar. 25	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Mar. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	Mar. 26	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Mar. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Mar. 27	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Massdam	Mar. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Massachusetts	Mar. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Andes	Mar. 28	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	Mar. 28	W. Islands	39 Broadway.
British King	Mar. 28	Antwerp	22 State St.
Campania	Mar. 28	Liverpool	3 Bowling Gr.
Normandie	Mar. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Mar. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Island	Mar. 28	Christiania	28 State St.
Curacao	Mar. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Ems	Mar. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Mar. 30	Colon	29 Broadway.
Aller	Mar. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	April 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Paris	April 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Marengo	April 1	Newcastle	22 State St.
Britannic	April 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Virginia	April 1	Christiania	37 Broadway.
Werkendam	April 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	April 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Patria	April 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Bretagne	April 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	April 4	London	4 Broadway.
Caracas	April 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived.

New-York, Wednesday, March 17.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool March 6, with mdse. and 3 passengers to H. M. Kersey Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 P. M.

SS El Dorado, Byrne, New-Orleans, with mdse. to J. V. D. Van Sickle.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Wilmington and Georgetown, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Prins Willem II., (Dutch,) Nieman, Pernambuco March 10, Demerara 21, Trinidad 24, Carupano 25, Cumana 26, Guanta 26, La Guayra 27, Porto Cabello 28, Curacao March 2, Jacmel 5, Aux Cayes 6, and Port au Prince 10, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Pedro, (Span.,) Bonel, Naples Feb. 1, Girgenti 7, Messina 13, Palermo 15, Gibraltar 20, and Bermuda March 12, with fruit to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Roanoke, Boag, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Algonquin, Platt, Charleston and Jacksonville, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co., arr. 16th.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Ree & L. Walker.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

Ship Slam, (Ger.,) Garlichs, Hongkong 200 ds., with mdse. to Delacamp & Co.

Sailed.

SS Herschel, (Br.,) Liverpool; Mohawk, (Br.,) London; Reading, with one barge, Philadelpia for New-Bedford; City of Birmingham, Savannah; Jamestown, Norfolk and Newport News; El Mar, New-Orleans; Cuba, (Nor.,) Cape Haiti, Port au Prince, Santa Martha, &c.; County Down, (Br.,) Algiers, Odessa, &c.; Saale, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Southampton; Taurie, (Br.,) Liverpool.

Ship Centennial, San Francisco.

Bark Noach VI., (Nor.,) Dublin.

Spoken.

Ship Caldera, (Br.,) McQuarrie, from Taltal Nov. 16 for New-York, was spoken Jan. 8 in lat. 42 south, long. 42 west.

Ship Scottish Hills, (Br.,) Hamilton, from New-York Jan. 3 for Anjer, was spoken Feb. 2 on the equator in long. 28 west.

Bark Adolph, (Ger.,) Paulsen, from New-York Jan. 14 for Valparaiso and Guayaquil, was spoken Feb. 12 on the equator in long. 27 west.

Bark Ole Boe, (Nor.,) Gunderson, from New-York Feb. 8 for Brisbane, was spoken Feb. 28 in lat. 26 north, long. 40 west.

By Cable.

LONDON March 17.—SS Earlal, (Br.,) Capt. Scott, from New-York March 1 for Dover, passed Dungeness yesterday.

SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from Rio Janeiro, sld. from Bahia for New-York March 15.

SS Carib Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Dobson, sld. from Santos for New-York March 15.

SS Maskelyne, (Belg.,) Capt. Russell, sld. from Santos for New-York March 15.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Miller, from Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Inchisla, (Br.,) Capt. Halliwell, from New-York Feb. 17 for Port Elizabeth or Port Natal, arr. at St. Vincent March 3.

SS Strathclyde, (Br.,) Capt. Walton, from New-York Feb. 20 for Cape Town, Port Natal, Tamatave, &c., arr. at St. Vincent March 4.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) Capt. Boysen, from New-York Feb. 25, arr. at Rotterdam March 15.

SS Dulwich, (Br.,) Capt. Cox, from New-York Feb. 4, via St. Vincent, arr. at Cape Town March 15.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. De Vries, from New-York Feb. 27, arr. at Amsterdam March 15.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Lancaster, from New-York March 6, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Caledonia, (Br.,) Capt. Thomson, from Mediterranean ports for New-York, passed Gibraltar to-day.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York March 4 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York March 7 for Hamburg, passed the Scilly Islands to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from York March 7 for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Helia, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, sld. from Stettin for New-York March 11.

SS Nasmyth, (Br.,) Capt. Eaton, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York March 14.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Orlecut Electric Light and Power Company, to operate in Sidney, Delaware County, and Unadilla, Otsego County; capital, $25,000. Directors—H. McGonegal, James C. Holden of New-York City; Walter F. Randall of Syracuse, Fred C. Ward of Franklin, and H. S. Sewell of Walton.

—Ardent Portable Steam Radiator and Bicycle Supply Company of New-York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—Milton M. Canfield, E. A. Pohlman, C. H. Canfield, I. D. Nichols of New-York City, and Charles W. Alle of Paterson, N. J., and L. J. Stillwell of Newark, N. J.

—The Layman Pneumatic Boat and Sporting Goods Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000. Directors—E. S. Wadsworth and A. Irving Fuller of Brooklyn; E. H. Hall, H. D. Layman, C. H. Vreman, H. C. Wilson, and A. V. S. Lloyd of New-York City.

—The Harlem Market Business Men's Association of New-York City, for social purposes and for the promotion and protection of the business interests of its members. Directors—George H. Newhall, John Soltan, and Louis Martini of New-York City.

—The International Radiator Manufacturing Company of Cheektowaga, Erie County; capital, $100,000. Directors—Clarence E. Safford, Lafayette Safford, and Frederick D. Grindley of Buffalo.

—A. Bushnell & Co. of Watertown, to deal in dry goods and general merchandise; capital, $100,000. Directors—Albert Bushnell, Loren Bushnell, Fred George, and Karl George of Watertown.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

GENERALLY HIGHER MARKETS WITH INCREASED SPECULATION.

Western Markets Higher and Local Shorts Covered—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Lower—Cotton Was Active and Higher on Free Local Covering—Coffee Was Steady and Fairly Active.

There was an increase in the speculative demand for grain, and prices followed the West in its upward turn, with more inquiry noted from shippers, and a firm close. Provisions were dull and a trifle lower. Cotton was active and higher on free covering by local shorts through an expected shortage. Coffee was fairly active and very steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	79 @ ..
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	25½@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38⅜@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	3.00 @ 3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.65 @ 3.85
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania, X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	10.00 @10.50
Lard, Western steam	5.57½@
Beef, family	10.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @ ..
Sugar, granulated	5⅛@ 5¼
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13⅜@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10¼@ 10⅝
Copper, lake	11.00 @ ..
Lead	3.10 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined ⅛@¼c on easier cables and foreign selling; advanced ½@⅝c on free local covering, together with better Western markets, and closed firm at ½@⅝c advance, with a fairly active trade. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 389,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 288,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was ½@¾c higher and in light demand; sales, 88,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, for export, on private terms, with rumors of large transactions, without particulars....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 11c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2½c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 2¾c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5c over May price, free on board....Clearances, heavy, 98,767 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 100,165 bushels; receipts, 2,775 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 11,407 bushels.

CORN—Contracts followed the West and lost ½c early, but rescinded on local covering and closed firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, with a light trade. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 450,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot was firm and scarce, but very dull. Sale, 1,000 bushels steamer mixed at 39c, on elevator, with No. 2 quoted at 3c over May, in elevator.... Receipts, 53,625 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 27,626 bushels....Clearances hence, 82,688 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 84,835 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and without feature, with the close unchanged. Bradstreet's reported an increase of 175,000 bushels east of the Rockies....Spot were in moderate demand at firm prices. Shippers took 20,000 bushels No. 2 white clipped, at 25¼c, free on board, afloat. ....Sales, 39,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26¾c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 25¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 27½c; No. 3 white, clipped, 27c; No. 2 mixed, 25¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 24½c; rejected mixed, 22¼c; No. 2 Chicago, 26@26¼c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 27@29c for 31,000 bushels....Receipts, 109,200 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	70 15-16@71⅞	71⅞
May	1,035,000	69⅛@70	70
June	40,000	69 @69⅝	69½
July	980,000	68 11-16@69½	69½
September	30,000	67⅝@68¾	68¾
Total	2,095,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	....	.. @..	37½
May	90,000	35⅝@35¾	35⅝
June	15,000	35⅞@36	36
July	55,000	36⅛@36¾	36⅝
September	25,000	37½@37⅝	37⅝
Total	185,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	10,000	24 15-16@25	25
May	25,000	24⅞@..	24⅞
No. 2 White—		.. @..	
May	....	.. @..	26
Total	35,000		

FLOUR—Business continued very moderate and prices ruled steady. Sales, 10,465 bbls, including City Mills, 3,500 bbls patents, 1,175 bbls clear, 100 bbls extra, and 275 bbls fine, at unchanged quotations; 1,900 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.70, 1,050 bbls patents at $3.85@$4, 2,000 bbls bakers' extra, on private terms, and 100 bbls Spring patents at $3.60....Arrivals, 12,928 bbls and 13,065 sacks; exports, 456 bbls and 7,550 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 24,848 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.60@$2.85.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85 @$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.90@$2.10; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½@65c; coarse meal, 75c; fine, white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@ 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was bidding of 25½c for prime yellow in a moderate way, in part from the trade, but as well from exporters, while 25¾@26c was asked. In sellers of dark lots at 25¾c. One lot of 200 bbls was taken for export at 26c. For good off yellow 25½c was asked, on its light supply here. Crude, in barrels, was scarce, and at 21c as the trading price. The market was not affected by the slightly easier lard market, but appeared held waiting for possibilities at a more important display of buying interest on export account. It was not believed that the short interest here was material, if, indeed, it had not all been protected. Notwithstanding, a good part of the trade had the idea that steady holding meant more squeezing of a few outstanding contracts....LINSEED OIL was at firm prices on moderate demands; American at 41c; boiled at 44c; Calcutta at 52c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand and steady; quoted at 51@52c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., March 17.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed, 142. Standard's price, 140.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were tending to an easier basis most of the day, with the declines 12½ points for pork, 2½@5 points for lard, and 2½ points for bacon, through remarkably dull speculation and moderate cash demand, and fair although less liberal receipts of hogs.

LARD—The West was rather easy, dull, and 2½ points lower for March closed at 5.27½c; May was at 5.37½c bid to 5.45c, closing at 5.40c; July at 5.52½@5.57½c, closing at 5.52½@5.55c. Here there was a light inquiry at easier prices, with sales of 500 tcs, to arrive, at 5.57½c, and 250 tcs, cost paid, prompt, at 5.50c, (New-York terms,) the latter at the lowest of the season. Cash nominal; 5.57½c. City stearine was firm at 5.05c; sales of 175 tcs. Refined was quiet; continent at 5.85c; South American at 6.15c; compound at 4¾@4¾c, to 5 cases.

PORK—The West was down 12½c, and closed steady, although dull, with March at $9.50, nominal; May was at $9.57½@$9.82½, closing at $9.67½; July at $9.82½@$9.97½, closing at $9.85 bid. Here there was a moderate export demand at steady prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10@ $10.50; family mess, $10.50@$11; short clears, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—Was slightly lower—about 2½ points—for short ribs with slow trading in the options, which, at the West, was at 5.05c at the close for March, while May was at 5.17½@5.25, closing at 5.17½@5.20c, for July at 5.30@5.32½c, closing at 5.30c.

CUTMEATS—There was little done in city meats, while prices were unsettled. Sale of 25 bulls' rib bellies, 12 lb, at 5c. In Western meats there have been about 250,000 lb green hams taken at 8c for 14-lb average, and 8½c for 12 lb. Western prices: City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5⅛@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BEEF—Exporters bought limited quantities at steady prices. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@$16 for the best and $14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack. Quoted at $14.50@$15 here and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were at steady prices. Bacon at 5¼c, 180 lb at 5¼c, 160 lb at 5⅜c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5⅝c, pigs at 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 52,454 head; same time last year, 56,568 head. Chicago—Receipts, 19,000 head; 5c higher; $3.85@ $4.15; left over, 1,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,692 head; active; strong; $3.50@$4.10. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4@$4.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,341 head; 5c higher; $3.60@$4. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; strong; $3.70 @$3.85. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.75@$3.85.

TALLOW—Trading continued slack, with an unwillingness to pay over 3¾c for city, while the melters held 3 13-16c. There was a little export demand at 3¾c. For country-made, a small demand at 3⅜@3½c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine, a quiet market, with 4⅝c asked for city, while 4⅝c was offered for limited quantities, but most buyers unwilling to pay over 4½c. In lard stearine, a dull trading; city quoted at 6¼@6⅝c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and firmer on local covering, with the close steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance....Havre was quiet at ⅛@⅜f decline, and Hamburg steady and unchanged to ⅝ pfennig up....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,000 mats interior Padang, 500 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Central American, on private terms.... Opening Call—11 A. M.—May, 750 bags at 12.55c; October, 1,000 bags at 11c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—March, 250 bags at 13.15c; April, 500 bags at 12.90c; May, 250 bags at 12.55c, 1,000 bags at 12.60c, 250 bags at 12.65c, 750 bags at 12.70c, and 1,000 bags at 12.65c; July, 500 bags at 11.90c and 500 bags at 11.95c; August, 250 bags at 11.60c; September, 250 bags at 11.15c, 1,000 bags at 11.25c, and 1,000 bags at 11.20c; October, 1,750 bags at 11c and 250 bags at 11.05c; December, 500 bags at 10.85c; February, 250 bags at 10.65c; total, 10,250 bags; March, 1897, 500 bags at 10.70c. Exchange—35 points paid to exchange 250 bags February for October; 40 points paid to exchange 500 bags December for September; 40 points paid to exchange 1,500 bags February for October; total for day, 17,000 bags. Closing Prices—January, 10.75@10.85c; February, 10.65@10.75c; March, 13.10@13.20c; April, 12.85@ 12.90c; May, 12.60@12.65c; June, 12.20@12.30c; July, 11.90@12c; August, 11.55@11.65c; September, 11.20@11.25c; October, 11@11.10c; November, 10.90@11c; December, 10.80@10.85c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and excited, through fear of a scarcity during the Summer, with rumors of a May corner, and a firm close at 10@14 points advance on this crop, and 3@6 points on the new. ....Spot was 3-16c higher and quiet; sales, 1,418 bales for export and 301 bales to spinners.... Middling Gulf, 8¼c; middling uplands, 7⅞c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High-est.	Low-est.	Sales.
March	7.58@7.60	..	..	..
April	7.59@7.60	7.60	7.40	7,100
May	7.68@7.69	7.71	7.50	158,100
June	7.66@7.67	7.69	7.50	35,800
July	7.67@7.68	7.71	7.52	13,400
August	7.67@7.68	7.69	7.52	85,700
September	7.32@7.34	7.35	7.24	3,200
October	7.22@7.23	7.24	7.14	16,000
November	7.17@7.18	7.21	7.10	7,600
December	7.19@7.21	7 23	7.11	10,400
January	7.23@7.25	7.25	7.18	2,100
Total				339,400

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 14,096 bales, against 20,845 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,385 bbls; peas, 1,140 bbls. Exports: Beans, 2,464 bbls; peas, 336 bbls. The increase in the receipts of domestic marrow beans, without any improvement in either the home or export demand, has caused considerable pressure to sell, and the market has gradually sought a lower level. At the close a little business is still being done in very choice marks at $1.32½, but we hear of sales in a larger way at $1.30, and more could probably be bought at the same price. Medium have been offering sparingly, and values have made but little change; most of the business at present is at $1.25, here and there a small lot of exceptional quality going 2½c higher. Pea have settled to $1.20 for general trade, but we still hear of a few fancy State selling at $1.22½; the demand for these small white beans is limited, but the supply is also light. Very little interest in white kidney. Turtle soup, or yellow eye, are also very dull and weak, under a limited export demand. Red kidney have been barely sustained; must be strictly choice to reach our outside quotation. More or less inferior stock is still seeking an outlet here, and can be bought from $1 downward. California lima beans are having small-ish sales at $1.90; the bulk of the stock now on hand is held under a high limit, but cannot be moved at present. Old foreign beans about steady; recent sales to go West at 90@95c for medium. Green peas arriving moderately, but trade quiet, and values no more than steady. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.30@$1.32½; do, medium, $1.25; do, pea, $1.20; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.10@$1.12½; do, turtle soup, $1.35@ $1.40; do, yellow eye, $1.30@$1.35; do, lima, Californian, $1.90; do, foreign pea, old, 95c@$1.05; do, foreign medium, old, 90c@$1; green peas, barrels, $2½@3 do, bags, 80c; do, Scotch, 82½c. BUTTER—Fine grades steady; moderately active; Western, 14@22c; do, extra, 22c; State, dairy, 9@20c; Western imitation creamery, 11½@ 16c; do, factory, 9@13c.

CHEESE—Small lots in fair request; buyers meet promptly. State, full cream, large, 6@10¼c; do, fancy, 10¼c; do, small, 6@10¼c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3½@7c; do, full skims, 2@3c.

EGGS—Liberal supply; fairly active; unchanged; Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 11½@11¾c; Western, fresh-gathered, firsts, 11c; do, fair to good, 10¾c; Southern, fresh collections, 10@10¾c; refrigerator, per case, $2.50@$2.70; duck, 23@28c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 11,694 bbls. Supply has been moderate during the past week, and stock now moved out with reasonable promptness at steady to firm prices, the highest grades showing the most strength. Grapes are dull and weak. Cranberries have had a moderate but steady movement, and stock on hand is reducing. Prices steady, but we see no @$2; our top quotation only for repacked. California oranges have not been over plenty, and under a moderate demand prices have slightly favored the seller. Florida strawberries quite plenty and dull; stock largely underripe and prices easier; very few sales above 20c, and most lots go at below 30c. We quote: Apples, fancy varieties, large barrels, $4@$5; Ben Davis, $3@ $3.75; Baldwin, $3@$3.50; Greening, $3@$3.75; red and yellow, common to fair, $2.25@$2.75; russet, $2.25@$2.75; grapes, Niagara, per basket, 7@12c; per case, $1.25@$2.25; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $7@$11.50; do, Jersey, per crate, $1.25@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2@$3.75; strawberries, Florida, fancy, 35c; do, common to good, $18@30c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 10,178 pks; exports, 3,076 pks. Three or four carloads of evaporated apples arrived this week in transit for export, but shipments have been unable to draw important orders from any of the European markets. Home jobbing trade has been only moderate, scarcely enough to maintain late prices. Sellers have generally been unwilling, however, to concede much in price, and the quotations of the various grades are practically unchanged. The outside figures, however, are extreme. Sun-dried sliced and coarse-cut apples of choice to fancy quality are held about steady, with movement light, but for all other grades there is a dull, weak feeling. Chops are quiet. Cores and skins somewhat nominal for want of stock; could probably be placed above 2¼c for round lots. Southern peeled and unpeeled peaches are seldom inquired for, and values are weak. A little jobbing trade is reported from day to day in blackberries, raspberries, and choice dry cherries, but all other kinds of small fruits are exceedingly dull and of uncertain value. California fruits continue to sell

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

PERSISTENT STRENGTH IN THE FACE OF GREAT DULLNESS.

Little Doing in Railway Issues, but Fair Trading in the Industrials—Northern Pacific Consols Still in Demand—Feeble Effort to Advance Baltimore and Ohio—Sugar and General Electric Lead in Strength—Leather Preferred Loses.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The market was at no time active to-day, but it was generally strong. Railway issues continued dull. Northern Pacific preferred advanced fractionally on covering of shorts, based on a growing belief that under the plan of reorganization the stock will be worth more than had been supposed. The consolidated 5s advanced to 50, but closed at 49⅛, a gain of ⅜. Other issues, notably the thirds, which were down 1½ points, were inclined to heaviness. The Granger stocks scored fractional gains.

Baltimore and Ohio advanced a point on a report that reorganization would be accomplished without a stock assessment. Absurd as the story is it caused some short covering. Mr. Little has reported the result of last week's investigation to the Reorganization Committee. The disposition, however, is to maintain secrecy as to the actual figures, but it was intimated this evening that there is a difference in the income account as reported by the company and as found by Mr. Little of about $6,000,000. The amount is spread over several years. Mr. Little, it is also intimated, has knocked off about $8,000,000 of assets.

Sugar became the leader of the industrial group to-day, both in activity and strength. It advanced from 115¼ at the opening to 117⅜, and closed at 117¼, a net gain of 2⅜ points. The traders are all bulls on the stock on the theory that the recent changes in the German bounties will tend to the benefit of the American Sugar Company. It is also the opinion of the Street that insiders are carrying more stock now than they have had in several months. Tobacco showed some hesitancy, and closed ⅝ lower, at 82⅝. People close to the management say there is no doubt that a dividend will be declared for the current quarter. Strength in General Electric gave rise to the hope that the long promised advance in the stock had started. It closed at a net gain of 1⅛ points. Leather preferred lost, a point, closing at 61.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3½@4 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 4@4½ per cent. for sixty days, 4½ per cent. for ninety days, 4½ per cent. for four months, and 4½@5 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent.; four to six months' acceptances, 5@5½ per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $127,953,255; balances, $7,367,786; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $590,859.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent. Discount rates on the open market, 11-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69@69¼c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@69¼c. per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅛@53½c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 7-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,065,510
Exports for same period	13,069,041
Net imports	$3,996,469
Net exports to date, 1895	18,172,673
Net exports to date, 1894	5,081,002
Net exports to date, 1893	28,928,997

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.87½ for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾ for demand, $4.88 for cable transfers, and $4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 55 and 95 5-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 500@25c discount; bank, 150 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16 discount; selling, par.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold the following securities at auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange:

70,000 shares Witte Water Placer Company, $20 each, $108,500.

$20,000 the Lynchburg Street Railway Company 6 per cent. bonds, due 1910, (hypothecated,) $13,-500.

30 shares Adams Express Company, $100 each, $150.

$20,000 Glenwood Orchard and Irrigation Company 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, $25.

Notes of E. Dunbar Wright, one for $15,000, dated June 5, 1894, payable on demand, $85.

Note of J. C. Hodges, Jr., for $10,558.33, dated July 15, 1893, due six months after date, $10.

$25,000 bonds Jefferson City Investment Company, $20.

50 shares Cambria Tile and Brick Company, $10.

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1907, registered, advanced ¼, and the 5s, coupon, ¼. The sales were $16,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 116⅞@117@116⅞, and $850 do, registered, at 117. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	95	..
4s, r., 1907	110½	108½
4s, r., 1907	110½	111½
4s, c., 1907	116⅜	117
4s, r., 1925	116⅜	117
4s, c., 1925	112¾	113½
5s, r., 1904	113	113½
5s, c., 1904	102	..
Currency 6s, 1897	105	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $1,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 86½, $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 61⅜, and $4,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 98½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300
American Exchange	170
Broadway	230
Central National	200
Commerce	180
Continental	185
Corn Exchange	180
Fourth National	200
Gallatin National	290
Hanover	310
Importers & Traders'	535
Irving	137½
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	680
Manhattan	200
Market & Fulton	200
National Union	190
New-Amsterdam	230
New-York	580
New-York County	115
Ninth National	180
Pacific	270
Park	107½
Phenix	167
Seaboard National	95
Shoe & Leather	107
Southern National	108
State of New-York	105
Third National	90
Tradesmen's	175
United States National	275
West Side	110
Western National	110

There was a sale of 10 shares of Shoe and Leather at 95.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were fractionally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Illinois Central ½, to 98½; St. Paul ⅝, to 79⅝; Louisville & Nashville ⅜, to 53⅞; Atchison ⅜, to 18⅝; Union Pacific ⅛, to 7⅛; Erie ⅛, to 16; do, second consols ⅛, to 73; Northern Pacific preferred ⅛, to 12⅛, and Canadian Pacific ⅛, to 57¼. Declined—New-York Central ⅛, to 100. Reading sold at 5⅞, British consols declined 1-16 to 109⅜ for money, and 109 11-16 for the account.

LONDON, March 17—4:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000. Money—½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101 francs 85 centimes for the account. Spanish fours, 69¼.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	149½	149½	149½	149½	+ ¼	148	150	33
American Cotton Oil	62¼	62¼	61⅝	62⅛	+ ⅛	61	64	1,300
American Cotton Oil pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	+ ⅛	103	105	200
American Sugar Refining	101½	101½	82⅜	82⅜	+ ⅜	101	82½	43,035
*American Sugar Ref. pf	83½	83⅝	83⅜	83⅜	+ ⅛	101½	102	283
*American Tobacco	102	102¼	102	102	— 1¼	10	16¼	19,530
American Tobacco pf	19	19	16	16	— ¼	16	17	4,170
Ann Arbor	16	16	16½	16½	— ¼	17	17½	400
A., T. & S. F., all in. pd	10½	17¾	23¾	23	— 1	21	23	111
Baltimore & Ohio	23⅝	23⅝	22	22	..	21	21¾	225
*Bay State Gas	22	22	10½	10½	..	16	16	1,700
*Brooklyn R. T	10⅜	10⅜	66½	66½	..	10	10½	2,403
Chesapeake & Ohio	66⅜	66⅜	77½	77½	+ ¼	66¼	66½	200
Chicago Gas, t. r	77¼	77⅝	103½	103½	+ ¼	77⅛	77½	5,200
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	103½	103½	77¼	77¼	+ ¼	103½	103¾	278
Chicago & Northwestern	77¾	77⅝	120½	120½	+ ½	77¼	77½	970
Chicago & St. Paul	120½	120½	71⅝	71⅝	..	120⅝	120¾	1,255
C., M. & St. Paul pf	71	71½	51⅜	51⅜	+ 1½	71⅛	71½	2.0
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	53½	53½	53⅛	53⅛	+ ⅛	51¾	53	100
Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. L	32½	32½	28½	28½	..	28½	28¾	100
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheel pf	28½	28½	3⅝	3⅝	— 2½	3½	4	800
Colorado Fuel & Iron	15⅝	15⅝	152½	152½	..	120½	132½	1,161
Columbus & Hocking Coal	153½	153½	126¼	126¼	+ ⅛	48¼	..	1,600
Consolidated Gas Company	127½	127½	48	48	— ½	48¾	49	3,800
Delaware & Hudson	48	48	18½	18½	..	18⅜	18⅝	27
Denver & Rio Grande pf	18⅝	18⅝	08	08	— ⅛	96½	08	1,137
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	08	08	15⅝	15⅝	..	15⅝	15½	1,178
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	15½	15½	41	41¼	..	41¼	41½	131
Erie	24¼	24¼	24¾	24¾	+ 1⅛	24⅜	..	13,870
Erie 1st pf	36½	37½	36¼	36¼	..	36	37½	10
Erie 2d pf	23¾	24¼	23¾	23¾	..	23	24	1,000
General Electric	35¾	35¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼	35	36¾	300
Illinois Central	95¼	95¼	36¾	36¾	..	95	37	50
Iowa Central pf	20½	20½	25⅜	25⅜	+ ⅜	81	29	150
Laclede Gas	83	83	20	20	..	81	83	220
Laclede Gas pf	20	20	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛	19	73	110
Lake Erie & Western	71⅞	71⅞	147	147	..	147	84	1,645
Lake Erie & Western pf	147	147	81	81	..	81	53	300
Lake Shore	81	81	52⅞	52⅞	..	52¾	9½	550
Long Island	52⅜	53	9	9	..	104½	105	800
Louisville & Nashville	9¼	9¼	103½	103½	..	50	51	300
Louisville, N. A. & Chic	103½	104⅜	49¾	50	+ ⅛	28¼	28½	405
Manhattan Con	49⅜	50⅝	28¼	28¼	+ ⅛	23¼	23⅜	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis 2d pf	28½	28⅝	23¼	23¼	— ½	24⅛	24⅜	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	23⅜	23⅜	24	24	— ½	24½	25	100
Missouri Pacific	24	24	86	86	..	86	50	100
National Lead Co	80½	80½	47	47	..	40	..	380
National Lead Co. pf	47	47	75	75	— ¼	74	10	770
New-England	75	75	09¾	09¾	..	74	25	50
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	09¾	09¾	23	23	— 1	24½	1¾	900
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. Western	23	23¼	1½	1½	..	2	5⅝	2,031
*New-York, Sus. & Western pf	1½	1½	5⅛	5⅛	..	6	2¼	3,297
*Norfolk & Western	2¼	2¼	12⅞	13	+ ⅛	13	13¼	5
North American	2	2	2	2	— ⅛	13	14	100
Northern Pacific	13⅛	14	14	14	..	14	15	104
Northern Pacific pf	14	14½	14½	14½	..	14½	4	600
Ontario & Western	14½	14½	3⅞	3⅞	..	26½	27	2,211
Oregon S. L. & U. N. Co	3⅝	3⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛	26¼	11½	100
Pacific Mail	26¼	26¼	11½	11½	— ⅜	11½	58	2
Philadelphia & Reading	11⅝	11⅝	50⅝	50⅝	..	157	160	100
Phila. & Read. 1st in. pd	50⅝	50⅝	160	160	+1	26	28	100
Pullman Palace Car Company	160	160	26	26	..	20	20	100
P., C. & St. L. pf	26	26	19½	19½	..	19	20	100
St. Paul & Duluth	19⅝	19½	9½	9½	..	20½	..	340
St. Paul	9½	9½	30½	30½	+ ¼	30¾	30¾	1,805
Southern Pacific	30¾	30⅝	29	29	..	29¾	..	200
Southern Railway	29	29	8¾	8¾	— ⅛	8¾	8¾	1,750
Southern Railway pf	8¾	8¾	7	7	..	7	7½	2,400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	7	7⅝	5	5	..	9	9¾	225
Texas Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	9½	9½	..	19	20	100
Union Pacific, t. r	9½	9½	19½	19½	— ⅜	19	9¾	100
United States Cordage, t. r	20	20	9	9	..	61	61¼	12,407
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r	9	9½	60¾	60¾	— 1	27	27¼	411
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	62¼	62¼	27	27	+ ⅜	17⅜	17⅝	659
*United States Leather pf	27⅛	27⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛	85½	85⅝	3,800
*United States Rubber	18¼	18¼	85½	85½	— ⅜	9⅝	10	200
Wabash pf	85½	85½	9¾	9¾	— ⅛	36¼	36½	100
Western Union Telegraph	10¼	10¼	30½	30½	— ½	..	..	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	30½	30½	3½	3½	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin Central	3½	3½	..	..	..	..	..	..

Total sales.....148,916

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Alby & Sus. Con 6s	119	North Pacific 1st Cons	118		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	70	5,000	117¾		
Atch, Top & S F 4s	77⅝	5,000	117⅝		
Trust Co Certfs	77¾	20,000	117⅝		
Atch, Top & S F gen 4s	77¾	6,000	117¼		
when issued	77¾	1,000	117¼		
Atch, Top & S F 2d	70½	North Pacific 3d Coup	78½		
4-5s, Trust Co Certfs	70½	20,000	78½		
1st installment paid	25⅞	3,000	78½		
16,000	25⅞	North Pacific Cons 5s	49¼		
Brooklyn Elev 1st	101	2,000	49		
1,000	101	60,000	49¼		
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s	100½	10,000	49¼		
1,000	100½	25,000	49¼		
Bur, C R & Nor 1st	107	20,000	49¼		
1,000	107	3,000	49¾		
500	107	10,000	49¾		
Cent Pac 1st g 6s	118	25,000	50		
Chi, Bur & Q Cons 7s	138	15,000b3	49¾		
3,000	117½	1,000	50		
13,000	117¾	2,000	50		
12,000	118	20,000b3	50		
Chi, Bur & Q Deb 5s	103	30,000	49⅞		
2,000	100	67,000	49⅝		
Chic, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska ext 4s	91	9,000	49¾		
Chicago & Erie 1st	111	29,000	49¾		
Chicago & Erie Inc	24	1,000	49¾		
Chi G L & C Co 1st	12	10,000	49¾		
5,000	12	Trust Co Certs	49¼		
Chicago & Nor Pac 1st	111	15,000	49¼		
Trust Receipts	45¾	30,000	49¼		
Chi & Nor Pac pf	24	10,000	49¼		
Missouri Pacific	86½	10,000	49¼		
National Lead Co	47	27,000	49¼		
National Lead Co. pf	75	5,000	49¼		
New-England 1st pf	09½	35,000	49¼		
N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	23	5,000	49¼		
*New-York, Sus. & Western pf	1½	5,000	49¼		
*Norfolk & Western	5¼	30,000	49¼		
North American	2	20,000	49¼		
Northern Pacific	12⅜	Nor Pac Col Tst Notes	91		
Northern Pacific pf	14	52,000	91½		
Ontario Mining	14½	10,000	91		
Ontario & Western	3⅝	8,000	10⅝		
Oregon S. L. & U. N	26½	8,000	90⅛		
Pacific Mail	11⅝	5,000	90		
Phila. & Read. 1st in. pd	50⅝	42,000	90¼		
P., C. & St. L. pf	160	2,000	90¼		
Pullman Palace Car Company	160	19,000	90¼		
St. Paul & Duluth	26	5,000	90⅝		
Southern Pacific	19⅝	5,000	90⅝		
Southern Railway pf	30¾	10,000	90⅝		
Southern Railway pf	29	2,000	90⅝		
Tennessee Coal & Iron	8¾	Oregon Improvement 1st	83¼		
Texas Pacific	7	2,000	82		
Union Pacific, 4-5s, t. r	5	1,000	82		
United States Cordage, t. r	9½	Oregon R & Nav 5s	97½		
U. S. Cordage pf, t. r	20	Trust Co Certfs	97½		
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r	9½	Oregon Short Line 6s	112½		
*United States Leather pf	60¾	Trust Co Certfs	112¼		
*United States Rubber	27	Oregon S L & U N Con	68		
Wabash pf	17⅞	Trust Co Certfs	68		
Western Union Telegraph	85½	12,000	68		
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	9¾	Peoria, Dec & Ev 1st	101		
Wisconsin Central	30½	2,000	101		
	3½	Peoria & Eastern 1st	80		
		2,000	80		
		Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	73		
		Trust Co Certfs	73		
		1st installment paid	31		
		5,000	31		
		10,000	31		
		5,000	31		
		2d Pref Inc	13		
		Trust Co Certfs	13		
		1st installment paid	10		
		5,000	10		
		Phil & Reading Gen 4s	88		
		Trust Co Certfs	88		
		2,000	88		
		5,000	88		
		5,000	88¼		
		Tr Co Certfs Unstamped	88¼		
		10,000	88¼		
		20,000	88¼		
		Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series B	111		
		8,000s2OF	111		
		Pittsburg & Connellsv 1st 7s	101½		
		5,000	101½		
		Rio Grande West 1st	78		
		5,000	75¾		
		4,000	76		
		7,000	76⅛		
		8,000	76		
		St Louis & San Fran 2d Class A	116		
		1,000	116		
		St L & S F Trust 5s	90		
		2,000	90		
		St L Southw 2d Inc	49		
		5,000	49		
		San An & Ar Pass 4s	87		
		1,000	87		
		San Fran & N Pac 1st	90		
		10,000	90		
		So Car & Ga 1st 5s	94		
		6,000	94		
		So Pac of Ariz 1st	15		
		5,000	15		
		Southern Railway 1st 5s	90½		
		14,000	90¾		
		1,000	91		
		43,000	91¼		
		25,000	91¼		
		6,000	91¼		
		Tex & N O Cons 6s	90½		
		7,000	90½		
		3,000	90½		
		Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	90		
		20,000	90		
		Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	23¾		
		5,000	23¾		
		Third Avenue 1st 5s	120		
		5,000	120		
		Tol, St L & K C 1st Trust Receipts	75		
		3,000	75		
		Union Elevated 1st 6s	99		
		6,000	98½		
		4,000	98½		
		Union Pac Ext S F 8s	03		
		1,000	03		
		U P, Den & Gulf 1st	38		
		14,000	38		
		11,000	38¼		
		Wabash 1st 5s	107½		
		5,000	107		
		1,000	107		
		West Shore Gtd 4s	106		
		8,000	105½		
		8,000	105½		
		Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Trust Co. Certfs	44¼		
		5,000	44¼		
		12,000	44		
		5,000b3	44		

Total sales.....$2,057,000

RAILWAY BONDS.

The Northern Pacific issues were again the feature of the railway bond market. The dealings were considerably smaller, and only the firsts made a net gain. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s	1
Southern Railway 5s	1

DECLINED.

Chicago and Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.	1¼
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York cn. 5s	2½
Northern Pacific 3s, c	1
Oregon Improvement 1st	1½
San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s	1

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	173	60
Alt. & T. H. 6s	116	..
Am. Coal	110	113
Am. Express	110	28
A. Arbor pf.	25	94
Am. T. & C.	91	..
*A., T. & S. F. pf. wh.	25	26
issued	25	¾
At. & Pac	10	138
B. & S. I. pf.	104	10
B. A. L. pf.	1	1
Bruns. Co.	½	16
B. & R. & P.	18	55
B. R. & P. pf.	55	80
B. R. & N.	70	50
Can. South.	49¾	50
Can. Pac.	55¼	56½
Ced. & M.	15	9
Cent. Pac	15	15½
Chi. & Alt.	155	159
Chi. & E.	43	44
C. & E. pf.	93	100
C. & N. W. pf.	144	146
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	87¼	89
Cleve. & P.	100	..
Col. C. & I.	2¾	3½
C. F. & I. pf.	94	100
C. H. V. & T.	16½	17½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	50	60
Comm. Cable.	157	35
Con. Coal	30	102
D., L. & W.	161½	162
D. & R. G.	13	13½
D. M. & G.	7¼	8½
D. M. & F. D. pf.	45	53
Det. Gas	27	6
*D., S. S. & A.	5½	..
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	11	14
Erie T. & T.	60	61
E. & T. H.	30¼	33
E. & T. H. pf.	108	113
G. Nor. pf.	30	..
Homestake	27½	72
Ind., I. & I.	91	..
Ill. Steel Co.	66	..
Int. Con.	23	..
Iowa Cent.	8½	..
K. & Mich.	7	4
K. & D. M.	3	17
K. & D.M. pf.	15	35
Keo. & W.	..	..
L. N. A. & C. pf.	20	22
L., S. & T.	..	..
Mash. Coal R.	104	..
M. C. R. pf.	106	..
*Unlisted.		

	Bid.	Asked.
Man. Beach.	7	9
Md. Coal pf.	45	60
*Met. Trac.	103	105½
Mex. Cent.	11¾	12
Mex. N. ctfs.	1¾	2
Mex. N.	19¼	20½
M. & St. L. pf.	78¾	80
Minn. Iron	71	71¾
M., K. & T.	12	12⅜
Mobile & O.	22¼	24
Mor. & Es.	162	164
N., C. & St. L.	68	85
N. Cin. Oil.	16	17½
Nat. Starch.	9	..
N. St. 1st pf.	40	50
N. St. 2d pf.	15	25
New Cent. Co.	7	8½
N. J. Cent.	106¾	106¾
N. Y. Cent.	97½	98
N. Y. & N. H.	179	182
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12¼	14½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	28	29¾
Norfolk So.	69	70
Nor. & W. pf.	7½	15
Ohio So.	2	3
Or. Im., t. r.	..	¼
Or. R. & N.	..	..
all in. pd.	18½	..
Penn. Coal	330	..
Peo. & East.	5	8
P., D. & E.	2½	3
P., C. & St. L.	16	17¾
P., C. & St. L. pf.	60	..
P., F. W. & C.	100	..
Quicksilver	2¼	15
Q'silver pf.	..	16
Rens. & S.	182	48
Rio G. W.	12	13
Rio G. W. pf.	30	33
R. W. & O.	115	116
R. W. & O. pf.	4¾	5½
St. L. S. W.	11	11½
St. L. S. W. pf.	1½	2
St. J. & G. I.	80	91½
St. P. & Dul.	20	25
St. P. & Om. pf.	30½	124
St. P. & O. pf.	124	..
St. P., M. & M.	109	113
Sil. bull. ctfs.	69	69½
So. Pac. Co.	8	8
Southern Pac.	6½	37
T. & O. C.	30	70
T. & O. C. pf.	65	75
T. P. & W.	7½	8⅝
T. P. & W. pf.	12	9¼
U. P., D. & G.	4½	47
U. S. Ex.	42	85
U. S. Rub.	84	..
U. S. Rub. pf.	151	..
U. S. Rub. Riv.	6¾	7
Wabash pf.	95	100
Wells-F. Ex.	8½	9½
*W. U. Beef.	..	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	115¼	117⅞	82¼	82¼	11,730
Am. Tobacco	83⅝	83½	82¼	82¼	14,980
Atch., Top & S. F.	16	17⅜	16¼	16	130
Balt. & Ohio	16¼	17⅜	16¼	17½	60
Chicago Gas	66⅞	66⅞	66⅜	66⅜	950
C., R. I. & Pac.	71⅞	71⅞	71¼	71¼	1,960
Chi., Bur. & Q.	77¼	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	3,480
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	77¼	77⅝	77⅛	77⅛	770
Chi. & N. W.	187¼	188	183⅜	183⅜	3,020
Dist. & C. F.	37⅝	37⅝	36⅜	37⅜	800
General Electric	36½	36¾	35¾	35¾	40
Louis. & Nash.	52⅝	53	52⅝	52⅝	620
Manhattan	104¾	104¾	104⅜	104⅜	100
North. Pac. pf.	12¾	13½	12⅝	13	540
Pacific Mail.	26⅞	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	80
Phila. & Reading	11⅞	11⅞	11⅜	11½	10
Southern Ry. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	2,350
Tenn. Coal & I.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	10
U. S. Cordage	5	5	5	5	2,350
U. S. Leather pf.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	61	380
West. Union	85⅞	85⅞	85⅝	85⅝	380

Total sales.....42,230

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. & N. P. 5s	46	46	46	46	$5,000
Nor. Pac. 1st C.	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	1,000
Nor. Pac. 2d C.	113½	113½	113½	113½	2,000
Mexican	49	50	49	49½	59,000
Nor. Pac. Con	78	78	78	78	10,000
Phil. & R. Gen.	78	..	..	..	..

Total sales.....$77,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.40	.42	.40	.42	700
Creede & C. C.	.55	.55	.55	.55	200
Gould & Curry	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Hale & Norcross	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	100
Mexican	.60	.60	.60	.60	900
Mount Rosa	.15	.16	.15	.16	200
Portland	1.48	1.48	1.48	1.48	200
Pharmacist	.15	.15	1.05	1.05	100
Small Hopes	1.05	1.05	.65	.65	100
Union Con	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Union Con	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Union Mining	.15	.15	.15	.15	8,200

Total sales.....8,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	62⅛	63¼	62¼	63¼	702,000

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 17.—West Chicago led the market in activity and strength, and

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS. $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Holders of Securities of Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, as follows: Tennessee Lien Bonds; Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; First and Second Mortgage Extended Bonds; Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Bonds; General Six Per Cent. Bonds; and Common Stock.

New-York, March 5, 1896.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the office of the Depositary under said Plan, The Guaranty Trust Company of New-York, 65 Cedar Street, New-York City.

All holders of stocks and bonds above mentioned are notified to deposit the same with the said Depositary on or after the 4th day of March, 1896.

Holders of common stock of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company are further notified that, in order to obtain the right to purchase Income Bonds of the new company, as provided in said Plan, they must deposit their stock, and pay the first installment of one dollar per share on or before April 1, 1896; the second installment of one dollar per share on or before May 1, 1896; the third installment of one dollar per share on or before June 1, 1896, and the fourth installment of one dollar per share on or before July 1, 1896.

All bonds must be deposited with the Depositary on or before April 1, 1896.

ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
FREDERIC CROMWELL,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON,
Counsel to Committee.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
WALL ST., CORNER OF NASSAU.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is
Legal Depositary for Money,
Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.
Interest Allowed on Deposits,
subject to cheque through New York Clearing-house.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, } Vice-Presidents.
Amos T. French, }
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas.

Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
Amos R. Eno,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,
R. T. Wilson.	

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building.
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2265	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2995
85	371	1510	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	396	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3024
102	426	1593	2047	2307	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1650	2073	2330	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2362	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1395	1884	2176	2412	2594	2839	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

LOST.

Notice is hereby given that a CERTIFICATE FOR TEN (10) SHARES OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW-YORK, standing in the name of Francis Skiddy, has been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to said bank for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the same. Any and all persons interested are hereby requested to show cause why such new certificate should not be issued on or after the 6th day of April, 1896.

Dated New-York, Feb. 22, 1896.
Signed. MARGARET S. FISCHER, Executrix.

2 PER CENT. PER DAY

Made on fluctuations. Something new. Send for pamphlet.

WILLIAM EDWARDS,
Room 18, No. 47 B'way.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 195 Broadway, New-York, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1896, at 1 P. M., for the presentation of the annual report and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE LOT OWNERS OF THE Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the cemetery, No. 257 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, to receive the annual report of the Trustees, pursuant to the provisions of the charter.

C. M. FERRY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

To Bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and Holders of Mercantile Trust Company Certificates of Deposit, under the agreement of Feb. 19, 1894.

Under and in conformity with the powers and provisions of the Bondholders' Agreement above mentioned, we hereby give notice that this Reorganization Committee has prepared and adopted a Plan and Agreement for the reorganization of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and has duly lodged the same at New-York City in the office of this Reorganization Committee, and with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and The Mercantile Trust Company; and at Berlin and London with the Deutsche Bank.

At each of said places also will be found printed copies of said Plan and Agreement for distribution to Bondholders and Certificate holders.

Dated New-York, March 16th, 1896.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice Chairman.
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, } of Counsel.
WM. NELSON CROMWELL, }
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's

General First Mortgage Bonds,
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Branch Road Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock.
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above-described bonds.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin, March 16, 1896.

Pursuant to the announcement of the Committees, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams and Mr. Brayton Ives, respectively, are Chairmen, a plan has been prepared for an INDEPENDENT REORGANIZATION of the Northern Pacific Railroad System on a basis of fair treatment to all classes of security holders, and of fixed charges on the reorganized property reduced to an amount believed to be well within its demonstrated earning capacity. This plan has been prepared by the Reorganization Committee with our joint approval and co-operation; and, in conformity with an arrangement with the Committees, we have undertaken to act in carrying it into effect.

In addition to the two Committees above named, the plan also has received the approval of the representatives of a majority of each issue of the mortgage bonds upon which the reorganization is based.

The conversion of the General First Mortgage bonds upon the terms set forth in the Plan is recommended by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., August Belmont & Co., and Winslow, Lanier & Co., who originally issued those bonds, as well as by the German Committee of General First Mortgage Bondholders.

All holders of the above-described bonds, notes, and stocks, are notified to deposit the same as required by said plan.

Securities not so deposited will not be entitled to participate in the benefits of the reorganization.

Holders of receipts of the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the existing Bondholders' Agreement of Feb. 19, 1894, are invited, with the least possible delay, to signify their approval of this plan by producing their existing receipts at one of our offices, in order that we may stamp such approval thereon. Under the terms of the plan, the Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the request to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan.

Copies of the agreement and plan of reorganization are now ready for distribution, and all security holders are invited to obtain them from us, as all depositors are bound thereby. They set forth in detail many features which are of much importance to security holders.

We believe that the prompt consummation of the plan will result to the best interests of all security holders, and will place this vast property on a sound and conservative basis.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, which may be desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

Holders of the bonds issued by the following Companies are requested to communicate with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, or with the Deutsche Bank, Berlin, giving the amount of their holdings, and stating whether held in bonds or certificates of deposit:

Central Washington Railroad Company.
Coeur d'Alene R'way and Navigation Company.
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Minnesota Division.)
Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company (Dakota Division.)
Helena and Red Mountain Railroad Company.
James River Valley Railroad Company.
Northern Pacific and Montana R. R. Company.
Northern Pacific and Manitoba R'way Company terminal bonds.
Seattle, Lake Shore and Eastern R. R. Company.
Spokane and Palouse Railway Company.

In order to deal equitably with the holders of these Branch Bonds, it is deemed necessary to consider each case separately, and upon its own individual merits.

After hearing from a large proportion of each class of these bondholders, steps will be taken to arrive at some fair basis of adjustment, for which General Lien 3 Per Cent. Bonds and new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates have been reserved under this Plan.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.

DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
March 6, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., March 16th, 1896, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., April 2d, 1896.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 23.
Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3, 1896.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books to be closed from March 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M., until April 2, 1896, at 9 o'clock A. M.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

OFFICE ONTARIO SILVER MINING CO.,
MILLS BUILDING, 15 Broad St.,
New-York, March 17, 1896.
DIVIDEND NO. 200.

A dividend of TEN (10) CENTS PER SHARE has been declared, payable at the office of the company, San Francisco, or at the transfer agency in New-York, on the 31st inst.

Transfer books close on the 25th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on April 1, 1896, to stockholders of record March 28, 1896. The transfer books of the company will be closed from March 28, 1896, to April 2, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.
Denver, Col., March 14, 1896.

DIVIDENDS.

MINNESOTA IRON COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
Mills Building, New-York, March 10th, 1896.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after April 15th, 1896, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, April 1st, 1896, and reopened Friday, April 17th, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. J. PETERSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, March 11, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on March 24, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 14. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, March 18th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)

$2,000 N. Y. & Har. R. R. 2d Mtge. Extended 5 p. c. Bds., Regstd., 1919, endorsed.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
17 shs. American Exchg. Natl. Bank.
100 shs. National Broadway Bank.
20 shs. National Park Bank.
8 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
$20,000 City of New-York 5 p. c. Central Park Fund Stock, Regstd., due July, 1898.
100 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
$5,000 Williamsburg Gas Light Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
16 shs. Central Park, North & East River R. R.
100 shs. United States Fire Ins. Co.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$1,000 Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. endorsed Bd., 1916.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
410 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (ordinary,) Hypd.
140 shs. Consumers' Cordage Co., (pref.,) Hypd.
5 shs. German-American R. E. Title Guar. Co.
35 shs Franklin Natl. Bank.
2 shs. Importers & Traders' Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of North America.
$5,000 Balt. & O. So. W. R. R., Class B Inc. Bds.
77 shs. Baltimore & Ohio So. Western R. R. pfd.
9 shs. H. R. Worthington pretd.
30 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
20 shs. Long Island Safe Deposit Co., B'klyn.
100 shs. American Book Co.
$1,000 Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Gold Bd., 1908, (Hypd.)
60 shs. Lozell Dailey Co.
750 shs. United States Electric Forging Co.
100 shs. Kings County Fire Ins. Co.
20 shs. B'klyn Academy Music, (with tickets.)
$2,000 Fort Worth & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Bds.
5 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. Columbia Bank N. Y.
8 shs. Southern Natl. Bank.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co. Pref., (Trust Certf.)
14 shs. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Guar.
5 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
15 shs. Nat. Park Bank.
200 shs. Mechanics Nat. Bank.
200 shs. Nat. Broadway Bank.
$500 New York Club 6 p. c. Mtge. Bond, 1908.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,300,814.99 GOLD Bonds and Stock of the City of New-York.
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.
EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED BY LAW TO INVEST IN THESE BONDS.
INTEREST THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Controller of the City of New-York, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, until Thursday, the 2d day of April, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened, for the whole or a part of the following coupon or registered bonds and stock of the City of New-York, principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States of America, of the present standard of weight and fineness, to wit:

$1,575,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," issued for various public purposes—the principal payable November 1, 1921.
258,400.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," for a new site and building for the College of the City of New-York, and for the purchase of new stock or plant for the Department of Street Cleaning—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
300,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," to provide for payments of awards, costs, &c., certified by the Change of Grade Damage Commission—the principal payable November 1, 1910.
175,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Water Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
400,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Additional Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.
1,000,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Dock Bonds of the City of New-York"—the principal payable November 1, 1926.
50,000.00 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "Fire Hydrant Stock"—the principal payable November 1, 1925.
542,414.99 "Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York," known as "School House Bonds"—the principal payable November 1, 1915.

The proposals should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York," and each proposal should also be inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Controller of the City of New-York.

For full information see City Record.

ASHBEL P. FITCH, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK—FINANCE DEPARTMENT, Controller's Office, March 16, 1896.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.—General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department, 86 New-Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal., March 16th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Pacific standard time, WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing this depot with the following articles of clothing and equipage, and materials for manufacture of clothing, viz.: Woolen blankets, linen collars, muslin shirts, woolen and cotton stockings, knit wool undershirts, bed sheets, corn brooms, barrack chairs, mattresses, pillows, indelible ink, tent pins, cotton drilling, hooks and eyes, dark blue cloth and flannels, kerseys, muslin, naphthaline, canvas padding, canton flannel, sewing silk, silk twist, tailors' crayons, tape, linen thread, twine, stencil paste, clothing tickets. Deliveries must commence prior to July 15th, 1896. Proposals for delivery at other points will be considered. The right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof, is reserved. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions and manufactures the duty thereon) being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast, to exceed the consumption required by the public service there. For copies of printed instructions to bidders, and blanks for proposals, apply at this office, or at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters in New-York and Philadelphia. Envelopes containing proposals to be marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigned: J. G. C. LEE, Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW-York Navy Yard.—February 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened March 31, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 31, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish the New-York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York, or to the bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General U. S. N.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, PURSUant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the District of South Carolina, dated February 17, 1896, I will, on and after April 1, 1896, at my office—40 Wall Street, New-York City—pay to the holders thereof the amounts rateably due out of the proceeds of the sale of the mortgaged premises, on the first foreclosed mortgage bonds of the South Carolina Railway Company issued under the mortgage dated November 1, 1889, according to the terms of the final decree of Foreclosure and Sale filed November 23, 1892, in the case of FREDERICK W. BOUND against THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILWAY COMPANY AND OTHERS.

New-York, Feb. 25, 1896.

D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Special Master.
f26-2aw4wW&F.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS OF RICHARD WILLIAMS, Jr.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Richard Williams, Jr., lately carrying on business as shipbroker at Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers therefor duly verified to the undersigned, who has been duly appointed as assignee of said Richard Williams, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 24 State Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of April, 1896.—Dated New-York, February 24th, 1896.

JOSIAH RICH, Assignee.
f26-1aw7wW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix.
BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City.
o9-1aw8mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEINTZ, KILIAN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharina Langefeld, John Sohl, Anna E. Jantzen, Corporation or officers of the Lutheran Cemetery, Johannes Heinz, Kraft Heinz, Heinrich Heinz, Karl Heinz, Wilhelm Heinz, Friederich Heinz, Anna Martha Heinz, Anna Barbara Heinz, Barbara Luckhardt, Katharina Luckhardt, Elizabeth Luckhardt, Heinrich Wiegand, Elise Wiegand, Wilhelm Wiegand, Johannes Wiegand, August Wiegand, and to all persons interested in the estate of KILIAN HEINTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles F. Bauerdorf, as executor, and Maria Heintz, as executrix, of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
HENRY DE FOREST WICKHES, Atty. for Petitioner, 58 Wall Street, N. Y. f12-1aw6wW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 40th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VAN NESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-1aw6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-1aw6mW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-1aw6mW

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-1aw6mW&my20

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. r27-1aw6mW

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-1aw6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja15-1aw6mW

ROSENBERG. ISRAEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,118 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1896. MOSES ROSENBERG, Administrator. mh18-1aw6mw.

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-1aw6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 56 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-1aw6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 28, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o8-1aw6mW

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending March 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic");) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam");) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Tiomo; at 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dunn, via Limon; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Condal, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Allianca, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Allianca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.";) at 7 PM for Nassau, N. P., per steamer from Palm Beach; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM., for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 PM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Feb. 29 and up to March

DEFIED SNOW AND SLUSH

ST. PATRICK'S PARADE CHEERED BY THOUSANDS OF SPECTATORS.

Ten Thousand Loyal Irishmen Marched Bravely over the Route Despite the Condition of the Streets—Sixty-ninth Regiment Began the Celebration by Attending Mass at the Cathedral—Events of the Day.

Green flags were liberally displayed all over the city yesterday in honor of Ireland's patron Saint. Notwithstanding the sunshine, it was not a promising St. Patrick's Day, as the snow and slush in the streets were a serious drawback to the parade, which is the recognized feature of St. Patrick's Day.

The first event of the day was the celebration of a solemn pontifical mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral by Archbishop Corrigan. The Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. George Moore Smith, marched to the cathedral in full parade regimentals and attended the mass.

After the mass came the presentation of a big American flag to the Cathedral school. The flag was blessed by the Archbishop and was hoisted over the school by the pupils.

The parade of the United Irish Societies did not start from Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue until 2:30 o'clock. Owing to the condition of the streets there was great difficulty in getting the various divisions of the procession into positions in the parade.

Dominick J. Connaughton was Grand Marshal of the parade, assisted by Martin J. Burke and William Leddy.

A platoon of mounted police headed the parade. Then came the Hibernian Rifles, led by the Catholic Boys' Protectory Band. Next were the guests in carriages.

The various divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, to the number of forty-four, each division headed by a band, followed. Edward L. Carey, who has taken part in the annual parade for forty-five years, marched at the head of the first division.

The sidewalks along Fifth Avenue were crowded with persons who cheered the paraders.

Acting Inspector Brooks, who was in charge of the police arrangements, had the entire route of the parade patrolled, but the crowd was orderly, and no disturbances occurred.

The route over which the parade passed was in bad condition. The men were at times knee deep in snow and slush. The route was from Forty-second Street through Fifth Avenue to Fifty-seventh Street, to Broadway, where the reviewing stand was erected; to Western Boulevard, to One Hundred and Sixth Street, to Columbus Avenue, to Lion Park, where the speeches were made.

Among those on the reviewing stand were the members of the Board of Aldermen.

The parade was nearly two hours passing the stand, around which a dense crowd was collected. It was estimated that 10,000 persons took part in the parade.

Among those who occupied carriages in the parade were James J. Haggerty, National Delegate of the A. O. H. Board of Erin; Patrick Casselly, Terence Donohue, State Delegate; Patrick Gleason, Long Island City; Patrick Keenan, ex-Street Cleaning Commissioner Thomas Brennan, Dr. Thomas H. Manley, Judge Giegerich, Thomas Burns, John J. Reilly, Thomas McManus, ex-Register Ferdinand Levy, Thomas J. Dunn, Judge Joseph P. Fallon, Patrick Costello.

Among the features for the programmes for the afternoon and evening were the following:

Ancient Order of Hibernian games, at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue, in the afternoon.

Reception and ball of the First Regiment of Irish Volunteers in the evening at Grand Central Palace, and presentation of a stand of colors to the regiment by ladies from organizations representing four provinces in Ireland.

Dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick at the Hotel Savoy.

Irish-American Volunteers' ball and entertainment at Adelphi Hall.

Emerald Club ball at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue.

Delivery of the panegyric of St. Patrick in the Church of St. Vincent Ferrer, in Lexington Avenue, by the Very Rev. Michael D. Lilly.

MARCHED THROUGH SLUSH AND MUD.

Brooklyn Parade Reviewed by Mayor Wurster.

Not more than 2,500 men paraded yesterday in Brooklyn in honor of St. Patrick. It was expected that 15,000 would be in line. The slim attendance of Irish societies was due to the slush and mud which made the streets almost impassable for pedestrians.

The hour for starting from the fountain in Bedford Avenue was fixed at 2 o'clock, but at that time only a few small organizations had reported. More paraders came, and at 3:30 o'clock, when 2,000 men were in line, the word to start was given. Five hundred more paraders joined the procession as it moved along.

Christopher Cusick, the Grand Marshal, rode at the head of the line, and was followed by his aides, William McLaughlin, Miles McFarland, Daniel O'Lane, John McKellop, Thomas Finnegan, John Rooney, Michael McNamara, John Quinn, Christopher Gibbons, Jeremiah Cahill, James McGowan, Peter McPadden, John O'Connor, Patrick McDermott, Dominick McFeeney, James Kelly, Daniel Mangin, Michael Laughlin, Patrick Mackey, P. J. Duffy, James Dougherty, Thomas Rice, and Michael Kelley.

Three hundred members of the Irish Federation, in coaches, had the place of honor in the parade. Among the leaders of that organization who were present were President Michael J. Griffin, Vice President Matthew White, Michael Johnson, Michael J. McGowan, and Michael J. Cronin.

President Charles Gallagher represented the Irish Convention.

Delegations from the Plumbers' Union, St. Patrick's Alliance, and from Long Island City, Paterson, and Newark were also in line.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians and other Irish societies, with bands and green banners and uniforms, marched on foot.

The route was from the fountain, along Bedford Avenue, to Willoughby Avenue, to Classon Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Flatbush Avenue, to Schermerhorn Street, to Clinton Street, to Livingston Street, to Sidney Place, to Joralemon Street, to Henry Street, to Remsen Street, across the City Hall plaza, to Joralemon Street, to Court Street, to Atlantic Avenue, to Clinton Street, where the parade was dismissed.

It was after 4 o'clock when the head of the procession reached the City Hall, where Mayor Wurster, his Cabinet, and the members of the Common Council were waiting to review it. The paraders looked muddy and tired, but they made a good showing, nevertheless.

BLOODGOOD H. CUTTER CELEBRATES.

Asks St. Patrick's Friends to Imitate His Virtues.

LITTLE NECK, L. I., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed here by Bloodgood H. Cutter, Long Island's farmer poet. He turned out four stanzas on Ireland's patron saint, as follows:

This morn does usher in the day,
For Patrick's friends to well display,
To show their faith and earnest zeal,
How grateful to St. Patrick feel.

For all the good their country done;
In life he proved a faithful one.
Even toward the horrid snake,
Bade them oh Ireland forsake.

In good old Ireland I have been;
St. Patrick's grand cathedral seen,
Beneath it's floor a spring did show,
Where does baptismal water flow.

They said St. Patrick baptized there,
And earnest prayed for their welfare,
Oh may his friends in mortal state,
St. Patrick's virtues imitate.

GLEASON REVIEWS HIBERNIANS.

Schools Closed for the Day in Long Island City.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed in this city by the closing of the public schools and a very generous display of green flags. The banner of the Emerald Isle was to be seen on trolley cars, trucks, and houses. It was, in fact, everywhere. There was also a very liberal display of the Stars and Stripes.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians turned out in force, and trudged through the snow and slush for several hours. The procession was reviewed by Mayor Gleason and other city officials as it passed the City Hall. Two hundred men were in line, one-third being on horses. Michael Callahan was Grand Marshal. His aids were Barney Freeman, Owen Sweeney, James Killeen, and William McAnena.

Honored St. Patrick in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by a parade of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Hibernian Rifles. In all there were about 600 men in line. James Cleary was Grand Marshal. The men marched well, notwithstanding the sloppy condition of the streets, and were greeted with applause by crowds gathered on the sidewalks. The procession was reviewed at the City Hall by Mayor Wanser, and at the Board of Works Building by the Street and Water Commissioners.

DISPOSITION OF CITY GARBAGE.

Mayor Objects to the Way Col. Waring's Advertisement Reads.

Commissioner of Street Cleaning Waring advertised yesterday for bids for the disposal of the city's garbage and ashes. There occur in the advertisement the words, "garbage and all other refuse delivered at the city's dumps."

President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen saw the advertisement, and said the words used would enable Commissioner Waring to evade the order of the Board of Estimates that invitations for bids should include bottles and other pickings. These things have been disposed of by the Street Cleaning Commissioner through Contractor Tate, to his own benefit. President Jeroloman visited the Mayor, and told him of the language used in the advertisement.

Mayor Strong had Commissioner Waring summoned, and told him the advertisement must read "all other refuse," with "the objectional "delivered at the city's dumps" omitted.

There may be some trouble also over the fact that the advertisement calls for the opening of the ashes bids on March 26 and the garbage bids on March 30.

CHI-PSI ALUMNI SOCIETY MEETING.

Annual Reunion and Banquet at the Holland House March 26.

The Chi-Psi Alumni Society of this city will hold its fourth annual meeting and banquet at the Holland House March 26. The business meeting will be held at 7 P. M., and the banquet at 8 P. M.

The officers of the society are: President—Elbridge T. Gerry; First Vice President—Clifford A. Hand; Secretary and Treasurer—Osgood Smith, 58 William Street. Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott and Frederick D. Tappan, President of the Gallatin National Bank, with the officers, constitute the Board of Management.

Among those who are expected to attend the meeting are ex-Chief Justice Robert Earle of the Court of Appeals, and ex-United States Senator Palmer of Michigan.

Chief Justice Fuller and Speaker Reed have sent cordial letters of regret, as they will be detained by previous engagements.

The neighboring chapters of the fraternity will be represented by delegates at the dinner. Further information concerning tickets and other arrangements may be had by applying to the Secretary.

RABBI HARRIS AND THE INQUISITION.

The Rev. Dr. Braun Takes Exception to His Authorities and Strictures.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Rabbi Harris, in opposition to such eminent Protestant historians as Ranke and Guizot, to such distinguished Catholic historians as Hefele and De Maistre, and even to the infidel Llorente himself, who all hold that the Spanish Inquisition was a political institution, established primarily to protect the State from the treason of the Moriscos and Maranos, quotes a writer in the Encyclopaedia Britannica to support his contention that the Spanish Inquisition was a religious tribunal. Evidently he is not at home in the society of the great historians and prefers the company of the second-hand writers of the Britannica. But the untrustworthiness of that encyclopaedia has been again and again proved. Many of its articles have been again and again modified, owing to the protests of critics who have exposed its errors and denounced its bigotry, especially in dealing with questions of Catholic theology and history. Appleton's American Cyclopedia is much more reliable in these matters, and if Mr. Harris will take the trouble to read the article in it on the Inquisition, he will find nothing to justify his statements made in the Harlem lecture.

Mr. Harris alone is the aggressor in this discussion. He has not only maligned the Catholic Church, but he has said harsh things of his own people. He admits their treason to the Spanish State, and confesses that many of them "became Catholic priests while secretly worshipping in subterranean synagogues."" Blasphemy and heresy were considered political offenses in the Middle Ages, just as they were among our own Puritans, who punished them with death. The law of Moses so considered them, and Rabbi Harris knows it. Does he forget this: "He that blasphemeth the name of the Lord, dying, let him die! All the multitude shall stone him, whether he be a native or a stranger"? (Leviticus xxiv., 16.) Does the rabbi forget Numbers xv., 32, where he must often read this: "When the children of Israel were in the wilderness and had found a man gathering sticks on the Sabbath day, they brought him to Moses and Aaron and the whole multitude. * * * And when they had brought him out they stoned him, and he died"? There never was a Spanish Inquisitor so severe as this. It is well for the people of Harlem that Moses is not living there now, and that his substitute is the mild-mannered rabbi who has been caught throwing stones at the Catholic Church, while he is living in a house of glass.

HENRY A. BRANN, D. D.,
Rector of St. Agnes's Church, 141 East Forty-third Street.

ST. AGNES'S RECTORY, March 16, 1896.

PRESERVATION OF THE PALISADES.

Their Care Belongs to the States of New-York and New-Jersey.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The latest information from Washington conveys no hope of any but an adverse report from the House Committee on Military Affairs on the bill presented by the Commissioners of New-York and New-Jersey for the fortification of the Palisades.

This disposition of the bill seems to have been foreshadowed by the reported decision of the War Department that the Palisades are not useful for any military or strategic purpose whatsoever commensurate with their cost, and the heavy outlay that would necessarily be incurred in making these thickly wooded and rocky cliffs at all suitable for a reservation seems likely to remove all chance of the Military Committee selecting this ridge for any such purpose.

This will be disappointing to many who have the preservation of the Palisades at heart, and who had hoped that some proper and direct way might have been found, through this fortification scheme, to save the scenic beauty of these picturesque heights from further defacement.

As the States of New-York and New-Jersey by legislative enactment made their appeal to Congress through their Commissioners, on the assumption that the Palisades were important in a military sense, and limited the action of the commission to this line of presentation, and as there now seems no likelihood of the National Government seriously considering the proposition, the question of preserving the interesting natural scenery of this portion of the west bank of the Hudson River is left where it justly and properly belongs, and a becoming sense of their own responsibility and duty should at once suggest to the authorities of New-York and New-Jersey the propriety of stopping at once any further attempt to impose this ill-considered fortification bill upon Congress.

It is to be hoped that the Military Committee of the House will take prompt and decided action upon the bill, and not hang it in the committee room. The work of destruction will continue along the face of the Palisades until some preventive measures are adopted, and nothing in that direction is likely to be accomplished so long as this bill is pending and there is a possibility of getting the Treasury of the United States to pay for the work of preservation.

NEW-YORKER.

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1896.

PREACHERS' NEW HOMES

GENERAL TRANSFERS SOON TO BE MADE IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Methodist Episcopal Conference Which Has Been in Session at Bridgeton Makes Its Appointments for the Coming Year—The Assignments of Pastors and Presiding Elders Announced.

BRIDGETON, N. J., March 17.—The following appointments were announced at the New-Jersey Methodist Episcopal Conference:

CAMDEN DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—D. B. Harris; Absecon, Z. T. Dugan; Atco and Wilton, W. H. K. Ellonhead; Atlantic City—Central, W. M. White; First, H. Belting; St. Paul's G. S. Dobbins.

Berlin, G. P. Pine; Blackwood, Philip Cline; Bridgeport and Repaupo, W. A. Lilly; Brigantine, R. A. Cake.

Camden—Bethany, S. M. Nichols; Broadway, J. R. Mace; Centenary, J. W. Marshall; Eighth Street, J. E. Sawn; Kaighn Avenue Mission, J. L. Surted; First, John Hanley; State Street, E. C. Sanfield; Tabernacle, Edmund Hewitt; Trinity, J. C. Lumley; Union, J. S. Heisler; Wiley, W. A. Massey; Chew's Landing, J. E. Shaw; Clarksborough, William Walton; Collingswood, S. N. Vincent; Cramer Hill—Bethel, H. G. Williams; Dudley, J. W. Westcott; St. George's, J. R. Grier; Wesley, G. W. Ridout; Cross Keys and Turnerville, Charles Fitzgeorge.

Delair, T. E. Brock.

Elm and Winslow, R. B. Stevens; Elwood and Pleasant Mills, Richard Smith; English Creek, W. W. Wickward; Ewan and Jefferson, W. P. Tomlin.

Glendale—To be supplied; Gloucester City, D. W. C. McIntyre.

Haddonfield, G. H. Neal; Hammonton, G. F. Bishop; Hurffville, J. A. Oaks.

Linwood, H. M. Smith.

Magnolia, W. H. M. Blake; Mantua and Barnsborough, J. D. Webb; Malton, T. D. Sleeper; May's Landing, J. W. Boyd; Merchantville, W. F. Herr; Mullica Hill, F. L. Jewett.

Paulsborough, A. M. North; Pedricktown and Centre Square, E. C. Hultz; Penn's Grove—Emanuel, J. E. Wiley; St. Paul's, S. K. Hickman; Pitman Grove, W. L. Peterson; Pleasantville, Levy Larew; Port Republic and Smithville, John Wortman.

Stratford, G. W. Finlaw; Swedesborough, S. F. Gaskill.

Thoroughfare, J. R. Bobblitts.

Victoria, G. W. Powell.

Wenonah, H. J. Zelley; Williamstown, W. S. Ludlow; Woodbury, Peter Provost.

BRIDGETON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder, G. B. White; Allaway, W. A. Lonier; Asbury, to be supplied; Auburn, B. F. Shepherd; Aura and Richwood, supply, C. E. R. Mahew; Analon, to be supplied.

Bridgeton, Central, N. J. Writtet; Commerce Street, S. W. Lake; East Church, C. H. Barnes, supply; Fourth, G. E. Hancock; Trinity, J. L. Lowe; Wesley Memorial, J. O. R. Corliss.

Canton, supply, W. A. Baier; Cape May City, Eli Gifford; Cape May Court House, H. M. Brown; Cedarville, T. C. Carman; Centreton, W. H. Burley; Centre Grove, supply, B. F. Buch; Clayton, Pennington Corson; Cold Spring, J. S. Nelson; Deerfield and Aldine, John Goorley; Dennisville and South Seaville, William Disbrow; Dividing Creek, supply, J. F. Loudon.

Eldort circuit, supply, J. B. Adams; Elmer, A. Wagg.

Fairton, John Wagg; Friendship circuit, A. Jaggers.

Glassborough, T. B. Hammond; Goshen and Dias Creek, W. S. Gascoyne; Green Creek and Rio Grande, J. P. Connelly.

Hancock Bridge, W. D. Aspinwall;; Harmony, G. E. Jones; Haleyville circuit, J. W. Reed; Harrisonville, W. E. Blackiston.

Leasburg and Dorchester, G. T. Harris.

Mallaga circuit, supply, D. B. Ackley; Mauricetown, H. F. Parker; Millville—First, W. P. Davis; Fourth, George D. Thompson; Second, E. B. Brunyate; Trinity, G. E. Meserole. Monroeville, T. C. Parker.

Newport, J. B. Whiton.

Ocean City, L. O. Manchester.

Pennsville, H. H. Hutchinson; Port Elizabeth, L. S. Pancas; Port Norris, J. W. Clark.

Quinton, W. C. Moyer.

Roadstown, to be supplied.

Salem—Broadway, J. W. Gamble; First, J. R. Thompson; Sea Isle City, A. E. Ballard; Seaville, R. M. Waples; Sharptown, J. B. Turpin; South Vineland, to be supplied.

Tuckahoe, B. H. Horn.

Vineland, B. C. Lippincott; Woodruff and Rosehayn, supply, Thomas Huss; Woodstown, G. C. Censor.

NEW-BRUNSWICK DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—W. P. C. Strickland; Asbury Park, First, W. A. Allen; West Park, G. R. Middleton; Atlantic Highlands, J. B. Haines.

Ealford, J. H. Nagel; Belmar, S. C. Chatham; Bethlehem, (Post Office Turkey,) John Allen, Jr.; Bradley Beach, J. W. Lee.

Cassville and Harmony, Daniel Johnson; Clifford and Morganville, G. C. Poolton; Cranbury, W. E. Greenbank.

Eatontown and Tinton Falls, J. B. Kulp; Englishtown, James Eckerly.

Farmingdale, W. R. Wedderspoon; Freehold, J. H. Nickle.

Greenville and Bethel, (Post Office Southhead,) W. B. Nobles; Hamilton and Wall, J. D. Bills; Hightstown, J. L. Howard; Imlaystown, A. M. Lake.

Jacobstown and Cooktown, H. J. Conover; Jamesburg, Alonzo Chambers; Jerseyville, to be supplied.

Keansburg, S. K. Moore; Keyport, Calvary, G. H. Neal, Jr.; St. John's, W. S. Mitchell.

Lakewood, B. C. Lippincott; Little Silver, W. Margerum; Long Branch, Asbury, J. H. Payran; First Church, A. F. Bows; St. Luke's, H. R. Robinson; Simpson, J. F. Helleman.

Matawan, W. S. Barnard; Manasquan, Percy Perinchief; Manchester and Whitings, J. C. Kulp; Milltown, C. S. Miller; Morganville, supply, C. D. Morris.

Navesink, W. W. Ridley; New-Brunswick, First, G. C. Stanger; Pitman, W. Reeves; St. James, A. H. Eberhardt; New-Egypt, R. T. Leary; New-Lisbon, supply, Daniel E. Clair.

Ocean Grove, camp meeting, E. H. Stokes; St. Paul's, G. Reed; Oceanic, supply, John Buck; Oceanport, J. W. Nicholson; Old Bridge and Spotswood, supply, Mathias Messler.

Pointsville and Wrightstown, J. R. Mason; Point Pleasant and Herbertville, Dickerson Moore.

Red Bank, First, E. C. Hancock; Grace, William Mitchell.

Sayreville, Samuel Sargent; Seabright, W. S. Zane; Seaside, (Post Office Highland,) supply, J. R. Van Natta; Silcott and De Bow's, supply, T. A. Fielder; Silverton and Cedar Grove, supply, C. V. D. Conover; South Amboy, J. G. Edwards; South River, N. G. Hagaman; Spring Lake, Frank Moore.

Toms River, C. G. Lawrence.

West Grove, (Post Office Asbury Park,) J. H. Batten.

TRENTON DISTRICT.

Presiding Elder—George Reed; Allentown, S. G. Pitt; Asbury, (Post Office Cinnaminson,) supply, Fergus Slater.

Barnegat, A. C. Gregory; Beach Haven, J. F. Cordove; Beverley, H. F. Gravat; Bordentown, First, Jesse Stiles; Trinity, R. B. Stephenson; Bridesborough, R. J. Andrews; Burlington, Broad Street, J. M. Read; Union, Wright Echersly.

Columbus, G. H. Tullis; Crosswicks and Ellisdale, D. D. Fisher.

Delanco, C. B. Ogden.

Fieldsborough, supply, W. H. Carter; Florence, A. L. Iszard; Forked River and Bayville, supply, F. A. Howell.

Groversville, (Post Office Yardville,) W. M. Oggbarn.

Hamilton Square, A. M. Morgan; Hopewell, supply, W. H. Murphy.

Island Heights, SteadmanApplegate.

Kingston, supply, F. A. Dennis.

Lambertville, S. S. Weathersby; Lindale and Amwell, supply, W. Cadman; Lower Bank Circuit, J. W. Roads; Lamberton and Smithville, D. E. Lyon.

Manahawkin and Cedar Run, Edward Mount; Medford, D. C. Cobb; Moorestown, M. E. Snyder; Mount Holly, Milton Relyea.

New-Gretna, J. W. Tower.

Palmyra, Marshal Owen; Pearsonville, supply, T. H. Asay; Pemberton, R. Smith; Pennington, J. F. Lechrist; Pensaukin, E. J. Kulp; Princeton, J. A. Dilks.

Rancocas and Masonville, supply, J. R. Read; Rocky Hill, supply, J. C. Poolton.

Tabernacle and Indian Mills, J. S. Moore; Titusville, Alphonso A. Dare; Trenton, Central, James Moore; Clinton Avenue, P. W. Bilderback; Broad Street, J. F. Shaw; Broad Street, Park, supply, G. L. Foreman; First, J. B. Graw; Hamilton Avenue, A. Lawrence; State Street, J. R. Boyle; St. Paul, J. W. Morris; Trinity, J. H. Roswell; Warren Street, Joseph Garrison; Wesley, C. H. Elder.

Tuckertown, James Burns.

Vincentown, Davis Stewart.

Waretown Circuit, L. M. Clark; West Creek, William Adams; Windsor, S. E. Post.

These conference appointments will take effect at once.

SENIORS HAVE A RECEPTION.

Music and a Debate by Students of Manhattan College.

The senior class of Manhattan College, One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and the Boulevard, held a reception in the college hall, yesterday afternoon. The hall was filled.

The programme included music by the college orchestra, singing by the Manhattan Quartet, addresses by Walter J. Barry, William C. Hughes, Thomas S. McEvoy, William J. O'Keefe, and Joseph A. Farley, and a debate on the subject: "Resolved, that the Interests of the United States Demand the Annexation of Hawaii," in which James S. McDonnelly, Edwin S. Gleason, Louis S. Currad, Peter A. Shiel, Eugene S. McGinnis, and Francis J. Kuerze took part.

Lodgers' Complaints Heard.

Commissioner John P. Faure was present at the floating lodging house at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and made an investigation of the complaints which have been made that the lodgers were not properly treated. Mr. Faure also visited Bellevue Hospital, and it is expected that a wholesale removal of officials will take place within two weeks.

DEATH KNELL OF LAY JUDGES.

Abolished by Jersey Senatorial Action—Railway Legislation Stirs Up Debates.

TRENTON, March 17.—In the Senate to-day the Voorhees act abolishing lay Judges was placed on its final passage. Mr. Voorhees stated that the bill was in the interest of economy, as it would save the State $40,000 annually.

Mr. Daly made an earnest plea for the lay Judges, claiming that in many instances their judgment was superior to that of the law Judges.

Mr. Johnson spoke in favor of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 15 to 4, Messrs. Daly, Wurd, Williams, and Staats voting in the negative. According to the bill the lay Judges go out of office March 31.

The Oleomargarine bill was amended so as to nullify its operation in the case of oleomargarine manufactured for the export trade, and the clause prohibiting the sale of rancid butter was stricken out.

The Senate passed the bill giving the State's consent to the leasing of the Greenwood Lake Railroad to the Erie, and also the bill prohibiting an increase of the number of chosen freeholders in Union County.

The bill prohibiting trolley companies from carrying freight came up. Mr. Bradley opposed the bill and Mr. Johnson favored it, saying that the encroachment of the trolley on public highways was already a matter of criticism by the public. In many cases the trolley lines were running on the highways and not paying a dollar for the privilege. This nuisance, he said, ought to be checked. He would have the trolley companies purchase their rights of way, as steam railroads do. The State was spending $100,000 every year for stone roads, and the moment they made them the trolley companies, he said, came along and wanted the roads for their use.

Mr. Daly also favored the bill. out Mr. Stokes thought it should be amended so as to permit the trolley companies to carry freight in the country. By a vote of 12 to 8 the bill was referred back to the committee.

In the House, House Bill No. 44, limiting all trolley roads in first-class counties to five-cent fares between points in the county through which the roads run, was championed by Messrs. Bauer and Queen, who held that the roads in Hudson County had adopted arbitrary rules regarding transfers, and some of them charged 10 cents for carrying passengers from Jersey City to Harrison. The bill was passed—31 to 23.

House Bill No. 313, compelling electric railway companies to light the streets through which the roads pass, was opposed by Mr. Robertson on third reading, who said the bill was an outrageous measure. Unless we call a halt on these measures, he said, some one will introduce a bill compelling trolley companies to put pianos in cars and lace curtains at the windows and dressing the conductors in broadcloth and kid gloves.

Mr. Lower favored the bill, and predicted that his doing so would kill it. His prediction was fulfilled, for the bill was lost by a vote of 4 to 36.

A concurrent resolution by Mr. Bullock was adopted providing that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Wednesday, March 25, at 2:30 P. M.

HERE'S AN INTERESTING PUZZLE.

Look at the Shot Tower from the Bridge, Then Go and Try to Find It.

The shot tower is the cause of it all. "I don't know, but it will pervert the community," said a Brooklyn clergyman yesterday, as, coming over the bridge, he gazed across at the tall yellow structure climbing high up in the air, and apparently within handshaking distance. "I have heard more men make bets upon the location of that tower than I would like to count."

"And not only that, but they lost their money, I warrant," said a Brooklyn merchant, rather ruefully.

Once upon a time a philosopher, standing in front of an establishment devoted to the sale of hides, gazed with an absorbing interest at the symbol of the business displayed outside. It was the tail of a bovine swaying to and fro in the wind as it hung securely fastened in a small opening at one side of the entrance. "For the life of me," soliloquized the philosopher, as he wiped his glasses and shook his gray head, "I can't see how the other part of the big critter got through that small hole."

It is the other part of the shot tower which has been troubling that portion of the public which travels across Brooklyn Bridge. They have looked in vain for the part of the tower out of range of view from the bridge—the part which reaches the ground. The mystery is solved when it is known that, like the puzzle of the philosopher, there isn't any animal on the other side.

The shot tower, as it is seen from the New-York side of the bridge, is a tall, cream-colored octagon structure reaching high into the air. It is apparently only a short distance from the bridge, and easily to be found.

To people accustomed to the streets about that locality it comes as a matter of surprise, when asked the question, that they have never come across the shot tower.

As a matter of fact a great many people at different times have taken a bird's-eye view of the tower and its surroundings from the bridge, located it exactly, and going to find it have missed the place entirely.

"It is so interwoven in narrow streets," New-Yorkers who are familiar with the small cross streets of lower New-York say, "that it is almost impossible to find it."

That is not the trouble. The entrance to the tower, if it may be called the tower entrance, is on a main business thoroughfare. The ground floor of a cream-colored octagon tower can't be found because there isn't any. A Brooklyn man, however, imbued with a curiosity not so uncommon as might appear, located the place where the tower ought to be yesterday.

"I tried to go down the stairs from the bridge leading to William Street," he said, in telling of his search, "but they have been cut off in the rearrangement of the bridge, so I went down the nearest street—Frankfort—instead.

"I wandered down nearly to Franklin Square, where I knew I must be out of my way, but I hadn't been able to see even the top of the tower. A newsboy set me right—nothing like a street gamin for that—and I turned back to Gold Street, and through that to Beekman.

"There I was to find the tower, but I should have hunted the rest of my life if I had not been directed to the exact place. I could see the tower from different points up above. There was nothing which looked like it below, except a square structure of stone, inside a driveway, which I thought might be the base. But it wasn't.

"The entrance to the tower is exactly like any of the places of business which line the street, except that the business sign has reference to shot. The courteous proprietor leads the way back through a long shop, down a flight of iron steps to the basement, in the middle of the building. There is the tank of water into which the shot falls from a height. It is surrounded by brick and iron pillars, which support the tower. There isn't any tower there. Like a church steeple, it is on top.

"'We seem to be the prize conundrum of the city,' said the proprietor. 'We have worn a path showing visitors where the tower is not.'"

HATS IN MANY STYLES.

Spring Opening of Millinery by R. H. Macy & Co.

The annual Spring opening of R. H. Macy & Co. began yesterday at their store at Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow.

A department which received a large share of attention from the many shoppers was that devoted to millinery. One very handsome hat was of horse hair, with spangles, and trimmed with black and English wood violets and an ostrich feather and aigrette.

A handsome coaching hat was shown in chip, with d'Alencon insertions and plumes of satin ribbon and rhinestone buckles.

In the silks which Macy & Co. are showing a specialty is the line of rich plain and brocaded black satin duchesse. The brocaded silks are chiefly in large and elaborate designs. Attractive novelties are the chameleon brocaded Dresden and Persian taffetas. Some beautiful India silks, both for street and evening wear, were shown in printed warp effects.

In dress goods one of the newest styles is known as a chameleon mohair. It is made of silk and wool, and is reversible. These goods were shown in a bewildering variety of colors. Some pretty designs in silk and wool taffetas were shown in two and three tone effects.

In the cloak department perhaps the handsomest garment shown is of peau de soie silk, elaborately ornamented with hand-painted butterflies and flowers.

THINK LEVY IS INSANE

EXPERTS SAY HE IS SUFFERING WITH PARANOIA.

Drs. Allen Fitch, H. V. Wildman, W. A. Macy, and Allan McL. Hamilton Say He Might Be Dangerous to Other Persons if Not Confined and Placed Under Treatment—Levy Says He No Longer Loves Mrs. Lehman.

Several experts on brain and nervous diseases testified yesterday when the trial to determine the mental condition of Daniel Levy was resumed before Justice Bischoff and a jury in Part IX., Trial Term, of the Supreme Court.

De Lancey Nicoll, counsel for the prosecution, contends that Levy is insane on one subject only—his love for fifteen years for Mrs. Harriet Lehman. Charles F. Holm, Levy's counsel, denies that Levy is insane, and says that his love for Mrs. Harriet Lehman was a mere infatuation, such as a sane man might have.

The first witness called yesterday was Dr. Landon C. Gray. He was graduated at Bellevue in 1873, and said he had made a study of mental diseases and had written books on the subject. He was called on behalf of Levy.

"Your books are recognized as authority on the subjects of which they treat, are they not?" Dr. Gray was asked.

"I would not like to say," replied Dr. Gray, with a smile.

Dr. Gray testified that he had examined Dougherty, who was insanely in love with Mary Anderson, the actress.

"From what was Dougherty suffering?" Dr. Gray was asked.

"Paranoia," he replied.

"You have refused to accept any money for coming here, have you not?" asked Levy's counsel.

"I object," exclaimed Mr. Nicoll.

"Objection sustained," said Justice Bischoff.

Dr. Gray wanted to make a statement, but Mr. Nicoll objected.

Dr. Gray said he had examined Levy on Saturday, but had come to no conclusion in his case.

When Dr. Gray made this answer, Mr. Holm, Levy's counsel, asked no more questions, and Mr. Nicoll did not cross-examine him.

Dr. Allen Fitch of Bellevue Hospital testified that Levy was suffering from paranoia. He said he had examined Dougherty, and that Dougherty had a long list of persons he intended to kill. Dougherty did later kill Dr. Lloyd in the Flatbush asylum for the insane.

"Do all men who have paranoia have this affection for rich women?" Dr. Fitch was asked.

"No; only a small per cent.," he replied.

Dr. Fitch said that persons suffering from paranoia were liable to become dangerous at any time. He defined paranoia as being a fixed and unchanging delusion, and said that persons afflicted with paranoia often had good memories. On one occasion he examined Levy in the presence of Mrs. Lehman and a number of other persons, and Levy said he loved Mrs. Lehman and that she loved him. Levy also said on this occasion that he loved the whole Lehman family. Dr. Fitch said that in his opinion Levy was insane.

On cross-examination Mr. Holm asked: "If it was shown that Mrs. Lehman encouraged Levy, would that change your opinion as to his mental condition?"

"It would depend upon the degree of encouragement," said Dr. Fitch.

"Suppose the encouragement was to a great degree?"

Mr. Nicoll objected to the question, and was sustained by Justice Bischoff.

Dr. Fitch said that recovery was impossible in such a case as Levy's. He said that he had never known of a case of paranoia where the patient recovered, and he added that it was a progessive disease.

"Can you draw the line between love and insanity?" Dr. Fitch was asked.

"Yes, I think I can," he replied. "Insanity is a disease, a physical disease. Love is a normal condition. We have all seen and experienced it."

Dr. H. Valentine Wildman, examiner in lunacy, testified that he had twice examined Levy and concluded that he was suffering from paranoia. He said that Levy had an irresistible impulse to follow Mrs. Lehman which he could not control, even if he desired to do so. He said that persons suffering from paranoia were able to transact business and make money.

"Is there danger of a person with paranoia committing acts of violence?" Dr. Wildman was asked.

"There is," he replied.

Dr. William A. Macy, Superintendent of the Ward's Island Asylum since 1890, testified that persons suffering from paranoia were liable to injure themselves or others and to commit murder or suicide. He believed Levy to be insane.

Dr. Allan McLane Hamilton testified that he had seen a large number of cases of paranoia. He said that there was a large number of persons at liberty suffering from paranoia, and that few persons knew they were insane.

Dr. Hamilton testified that he had examined Levy and considered that he was suffering from paranoia sexualis. He said it was imprudent to allow Levy to be at large, as he believed that some day he would commit an act of violence.

William Weil was called in rebuttal and testified that Sigmund Lehman told him that he would spend every cent he had to put Levy out of the way of his wife and family, as he was tired of having detectives to watch Levy.

Levy was then recalled to the witness stand by his counsel. He denied that he had ever said he felt like killing Sigmund Lehman or had made any threats against him.

"Do you believe that Mrs. Lehman has any affection for you?"

"I do not," Levy said.

"You wrote to Mrs. Lehman that you hated her so you could eat her?"

"Yes," replied Levy.

"What did you mean by that?"

"That is a German expression," said Levy.

The case was adjourned until to-day.

DENIES BEING DISORDERLY.

George Ballard's Suit for Damages Against a Railway.

The trial of George Ballard's suit against the Manhattan Railway Company for $5,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment was begun yesterday morning before Justice Giegerich and a jury in Trial Term, Part VIII., of the Supreme Court.

In his complaint Ballard, who is known as a politician, and has held positions under the Dock Board and in the Custom House, Police Department, and a few other places, alleges that he is a peaceful citizen, and that while traveling up town on the Third Avenue elevated road from South Ferry, minding nobody's business but his own, a guard confronted him with the accusation of being guilty of disorderly conduct.

Ballard says he objected to the impudence of the guard, and that, notwithstanding a fierce opposition, he was dragged from the car at Chatham Square and handed over to a policeman. In the Police Court he was fined $5 for disorderly conduct.

On the witness stand Ballard testified that he was returning from Cypress Hill Cemetery, where he had buried a son. On cross-examination he admitted that on various other occasions he had been fined for disorderly conduct.

Ballard admitted that he had assaulted his first attorney in the case, Abraham Levy, and was sent to Blackwell's Island for ten days.

He said he was removed from the police force because he went to sleep while drinking a cup of coffee. He said he never drank liquor, but took soda water and Rhine wine.

James Murphy, an elevated railroad guard, testified that Ballard had been abusive and disorderly, and that it was necessary to eject him.

The case will be continued to-day.

THE BERMUDA LIBEL CASE.

An Adjournment Secured by the Claimant for the Explosives.

The process in the libel brought by the United States Government to condemn the cartridges, dynamite, and other explosives seized upon the barge J. S. T. Stranahan at the time of the seizure of the steamer Bermuda, alleged to have been engaged in a filibustering expedition to Cuba, was called in the United States District Court yesterday.

Louis Epsin, represented by E. R. Olcott, appeared as a claimant of the alleged unmarked and dangerous goods, and upon fur

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

LARGE SALE BY THE POTTER ESTATE AT FORT WASHINGTON.

One Hundred and Fourteen Lots Disposed Of—Consents for Electric Power on an Up-Town Road—A Number of Dwellings Sold—Opposing a Mechanic's Lien Bill—Many and Varied Offerings at Auction for To-day.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold, for the Potter estate, to ex-Mayor Nolan of Albany, the plot of 114 lots, extending from both sides of the Fort Washington Ridge Road, 275 feet northward from One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, and westwardly to the Hudson River, with the water front.

Messrs. Potter & Brother have sold, to Hellner & Wolf, for immediate improvement, the two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 150 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Consents are now being obtained by the Third Avenue Railroad Company from property owners for substituting an electric underground system in place of horse power on the Forty-second Street, St. Nicholas Avenue, and Manhattanville Railway, which the Third Avenue Company controls. The consents are freely given, and there is said to be no doubt that the improvement will be begun as soon as the weather will permit. The system will connect with the Third Avenue lines at One Hundred and Tenth and Forty-second Streets at Third Avenue, and also with the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fort George branches at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The St. Nicholas Avenue portion crosses all the up and down-town roads from Third Avenue westward.

The estate of Maurice O'Brien has sold, to R. Clarence Dorsett, at about $40,000, the plot, 70 feet front, on the south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 200 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

Mrs. Mary G. Brinkerhoff has sold, to Mrs. Mary C. Franklin, at about $50,000, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 16 East Eighty-second Street, 25 by 90 by 102.2.

Mr. Gustave L. Jaeger has sold, at about $50,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling 4 East Eighty-second Street, 22 by 65, with 25-foot extension, by 102.2.

W. D. Rusher has sold for Mr. Richardson to James B. Gillie the fourteen lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues. Mr. Gillie will erect a flat on Amsterdam Avenue, and eighteen private houses on the remainder of the lots. Mr. Rusher has also sold for Mr. Gillie the three-story houses, Nos. 159, 161, 163, and 165 West Seventy-seventh Street, size 17.6 by 62 by 102.2, with bathroom extension, on private terms. This leaves but one house out of a row of seven, just completed.

Fitzsimons & Smith have sold one of the five-story single flats, size 20 by 90 by 102, now being built by William Drought on the north side of Eightieth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, for $41,000.

Mr. E. H. Nicoll has sold to Mrs. F. R. Drake, at $20,000, the three-story dwelling 147 East Thirty-eighth Street, 16 by 98.9.

Messrs. T. W. Shotwell and Alexander Gutman have exchanged for Henry M. Denton the apartment with store at the southeast corner of Gates and Franklin Avenues, Brooklyn, at $25,000, with Samuel A. Cramer for eight lots at the southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, at $80,000.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday authorized ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs to represent the institution in opposing the bill now before the Legislature changing the mechanics' lien law.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold under foreclosure by the City Real Estate Company, at $27,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 35 West Eighty-fourth Street, north side, 490 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 102.2.

Mr. Charles A. Berrian sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Barbara Gertz, at $1,725, a plot 100 by 114 on the south side of Fifteenth Avenue, 90 feet east of Silver St., the auctioneer now the referee was able to give a diagram or an intelligible description of the property sold. The legal notice of sale was no more explicit.

The sales at auction set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 236 East Ninety-seventh Street, south side, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 75, four-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $13,150.

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, L. L. Delafield, referee, 98 Clinton Street, east side, 80.1 feet north of Delancey Street, 19.11 by 50, six-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $14,810.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., auction sale, 34 Stanton Street, north side, 72.10 feet east of Chrystie Street, 19.10 by about 75 by 100, four-story and basement brick flat, with stores.

By William Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 138 West Nineteenth Street, south side, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, 19.1 by about 100 by irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; also, northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, 100 by 100.4, with two-story brick factory.

By James Bleecker & Son, auction sale, 434 West Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 410 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 15 by 62.6½ by 15.1¼ by 64.1, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By L. L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: 414 and 416 West Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 100.5, two five-story brick tenements; also 332 Monroe Street, 22.4 by 70, three-story and basement brick building; also 722 to 728 East Twelfth Street, the latter the southwest corner of Dry Dock Street, three three-story and basement brick buildings and one four-story brick, with store, each 21 by 75; also 153 Franklin Street, south side, 173.10 feet east of Hudson Street, 26.10 by 60.4 by 25.7 by 71.2, three-story brick building; also 122 Eighth Street, (St. Mark's Place,) south side, 177.3 feet west of Avenue A, 25.10 by 97.6, four-story brick building, with store; also 2,090 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 18 by 73, four-story brick dwelling.

At 59 Liberty Street—By George R. Read, auction sales, as follows: 136 West One Hundred and First Street, south side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 25 by 100.11, five-story brick double flat; also, 4 and 8 West Ninety-fifth Street, south side, the first being 100 feet west of Central Park West, each 16.8 by 100.8½, two three-story and basement brownstone dwellings; also, 452 to 460 West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, five five-story brick double flats, No. 452 being 21 by 100.11, the others 26 by 99.11 each.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 32 East Broadway, north side, between Catharine and Market Streets, 25 by 69.8, four-story and basement brick tenement, with store; also 244 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Second Avenue, 25 by 100.11, two and one story brick buildings; also, 4 Sixth Avenue, northeast corner of Minetta Lane, 20 by 80, two four-story brick buildings, one with store; also, leasehold of 214 to 218 West Houston Street, north side, 193.6 feet east of Varick Street, 75 by 91.10¾ by 77.9 by 77.9, three four-story brick factory buildings in front and two-story brick stable in rear.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 75 feet west of First Avenue, and One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 60 feet west of First Avenue, two one-story stone stables, by Otto Volkening of 232 East Forty-fourth Street, owner; cost, $16,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 75 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, three two-story frame dwellings, by Alice Anderson of 417 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; cost, $9,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, southeast corner, by George Dalker of 700 St. Nicholas Avenue, owner, for a seven-story and basement brick apartment house; cost, $80,000.

Ninety-third Street, northeast corner Boulevard, a one, two, and three story brick bicycle academy, &c., by Darius Tallman of 102 West Ninety-third Street, owner of building and lessee of ground; cost, $25,000.

Anderson Avenue, west side, 300 feet south of Orchard Street, a three-story frame store and dwelling, by Elizabeth Quinn; cost, $4,000.

No. 348 West Sixteenth Street, a one-story frame woodshed, by Nathan S. Hart of 135 Broadway, owner; cost, $50.

Prospect Avenue, west side, 94 feet south of North Second Street, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by George De Silva of 654 Eagle Avenue, owner; cost, $3,500.

Nos. 153 to 157 West Twentieth Street, by Ferdinand Neumer of 155 West Twenand two story brick bottling establishment, dwelling, and office; cost, $1,000.

No. 227 Bowery, by Jonas Stolts of 113 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, alterations to a five-story brick storage and factory; cost, $10,000.

No. 220 East Sixty-third Street, east side, First Avenue from Eighty-fifth to Eighty-sixth Street, 121 East Fifty-seventh Street, southeast corner Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, alterations to three and four story and one-story brick public schools, by the City of New-York; cost, $8,100.

No. 2 Bowery, by the estate of Thomas Suffern of 11 Washington Square North, alterations to six-story brick store and workshops; cost, $500.

No. 101 West Fifty-fifth Street, by Lilly W. Barney of Southampton, L. I., alterations to a four-story brick flat and store; cost, $300.

No. 34 Bayard Street, by Toch Brothers of 35 Bowery, alterations to a six-story brick lodging house; cost, $150.

Spring and Mulberry Streets, southwest corner, by Rocco Morasca of 280 Mott Street, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,500.

No. 348 West Sixteenth Street, by Matthew S. Hart of 135 Bowery, alterations to a three-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $700.

No. 611 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, by Sam J. Sims, alterations to a one and one-half story frame dwelling; cost, $150.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, March 17.

GREENWICH ST, w s, Lots 35, 36, and 37, map of Trinity Church, —x185x75x 183.6; Henry V. B. Jacobs and wife to Anthony A. Jacobus and others $1

BROADWAY, s e corner of 35th St, 24.6x 84.7x89.9; Maria T. Waters and others to Mayer Kahn 1

24TH ST, n e corner 11th Av, 175x98.9; William De Lamater and others to Patrick Moore 1

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 55 ft s of 88th St, 54x100; Peter Wagner and others to Jacob G. Fischer 100

71ST ST, 313 West; Sarah J. Billings to Elizabeth M. Cushier 28,000

WEST END AV, e s, 60.8 ft s of 88th St, 20x100; William H. Butler to Cyrus Emory 10

1ST AV, w s, 60 ft n of 61st St, 20x70; Edward D. O'Brien, referee, to Lewis M. Norwood 6,210

AMSTERDAM AV, s w, 366.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.4x100.5; Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Frank H. Parsons 10,000

SAME PROPERTY; Frank H. Parsons to Clara C. Hyatt 41,000

120TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 100.10; Hugh and Janeway to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

120TH ST, 120 and 122 East; Emily L. Janeway to Pincus Lowenfeld 1

120TH ST, s s, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to Sarah J. Egan 1

COLUMBUS AV, 945; Gretchen Hemmel to Marcus Nathan ..... 100, &c.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 147th St, 55x 100; Hermann Schmuck and wife to August K. Rasche 34,000

156TH ST, s s, Lots 631 and 683, map of Melrose South; Ellen Martin to Charles E. McManus 25,000

139TH ST, 728 East; Edward Jenkins and wife to James H. Skillin 1

COURTLANDT AV, e s, 26.6 ft n of 160th St, 25x92; George Stolz and wife to Charles Siegfried 1

ROBBINS AV, w s, 40 ft. of a passage connecting avenue with Terrace Av, 20x 100; John Knop and wife to Emil A. Doerr and wife 5,250

HONEYWELL AV, s e s, part of Lot 287, map of East Tremont, 22x112.6; Thomas Dowd and wife to Paul H. Holmer and wife 400

AVENUE C, e s, south half of Lot 58, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x263.9x25.12 266.6; Gerald C. Connor to William C. Wilson 1

WEBSTER AV, n w s, 176.11 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 125x190; John H. Eden and wife to Jacob E. McMichael and another 1

CITY HALL PLACE, 6; 20 Centre St, and 118 East 120th St; Frank L. Janeway and others to Hugh H. Janeway 1

ELIZABETH ST, 11; Delia Regan and another to Bennett Levy 1

SOUTH ST, 68, corner of Pine St; Fanning C. T. Beck, as executor, to John N. A. Griswold 29,050

ATTORNEY ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of Grand St, 18.9x100, Rosa Levy to Joseph Solomon 14,000

BROADWAY, e s, between 12th and 13th Sts, adjoining lands of the estate of Charles Waters, 25x85.1x irregular; Edward L. Ludlow and another to Mayer Kahn 1

RIVERSIDE AV, n e corner of 116th St, 27x76.4x30.4x62.5; John S. Reid to Lucius H. Beers 1

128TH ST, 132 West; Philip Bohnet to George W. Godward 1

BOSTON ROAD, s e corner of Rose St, 25x100; Moise Geismann and wife to Abraham Frank 100

MAIN ST, n s, 95 ft n of Silver St, 25x100; Catherine McCormick to Minnie H. Grab 1

CEDAR AV, s s, 484 ft w of Corsa Av, 25x136.5x25.6x141.8; Charles D. Shirmer to John J. Snyder 1

MULBERRY PL, e corner of Alice St, 50x100; James M. Harner to Phebe A. Harner 1

GREENWICH ST, w s, 154.3 ft s of Charlton St, 25x153x25x154.2; Mary G. Richardson to Ethel Burns and another. 52,000

11TH ST, n s, 42 ft w of Dry Dock St, 21x85.6; Herman Delle and wife to John Scheufele and wife 7,000

7TH ST, n s, 296.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18x 90.10; Isaac Stark and others, executors, to Isaac Stark 10,000

AVENUE C, s w corner of 2d St, 18x56; Isaac Stark and others, executors, to Isaac Stark 16,400

7TH ST, s s, 296.9 ft e of Avenue C, 18x 90.10; same to same 10

AVENUE C, and 2d St, s w corner, 18x 56; same to same 10

3ED ST, s s, 375 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Mary T. Best and another to Archibald D. Russell 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 88th St, 55x100; also w s of Amsterdam Av, 109 ft s of 88th St, 52.5x100; Peter Wagner and others to A. L. Canter 100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 51st St, 41.10 x—x41.10x29.5; James A. Striker and wife to Amos M. Lyon 1

60TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 9th Av, 20x75.5; Georgie French to Clara L. French .. 27,500

73D ST, 163 West; James D. Putnam and wife to Marianna J. Hunter 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 88th St, 55x100; also w s of Amsterdam Av, 109 ft s of 88th St, 52.5x100; A. L. Canter to Aaron Buchsbaum 1

81ST ST, n s, 281.6 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Jacob Mattern and wife to William Britsch 21,250

WEST END AV, 783; James W. Taylor and wife to Elberta L. Sands 100

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest G. Stedman, executor and trustee, and Catherine Giblin, as trustee, to same 100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 107th St, 25x75; Gretchen N. Hemmel to Max Simon 100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 107th St, 50x75; same to Cornelius J. Donovan 100

COLUMBUS AV and 107th St, s e corner, 25.11x75; same to Zacharias Bendheim 100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; same to Anna C. Wessell and another 1

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 25x75; same to Zacharias Bendheim 100

COLUMBUS AV, 941; same to Henry Judge 100

COLUMBUS AV, 941 to 955; Paul Hellinger to Gretchen N. Hemmel 213,500

106TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Michael P. Breslin and wife to Frank J. Breslin 20,500

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 100x 100.11; William F. Cronin and another to Eugene C. Potter 1

113TH ST, same property; David J. King and others, executors, &c., to William F. Cronin 30,000

136TH ST, n s, 575 ft w of Lenox Av, 87.9 x111.1x88.2; Margaret A. Willard and another to Edward F. Halliday and wife 1

97TH ST, n s, 444 ft e of 10th Av, 16x 100.11; Helen Houston to Frances Proben 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 154th St, 86.3x irregular; Aaron Buchsbaum and wife to Peter Wagner and another. 77,500

109TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of Boulevard, 25x 100.4; John Robertson and others to Dennis Horgan 28,000

143D ST, s s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Christopher B. De Lamere and others to Gottfried Nagele 1

BRAHURST AV, e s, 75.4 ft s of 143d St, 25.2x78.11x25x76.2; John A. Proben and wife to Helen Houston 1

152D ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Joanna McSorley to Curtis Wilson 24,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 112.5 ft n of 152d St, 22.6x75.6x22x70.9; William H. Taylor to Harriet I. Allen 25,000

118TH ST, s s, 218.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.6x 100.10; Peter F. Marron to William A. Towner 1

116TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 5th Av, 70x 100.11; Joseph L. O'Brien and another, executors, to Joseph L. O'Brien and others 1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph L. O'Brien and others to Eliza M. Dorsett 40,000

LENOX AV, e s, 17.4 ft n of 126th St, 16.6x75; R. C. Dorsett and wife to Joseph L. O'Brien and others 22,000

114TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100.11; Norman T. M. Melliss, referee, to Elizabeth W. Burke 10,000

2D AV, e s, 75.11 ft n of 110th St; 25x100; Henry Guth to Margaret Guth 1

Recorded Leases.

STONE, Samuel H., to Theodore Barth; 49 Broome St, 3 years $840

BRADLEY, Catharine, to Bartholomew F. Kenney; 585 Greenwich St, 2 years 900 to 1,200

THOMPSON, John H. C., to Thomas Kelly; 2,082 and 2,084 Lexington Av, 2 years, 5 months 300

FAUTH, Michael, to August F. Hahn; 1,867 2d Av, 5 years 780

REICHOW, Wilhelmine, to B. Rothstein & Son; 20 Allen St, 6 years 804

CIMINO, Vito, to Serafino Monfredonio; 174 Mulberry St, 5 years 300

OHLCKERS, Henry J., to O. J. Shankey; s e corner of Park Av and 113th St, store and cellar, 5 years 1,200

CHERICK, Kadish, Alshut Sochachow to Rubin Resler and another; 141 Eldridge St, 9 11-12 years ..... 900 to 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

BIOW, Marianna, to Isaac Hirsch; w s of 2d Av, 82.2 ft n of 78th St, 3 years $2,000

BOOTH, William H., and wife to Almira J. Southard; s w corner of Boston Road and Ponus St, 5 years 10,000

BUZBY, Winslow E., to Marie Toelberg; e s of Hunter Av, 90 ft n of Home St, demand 500

BRESLIN, Frank J., to Michael P. Breslin; s s of 106th St, 150 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 18,000

BETTMAN, David, and wife to Pauline Myers and others; n w corner of 3d Av and 86th St, 5 years 45,000

CANTER, A. L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s w corner of Amsterdam Av and 88th St, 3 years 40,000

SAME to same; w s of Amsterdam Av, 28 ft s of 88th St, 3 years 25,000

SAME to same; w s of Amsterdam Av, 109 ft s of 88th St, 3 years 24,000

SAME to same; w s of Amsterdam Av, 135 ft s of 88th St, 3 years 24,000

CUSKEY, Patrick J. and John J., and wives to Michael Reid; e s of 4th Av, 43.9 ft s of 27th St, 5 years 15,000

CRONIN, William F., to executors of Edward J. King, deceased; n s of 113th St, 150 ft w of 8th Av, installments 12,500

SAME to same; n s of 113th St, 100 ft w of 8th Av, installments 12,500

COOPER, Susan E., to Sarah E. Cooper; 223 and 223½ East 23d St., demand 721

COLLIGAN, William C., Margaret Ryan, and Rosanna Foley to Robert P. Lee, trustee; 55 Pike Street, 5 years 3,120

DOERR, Emil A., and wife to John Knop and wife; w s of Robbins Av, 49 ft s of a passageway connecting with avenue, 5 years 2,650

DESMOND, John, to Columban J. Kelly; e s of Decatur Av, Lot 36, map of Fordham, 3 years 900

EHRHARDT, Henry, and wife to William I. Seaman; s s of Penfield Av, 88 ft e of Suburban Place, installments 16,000

FRANK, Abraham, to Mosie Geisemann; Old Boston Road, s e corner of Rose St, 2 years 2,500

FISCHER, Jacob G., to Title Guaranty and Trust Company; w s of Amsterdam Av, 55 ft s of 88th St, 3 years, (two mortgages) 50,000

FREISE, Ernest, and wife to the Excelsior Savings Bank; w s of Washington Av, 100 ft n of 185th St, 1 year 8,500

HAENLEIN, Martin, to Rachel Loeb; s s of 85th St, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 11,000

HEINIG, George A., and wife to the Franklin Savings Bank; n s of 47th St, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 1 year 1,500

HOLMER, Paul H., and wife to Ellen A. Wilkinson; Orchard St, or Honeywell Av, s e s, Lot 287, map of East Tremont, 3 years 400

HEMMEL, Gretchen, to Paul Hellinger; s e corner of Columbus Av and 107th St, 1 year 6,000

SAME to same; e s of Columbus Av, 50.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 4,000

SAME to same; e s of Columbus Av, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 1 year 4,000

SAME to same; 941, 951, and 953 Columbus Av, 1 year, (three mortgages) 18,000

KAHN, Mayer, to the Title Guaranty and Trust Company; 838 and 840 Broadway, 1 year 150,000

LEMAN, George W., and Miriam, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 210 East 82d St, 5 years 7,000

PETTIGREW, Robert H., and wife, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 50th St, 168.9 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year .. 6,000

SLEVIN, Joseph, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 47 Murray St, 1 year 16,000

BRANDI, Antonio, and wife to Catharine Deal; Lot 143, map of Olinville, 3 years. 2,000

BURNS, Jabez and Robert, to Mary G. Richardson; w s of Greenwich St, 154.3 ft s of Charlton St, 10 years 42,000

BERKOWITZ, Rosie, to Joseph Larchan; 385 East Houston St, installments 250

BEERS, Lucius H., to Martha H. Beers; n e corner of Riverside Av and 116th St, 2 years 10,000

GRAB, Minnie H., to Gertrude Hildenbrandt; w s of Main St, 95 ft n of Silver St, 3 years 1,000

HOLLAND, Emma C., to Jessie Clark; e s of 3d Av, 74.1 ft s of 35th St., and other property, ½ part, 1 year 4,000

SAME to same; same property, 1 year, ½ part 11,000

McMANUS, Charles E., to Hugh Martin; Lots 631-683, map of Melrose South, 1 year 20,000

MILLER, Eliza, to Byran L. Kennelly; 53 and 55 Catharine St, 6 months 115

MONK, George, and wife and William Gillies to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of 106th St, 85 ft e of Manhattan Av, 1 year 46,000

MOORE, Patrick, to William M. Martin, trustee, &c.; n e corner of 11th Av and 24th St, 5 years 50,000

STARK, Isaac, to Julius Ehrmann; s w corner of 2d St and Avenue C, 5 years.. 8,000

SOLOMON, Joseph, Rosa Levy; w s of Attorney St, 137.6 ft s of Grand St, 1 year 1,000

RAAB, Charles, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 443 West 54th St, (two mortgages,) 2 years. 10,500

SKINNER, Mary, to Rodney Cogrill; n s of Summit Av, 139.3 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 2 years 1,000

SANDS, Elberta L., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 783 West End Av, 3 years 18,000

SAME to Ellen Felthausen; same property, 3 years 5,000

WILSON, William C., to Mary A. Dunham; e s of Avenue C, south ½ of Lot 58, map of Prospect Hill estate, 3 years 1,000

WILCOX, Curtis, and wife to Joanna McSorley; n s of 152d St, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, notes, demand 4,500

WAGNER, Peter and Robert, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 154th St, 3 years 35,000

WILKIN, John and Catharine, to William G. Byrnes; n e corner of Grand and Chrystie Sts, 5 years 11,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BONDY, Regina, and others to Joseph F. Cullman $4,500

BOWERS, Henry J., to William C. Bowers, trustee for M. M. S. Bowers, (four assignments) 5,000

BOWERS, William C., trustee, &c., to Charles H. Jewett, executor of John Jewett 5,072

BRITSCH, William, to Jacob Mattern 4,030

DAVIS, Catharine B., to Elizabeth Haskell 4,000

HEICHEL, Julia A., to Augustus Garcise. 1,800

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Louis P. Mahler 7,500

MOORE, Alexander, to J. Edgar Leaycraft 1,033

MITTY, James, to Frederick J. Middlebrook 1

SAME to United States Trust Company .. 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church 35,000

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE Society of the United States to Conrad N. Jordan 9,500

SAMB to Lillie B. Lillienthal 43,000

DAGE, Otto H., to Eugene C. Potter 2,000

GIGNOUX, Robert M., to Charles E. Rushmore, trustee 1,300

HUBENER, George, to Magdelena Hubener 1

JORDAN, Conrad N., to William W. Johnson 20,000

SAME, as executor of Mary E. Jordan, to same 2,500

McCOMB, James J., to David J. McComb.. 1

Lis Pendens.

CATHARINE ST, 53 and 55; The United States Life Insurance Company vs. Eliza L. Miller and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

RIVERSIDE AV and 122d St, n e corner, 25x 100; also n s of 122d St, 75 ft w of Riverside Av, 25x75; Louisa Skinner and others vs. James L. Breese and others, (partition.)

EAST BROADWAY, 66; Charles J. Maguire, executor, vs. Fanny Hershfield and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

11TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 50 ft front; Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Edward Judson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WEST END AV and 101st St, n w corner, 75.11x 100; William P. Dixon and others, executors, &c., vs. Charles Blauvelt and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 100 ft s of 1st St, 25 ft front; Yellow Pine Company vs. Amy J. Hallock and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed in the County Clerk's office.

PELL PLACE, s w corner of Huguenot St, 35x100; Richard F. Murphy and others vs. Margaret M. Cunningham, owner; A. H. Woolly, contractor $117

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.2; Thomas Hagan, by John McBurnie, assignee, vs. Frederick Johannesen, owner and contractor 900

81ST ST and West End Av, n e corner, 127.5x102.2; A. E. Filley Manufacturing Company vs. Joseph E. Weed, owner; Arminthe Merritt, contractor 375

WEST END AV and 72d St, n e corner, 25.8x100; Toney Altieri vs. Spencer Aldrich, owner and contractor 278

BRISTOW ST, w s, 215 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Herman Horenburger vs. Kate Bock, owner and contractor 40

45TH ST, s s, 233.3 ft e of 3d Av, 21.9x 100; Solomon Sigel vs. Charles Lane, owner; Harry Wolfern, contractor 83

EAST 4TH ST, 293; Max Juster vs. Theodore Goetz, owner and contractor 100

BROOK AV, 817 and 819; Joseph L. Small and another vs. Emil Goldner, owner and contractor 101

Call Themselves Anneke Jans's Heirs.

From The Chicago Chronicle, March 18.

The Anneke Jans heirs held another meeting last night and elected officers of the association they have formed for the purpose of pushing the fight for the possession of the vast estates held by the Trinity Church of New-York, to which they lay claim. They adopted a constitution, which provided the name of the organization should be the Anneke Jans Heirs' Association of Chicago, and elected these officers: President—J. C. Brinkerhoff; Vice President—Miss Lydia Pope; Corresponding Secretary—Mrs H. A. Childs; Recording Secretary—Miss Frances Kiersted; Treasurer—L. W. Hess. Mrs. Childs was made Chairman of the Committee on Credentials after she had declined the Vice Presidency in favor of Miss Pope. The Committee on Credentials passes on the validity of the qualifications of persons to membership in the organization. No one may join who is not a descendant of the huisvrouw of Manhattan Island whose husband acquired a farm in what is now the business district of New-York City, with the exception of properly accredited representatives of heirs to the property. The organization will hold another meeting March 25.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

EFFECT OF NEW ELEMENTS IN STREET RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Operation of the Cable and the Transfer System in New-York Cause Changes in Earnings—Comparisons Between 1894 and 1895—Elevated Lines Lose and the Cable Lines Gain—Table Showing Number of Passengers Carried.

ALBANY, March 17.—Two elements have entered into the operations of the railroads of New-York City which are devoted exclusively to the carrying of passengers which, despite the fact that they may still be said to be in their infancy, have made themselves manifest. They are the operation by cable and the transfer ticket system.

A careful comparison of the reports of the last quarter of 1895 with those of the corresponding quarter of 1894 made by the several railroad companies operating the street and elevated railroads would indicate that both of these influences have resulted in a loss of revenue to certain of the companies.

That the operation by cable of lines through populous and much traveled districts has been attended by largely increased travel, to the detriment of the elevated lines, the reports of the quarters under consideration would indicate. Take, for illustration, the statements of the Third Avenue and of the Manhattan Elevated. The earnings from passengers of the Manhattan for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last show that the road carried 383,600 less passengers in that quarter than it did in the like quarter in 1894; while that of the Third Avenue presents the fact that there were 393,540 more passengers, who paid five-cent fares, carried on its cars than in the last quarter of 1894.

The Second Avenue's paid passengers, under the same comparison, fell off 146,040 in 1895; the Eighth Avenue's fell off 379,360, the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Avenue's 182,960, and the New-York and Harlem's 796,200. The companies besides the Third Avenue which had increased traffic were the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery of 77,720 passengers, the Union 90,140 and the Metropolitan 8,371,300.

The matter of transfer tickets may best be shown in the following table, the figures of which are computed from the reports used in the previous comparisons:

Name of Road.	Cash-Fare Passengers. 1894.	1895.			Transfer Passengers.
Manhattan Third Avenue.	50,345,880 11,935,040	49,962,280 12,328,380	Dec. Inc.	383,600 393,540	
New-York and Harlem	6,026,340	5,230,140	Dec.	796,200	
Second Ave.,	4,522,000	4,375,960	Dec.	146,040	
Eighth Ave.,	3,601,500	3,222,140	Dec.	379,360	
Dry Dock, E. Broadway & Battery	3,650,560	3,738,280	Inc.	77,720	
Forty-second St., Manhattanville & St. Nicholas Avenue	3,293,080	3,110,120	Dec.	182,960	
Central Cross-town	2,948,700	2,747,580	Dec.	1,120	
Union	2,149,780	2,289,920	Inc.	90,140	
Metropolitan ..	28,391,140	36,762,440	Inc.	8,371,300	

Five companies increased their net incomes the last quarter of 1895, while five other companies show a falling off. In two instances net incomes were changed to deficiencies. Seven of the companies had greater aggregate expenses of operating their roads.

Report on Railroad Bills.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Railroads Committee of the Assembly will report favorably the following bills: Mr. Stewart's, compelling the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad to run trains between 7 and 9 A. M. between Yonkers and Rector Street, New-York City, and from 4 to 6 P. M. between Rector Street, New-York City, and Yonkers; Mr. Carlisle's, compelling the issuance of tickets to be used by families on railroads which declare 8 per cent. dividends, which run out of or have a terminus in New-York City, Brooklyn, or Buffalo; Mr. Nixon's, compelling street surface railroads, before the construction of their roads, to obtain the assent of the Railroad Commission to the amount of the capital stock stated in their certificates of incorporation; Mr. Bondy's, compelling steam railroads to establish pension funds for employes who are injured in accidents and for the families of employes who have been killed in service.

For Family Trip Tickets.

There was a public hearing before the Railroad Committee of the Assembly in Albany yesterday upon the bill introduced by Mr. Carlisle entitled "An Act to Encourage Suburban Commerce," which would compel any railroad running out of a city with 250,000 inhabitants or more, and which, during the last five years, has paid dividends averaging 8 per cent., to issue "family trip tickets" between the terminus in said city and any station within forty miles, at a rate no greater than 1½ cents a mile. These tickets shall be good for one year, and the purchaser and any member of his family shall be entitled to ride on them.

The bill aims at the New-Haven Railroad, that company being within the dividend proviso.

The committee decided to report the measure favorably.

Defeat for the Consolidated.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 17.—The Consolidated Road met with a signal defeat to-day in the decision of Judge George W. Wheeler of the Superior Court, granting the application of the Norwalk Tramway Company for permission to extend its lines to Greenwich, through the towns of Darien, Rowayton, and Noroton, in which towns the people have long been in favor of the introduction of an electric road. The application was vigorously opposed by the railroad company, on the ground that it paralleled its line and that it was abundantly able to take care of the traffic.

The Consolidated Road claimed it would not be able to operate its road successfully for the accommodation of the public in that section if 30 per cent. of the business was taken by the street railroad company. The case will doubtless go to the Supreme Court.

Southwestern Freight Tariffs.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Southwestern Committee of the Western Freight Association was in session yesterday to receive and discuss for adoption the report of the two arbitrators chosen by the executive officers of the Western lines several weeks ago to decide on a tariff of rates on grain from Kansas and Nebraska to the Gulf for export via New-Orleans and Galveston and also as to Texas rates locally. The diversion of the grain traffic Southwest at the expense of the Chicago roads was the only obstacle in the way of the complete formation of a Western physical freight pool, and the question was finally left to arbitration. The meeting will continue to-morrow.

False Grand Trunk Rumors.

A dispatch from Chicago says: "Traffic managers of the roads running east characterize as ridiculous the recent attempts made to give currency to the statement that in more ways than one is the Joint Traffic Association being hampered by acts of the Chicago and Grand Trunk. On the other hand, it is frankly admitted that no system has been more careful in living up to the conditions of the agreement and quick to put itself on record with the legislation of the Board of Managers than has the Grand Trunk."

Lehigh Valley Wages Restored.

Semi-official announcement was made yesterday that the 10 per cent. reduction in pay, made by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in 1893, had been restored. The change, which was voted by the Board of Directors to take effect March 1, will affect all salaried employes from the President down receiving more than $1,000 per year.

St. Paul Earnings.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the second week of March were $630

DISCREPANCY OF $248,502

FOUND IN BROOKLYN SUBURBAN INVESTMENT COMPANY'S BOOKS.

Frederick W. Dunton's Examination on a Charge of Having Appropriated $10,000 of the Company's Funds Continued—Expert Stateb that Books Will Not Balance—Mr. Brooke Says Dunton Will Be Again Arrested in the Case.

The examination of Frederick W. Dunton, the promoter, of Hollis, L. I., on the charge of misappropriating $10,000 of the funds of the New-York and Brooklyn Suburban Investment Company of New-York, was continued yesterday by Police Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, in the new Criminal Court Building, in Centre Street.

The sensational feature of the proceedings, which lasted off and on all day, was the statement of Expert Accountant William Welsh that he had struck a trial balance of the ledger of the Suburban Company for 1892 and 1893, and had found a discrepancy on the debit side of $248,502. He examined, he testified, the ledger of the company only for the two years mentioned, and had left the years from 1893 to the present time uncovered.

There was no testimony to show what became of this large sum of money—how it disappeared or who, if any one, got it or was responsible for its vanishing.

During the examination Charles W. Brocke, counsel for George E. Hagerman, President of the Suburban Company, announced that before the case was ended Dunton would be arrested a second time.

"I do not state this as a threat," he said, "but merely as a matter of information for the benefit of the defendant and his counsel." Mr. Brooke did not say on what charge Dunton would be next arrested. There was a rumor, although it was not confirmed, that there would be a new criminal prosecution of Dunton growing out of the examination by the expert accountants of the books of the Suburban company.

Dunton and his counsel, John Sabine Smith, acted as though they were well satisfied with the course of the examination yesterday, and at the close Mr. Smith declared that he had proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Dunton had not appropriated a penny of the $10,000 to his own use.

A dozen or more of Dunton's friends attended the hearing, but not on the defendant's formal invitation. His devoted wife and her sister, Mrs. Kellogg, sat behind him throughout the entire proceedings.

The examination began at 10:30 A. M. President Hagerman of the Suburban Company was called to the stand, and his cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Smith.

Hagerman was sharply questioned by Mr. Smith. He frequently hesitated and showed by his answers that he was not familiar with the Suburban Company's books. He said the journal of the company had been incorrectly kept. It was his partner, Oscar Schwencke, the witness said, who first consulted a lawyer in relation to the present case. Hagerman was shown by Mr. Smith the lists of notes in the various books alleged by the defense to be the records of the notes in controversy, but Hagerman swore positively he could not identify them as the notes named in the complaint.

Then Mr. Smith pulled out his pocketbook and took therefrom a check, carefully folded it, so as to leave only the indorsements on the back visible, and with a smile handed it to the witness.

"Look at that," said Mr. Smith.

Hagerman shaded his eyes and looked.

"I recognize the handwriting of the indorsements," he said.

It proved to be a check on the Chase National Bank of this city, made by Dunton to Hagerman's order. The check was dated Jan. 13, 1892, the day of the issue of the alleged misappropriated promissory notes, and was for the exact amount of the sum alleged to have been misappropriated, namely, $9,867.47.

Mr. Smith also produced a deposit slip of the Chase National Bank, dated Jan. 22, 1892, containing several items, among them one of $9,867.47.

Mr. Smith offered the page of the journal of the Suburban Company containing, under date of Jan. 30, 1892, a list of notes aggregating $10,000, the face amount of the discounted notes alleged to have been misappropriated and maturing, counting in each case the days of grace, on the days on which the alleged misappropriated notes matured.

Mr. Brooke objected to the admission of any of this evidence, "because there was no proof that it actually related to the notes in question or constituted more than a mere coincidence or hocus pocus of bookkeeping."

Mr. Smith next drew from the witness the statement that the books of the company containing the alleged records of the notes were kept in a safe to which Hagerman always had, but Dunton never had, the combination. Taking up the statement of Hagerman on his direct examination, that when Dunton got the $10,000 in promissory notes to meet alleged pressing debts, there were in fact no pressing debts, Mr. Smith compatted this with admissions by Hagerman that $15,000 was paid by the Suburban Company for land about the time the controverted notes were given to Dunton for discount. Hagerman corrected his previous testimony by saying the company owed about $16,000 and not $20,000 for land when Dunton joined the enterprise.

Mr. Smith asked Hagerman about the other pending criminal charge against Dunton, of having, as alleged, misappropriated $10,000 of the promissory notes of the Suburban Company issued to him for discount in November, 1891.

The defendant's counsel showed Hagerman a check of the Chase National Bank in favor of the Suburban Company for the exact amount of these notes, less the discount, namely, $9,875.80. He also offered in evidence the company's bankbook, containing an entry about this time of $9,875.80 to the company's credit.

"Here," exclaimed Mr. Smith, holding up the check in one hand and the bankbook in the other, "Here are the evidences. Here's the money. Here's the check, paid, and yet this man was seized at 10:30 o'clock at night and thrust into jail."

Hagerman, in his direct examination, swore the net income of the Suburban Company when Dunton got the $10,000 in notes was about $12,000 per week. Mr. Smith showed by the weekly slips of the company that the net income at that time was only about $4,000 per week.

William Welsh, one of the expert accountants who have been at work on the Suburban books for the past week, was called by the prosecution.

He testified he had gone over the Suburban Company's ledger from Jan. 31, 1891, to Dec. 31, 1893, for the purpose of striking a trial balance.

"What was the result?" asked Mr. Brooke.

"Ledger didn't balance. I found a discrepancy."

"Of how much?"

"It amounted to $248,502."

"On what side?"

"On the debit side."

The defense objected to the admission in evidence of the expert's trial balance. The Judge let it go in evidence. Expert Welsh said there should have been an entry on the journal of the $10,000 in notes on the day they were issued, Jan. 13, 1892, whereas there was no entry of a list of the notes on any of the books until Jan. 30, 1892.

Mr. Brooke formulated a long hypothetical question, designed to show there should have been an entry of the notes on the debit side of Dunton's personal account with the Suburban Company. The witness answered affirmatively.

The witness was asked by Mr. Brooke to find a record on the ledger of $9,875.80 obtained by Dunton on the notes issued for discount Nov. 21, 1891. The nearest the expert came to it was to find an entry of $9,852.33 on Nov. 24, 1891. The expert said there was no account at all in the ledger during the entire month of January, 1892, of the $9,867.47 obtained by Dunton on the notes he got Jan. 13, 1892, although it should have been entered on the ledger the day the notes were discounted.

Mr. Smith intimated that the money for the discounted notes was paid to Dunton by the Chase National Bank, not in cash, but by a cashier's check. The expert said he had heard something about a system of cashier's checks since he had been in New-York, but had never seen one, and was not personally familiar with their operation.

The expert said he did not believe the ledger of the Suburban Company would correctly balance on Jan. 13, 1892, the date of the issue of the notes in question. The ledger, he said, did not appear to have been balanced.

Frederick Ingraham, associate counsel for the plaintiff, asked for an adjournment, which was granted.

The case will go on to-day at 10 A. M.

SOCIETY OF NEW-ENGLAND WOMEN.

Mrs. Treat, Mrs. Newton, Mrs. Tooker, and Mrs. Greely Discussed Colonial History.

The National Society of New-England Women held a meeting yesterday at the Windsor Hotel. The meeting was unusually well attended.

Mrs. Charles R. Treat read a paper on "Gov. Andros and Lord Bellamont." She briefly reviewed New-England history from 1685 to 1700.

The women of that period, she said, not only looked after the home and took care of the children, but made and carried the ammunition on expeditions and in times of siege, and lighted the fuses. At the siege of Dover, Mass., they fought as men.

Mrs. Treat told how, after the sacking of Haverhill, Mass., in 1697, Hannah Dunstin and a friend were taken captive. With the exception of an English lady all the other prisoners had been killed. After arriving at a point 150 miles from home they were informed that the next morning they were to run the gantlet. In the night the three prisoners secured tomahawks, and, creeping through the camp, brained every redskin and escaped with their scalps. For this deed Massachusetts gave Hannah Dunstin £50 in English money and 200 acres of land.

The Connecticut women were described as fair haired and genteel. They were not permitted to hear plays or to talk of frivolous subjects. Their knowledge of Greek and Latin, however, would have put many men to shame. It was their custom to strap their children to boards and this was supposed to account for their robustness. They were absolutely devoid of humor.

Mrs. Henry J. Newton related the history of the Charter Oak.

Mrs. Edmund Tooker read a paper on "Arcadia."

Mrs. E. A. Greely, who presided, spoke on the settlement of the Dutch in New-England and in Long Island, and on the duty of the society to help preserve the American forests.

The guests of the day were Mrs. William Todd Helmuth, Miss Edith Tupper, Mrs. Ralph Frankmann, and Mrs. James Cory. Among those present were Countess de Montagne, Mrs. Goss, Mrs. G. L. Cutter, of Paris; Mrs. L. Holbrook, Secretary General Daughters of the Revolution; Mrs. H. Manning, Librarian General of that organization; Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. W. F. Coxford, Mrs. H. Houston, Mrs. George Howes, Mrs. Jeanette Leaper, Mrs. Theodore F. Seward, Mrs. Cephas Brainard, Mrs. Jacob Hess, Mrs. Jasper Cairns, and Mrs. Harriet Maxwell Converse.

The society, by a unanimous vote, decided to have a luncheon April 15, the date of the next meeting, when the table will be decorated with May flowers, and the customs of the old New-England May Day observed.

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Steam Chest in Electric Light Works Blows Out and Brings Death to an Oiler.

There was an explosion last evening in the engine room of the East River Electric Light Company, 425 East Twenty-fourth Street. The building was shaken to its foundation. A brick partition six inches thick, between the engine room and the main hallway, was blown to pieces.

Workmen rushed to the scene as soon as the flying timbers and dust would permit, and under a pile of broken timbers and twisted iron beams was found one of the oilers, Edward Whitple of 1,530 Avenue A. His right leg was broken and he was badly scalded. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but Whitple died before he got to the hospital.

Another oiler named Scully was struck on the head by the flying timbers, but was not seriously injured.

The order was given to start the 800-horse-power engine at 6 o'clock, and Whitple was oiling the machinery. He was standing by the steam chest, when it suddenly blew outward, carrying him with it, through the six-inch brick partition. The steam chest was made of steel plates from one and a half to two inches in thickness.

Acting Manager John Blanchard said that the engine had been overhauled about two years ago, and it had been regularly inspected. He said that no one could tell what had caused the explosion—it was one of those things that are liable to happen to any engine. The damage done by the explosion will probably reach $5,000.

GEN. BATCHELDER TO RETIRE FOR AGE.

Col. Sawtelle Expected to Succeed Him as Quartermaster General.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The next important staff vacancy in the army will be created by the retirement for age of Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder, the Quartermaster General. This officer will be retired in July, and already there are evidences of effort in behalf of the candidates for the position, which carries with it the pay and allowances of a Brigadier General, and the dignity and prominence of head of a busy

Brig. Gen. R. N. Batchelder,
Who Is Soon to be Retired from Active Service.

corps, charged with the clothing, equipment, and transportation of the military.

Gen. Batchelder was an appointee of President Harrison. He was a Republican in politics, in which he took more of an interest and for which he worked more actively than most army officers. He was on duty in New-York when he was called to Washington and promoted over the heads of a number of senior Quartermasters. There has been much dissension under Gen. Batchelder, not only between the War Department authorities proper and the head of the Quartermaster's department, but among the officers of the corps. Batchelder is known as a strict disciplinarian, somewhat unbending in his methods, and very exacting in his demands of his assistants.

The four Colonels who are mentioned as available by reason of service, experience, and rank, are C. G. Sawtelle, on duty at Governors Island; M. I. Ludington, on duty at Chicago; J. M. Moore, on duty in New-York City, at the Army Building, and G. H. Weeks, who is an assistant in the office of the Quartermaster General here. The most probable successor is Col. Sawtelle, who is attached to the staff of Gen. Ruger as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East. He is the senior officer of his corps, and will not retire until May, 1898. He is an officer of ability, familiar with the work from a long practical connection with the corps and service in the volunteers. The officers of the Quartermaster's department believe that Sawtelle will be Batchelder's successor.

Funeral of Bernhard Goodstein.

The funeral of Bernhard Goodstein was held from Temple Israel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, yesterday. In the congregation were members of the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Thirty-third Assembly District and members of the lodges to which Mr. Goodstein had belonged. The service was conducted by the Rev. I. H. Harris, pastor of the synagogue. The body was taken to Salem Fields Cemetery for burial.

Appointment of College Tutors.

At the meeting of the trustees of the College of the City of New-York, held yesterday in the rooms of the Board of Education, Harry C. Rowe was appointed a tutor in the college. At the meeting of the Trustees of the Normal College Miss Louise Webster and Miss Marie Constant were appointed tutors.

J. A. Sample Died at a Party.

Joseph A. Sample, formerly steward of the Hoffman House, fell dead Monday night of heart disease at a reception of the James Stewart Association, at 427 Fourth Avenue. Mr. Sample was seventy-one years old, and lived with his family at 751 Amsterdam Avenue.

AUTHORITY OF THE CHIEF

MR. CONLIN WILL EXERCISE POWER CONFERRED BY LAW.

One Outcome of the Dispute with the Police Commissioners—The Chief Says He Will Not Make the Recommendations So that Brooks and McCullagh Can Be Promoted by Three of the Board to Inspectorships.

The dead-lock in the Board of Police over the proposed promotion of Capts. Brooks and McCullagh continues, and unless Chief Conlin, who holds the key to the situation, abandons the position which he has assumed, the promotions will be delayed indefinitely.

The board cannot make the promotions except by a unanimous vote of all the members, unless the Chief recommends in writing the promotions on the advisability of which the Commissioners differ, and gives his reasons for such recommendation.

President Roosevelt and Commissioners Grant and Andrews desire to promote Capts. Brooks and McCullagh, who have been acting as Inspectors for the past nine months, but Commissioner Parker objects. Chief Conlin has been urged by the Commissioners who are in favor of the promotion to make the recommendation. The Chief has declined to do so. He holds that it is unfair that he should be called on to decide a dispute between the Commissioners, and thinks they should come together in an amicable spirit and settle their differences without dragging him in to take sides with the majority.

Failing to induce Chief Conlin to give the desired recommendation, the three members of the board at a private meeting adopted a resolution calling on the Chief to report on the "conduct and efficiency" of the Acting Inspectors with a view to their promotion or their remand to precinct duty. The Chief evidently saw in this an attempt to get from him a favorable report that might be used as a recommendation in favor of their promotion.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he would not make the recommendation which would enable the majority of the board to name Brooks and McCullagh Inspectors in spite of Commissioner Parker's objection. In the matter of promotions the Commissioners, he thought, ought to agree among themselves without calling upon him to interfere. Unless the dead-lock is broken very soon, it is more than probable that Acting Inspectors Brooks and McCullagh will be remanded to precinct duty by the Chief and two other Captains selected to take their places. Chief Conlin is not pleased that the Commissioners have sidetracked his recommendation to divide the city into five inspection districts. This recommendation was made by the Chief come weeks ago, and he then reported that this plan was necessary for the proper control and discipline of the police force, but no attention has been paid to the matter.

One outcome of the dispute between the Chief and the Commissioners is that the Chief will hereafter exercise all those powers in the government of the force which are delegated to him by law, and which he has permitted the Commissioners to monopolize without protest. The law vests in the Chief of Police the power to make all assignments of details and transfers, which of course includes the detailment of Acting Inspectors, Captains, Sergeants, and Roundsmen. All these details have been heretofore carried out by the Commissioners, who assumed a power which the law does not give them, but in future the Chief will insist upon attending to these matters himself, and will naturally take full responsibility for his actions. This position, although taken at a rather late day, is in accordance with the law and rather surprised the Commissioners.

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews had a conference on this subject with Chief Conlin yesterday, when the latter defined his position. The Commissioners disclaim all intention of infringing upon the rights of the executive head of the department, although in the past they had assigned the Acting Inspectors, Acting Captains, and Sergeants, and detailed a large number of Roundsmen, evidently in ignorance of the fact that all these matters were in the province of the Chief. Commissioner Andrews admitted this yesterday, and said that steps will be taken in the near future to define strictly the powers of the Chief and those of the board.

CAPT. O'BRIEN'S STATEMENT.

What He Says of His Dispute with Attorney O'Hare.

Commissioner Parker gave out for publication yesterday a long report made to Chief Conlin by Capt. Stephen O'Brien about his differences with Assistant District Attorney O'Hare, which culminated recently in O'Hare ordering Capt. O'Brien out of the inclosure reserved for the counsel for the people during the trial in the Court of General Sessions of Thomas Reilly, alias Thomas Murphy, charged with picking pockets.

Capt. O'Brien, in his report, gave a lengthy and detailed history of the case, and said that Mrs. Clara Miller of 239 Grove Street, Jersey City, and her sister, Mrs. Clerihew, both identified the prisoner and charged him with having stolen Mrs. Miller's purse in a Sixth Avenue surface car, and that the conductor of the car also identified the prisoner as a man who was on the car at the time of the robbery.

O'Brien further says that Murphy is a professional thief whom he has known for the past twenty years, his picture has been in the Rogues' Gallery for twenty-five years, and he has made a practice of robbing women on the cars. Mr. O'Brien heard that Assistant District Attorney O'Hare intended to recommend the dismissal of the indictment, and he therefore went into court himself to watch the proceedings. Mr. O'Brien also says:

I must state that I believe it to be my duty to the Board of Police and the respectable, law-abiding portion of the community, in our warfare against the criminal classes, to protest against any improper action on the part of officials who are paid by the public to administer the laws, and to remonstrate against the rude and harsh treatment inflicted upon police officers who are honestly and fearlessly performing their duties; and if that protest is, under the pressure of indignation, voiced with more force than pleases the official, it is because I have come to learn how frequently and fatally the complaisance, the prejudice, or predilection of the official sworn to apply the law to the thief has set up an effective barrier between them; and I shall continue that protest whenever occasion arises with all the vigor of which I am capable.

When Assistant District Attorney O'Hare heard of Capt. O'Brien's statement he said: "The trouble with Mr. O'Brien is that he is trying to be a lawyer instead of a policeman. Before Reilly's case was moved for trial I told the Captain that no conviction could be secured on the evidence at hand, but he persisted. During the trial he wanted me to do things that are impossible under our laws of evidence. He finally told me that the reason he wanted the man punished was because he had been helpful to ex-Superintendent Byrnes. When I grew impatient at this he became abusive, so that I had to appeal to the Court. The Court, as you know, sustained me."

The Police Commissioners have prepared a bill authorizing them to increase the force by the appointment of 800 patrolmen in addition to the number now authorized by law, and providing that the money necessary to pay the additional men be raised by the issue of revenue bonds. This bill will be sent to the Legislature, and Commissioner Andrews will go to Albany and urge its passage.

Norwegian Bark Siam Sunk.

LEWES, Del., March 17.—During a dense fog at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Norwegian bark Siam, Capt. J. Jacobson, struck a submerged wreck on Fenwick's Island Shoal, and sank. The pilotboat W. W. Ker took off the crew of twelve men and Capt. Jacobson's daughter. Soon afterward the Siam settled down, and when the Ker sailed away only the tops of the bark's masts showed above the water. The Siam was loaded with sugar, and was 121 days out from Java. Her cargo was worth $75,000. She was owned by A. O. Lindvig of Kregdio, Norway.

The Steamer Shinnecock Launched.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—The steamer Shinnecock, built for the Montauk Steamboat Company of New-York was successfully launched at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

GOVERNMENT OF CITIES.

What Frederick W. Holls Says of Those of the Third Class and Proper Provisions.

The students of the civil government branch in Columbia College assembled in Room 34, Hamilton Hall, yesterday, and listened to a lecture on "The Government of Cities of the Third Class," by Frederick William Holls, a graduate of the college.

Mr. Holls said that, being attached to a State legislative commission to examine as to the needs of the smaller cities, with regard to proposed Constitutional and legislative enactments, he had a good chance to see and hear many interesting things. From what he learned, he was in favor of Mayors having all reasonable power and being held responsible to the people for the good conduct of city employes and subordinate officials in the different departments.

In many cities he found it was almost impossible to get decent men to act as Aldermen. In some instances there was too much dependence upon special State legislative interference in local affairs. He found that often there was great difficulty in keeping the public service free from the idea that politics and the spoils system must prevail. There is a great deal to say in favor of a uniform charter for small cities. The charter of Ithaca was found a good model. It was very near the one recommended by the commission. Ithaca has model Aldermen, mainly college professors and gentlemen of education interested in the welfare of the city. Mayors should have power to dismiss employes and public officials by filing reasons. The Mayor should not preside over meetings of Aldermen.

Mr. Holls believed no member of a Common Council should be personally interested pecuniarily in any contract. One-half of the Aldermen should be elected by the wards and the other half by the city at large. Departments should have single heads or boards directly responsible to Mayors. Abuses in charities must be guarded against. Money and goods intended for the poor must not be diverted to other uses. There should be one City Judge at a fixed salary, and all fees should go to the City Treasury. Prompt payment of taxes should be insisted upon. Owners of property should be made to understand that if they do not pay up they will lose the property. The people at large should take special interest in public affairs and elect only good men to office.

NEW-JERSEY'S OLDEST WOMEN.

Two of Them Dead, One Nearly 120, and the Other 102 Years Old—Both Held Their Faculties to the End.

RED BANK, N. J., March 17.—"Aunt Judy" Cummings, the oldest person in New-Jersey, died at her home here yesterday. The woman claimed that she was born at Griggstown, N. J., on Oct. 12, 1776, and she lived in this State all her life. She retained her health to a remarkable degree, and until within a short time of her death smoked a pipe and moved about freely without the aid of a cane. She leaves one son, Samuel Bergen, who lives in New-Brunswick, and is said to be ninety-six years old.

"Aunt Judy" was born in slavery, and her first recollection of those days was when she was owned by Major William Waters, whose plantation was at what is now New-Brunswick. She was sold several times, and was very fond of telling how she waited on Gen. and Mrs. Washington when they dined at Griggstown, the guests of Major Waters.

NEWARK, N. J., March 17.—Mrs. Debora Norton died at the residence of her son, 102 Mulberry Street, yesterday, in the one hundred and second year of her life. She was born in Warsaw, Russia, March 28, 1794, as is fully attested by records, so that there can be no doubt as to her age. Her husband died about seventeen years ago at the age of ninety-six years. He was twelve years older than his wife. The couple came to this country thirty-seven years ago, and settled here.

Mrs. Norton was never ill, and had full possession of her faculties to the end. Her memory was clear, and she could recall distinctly events of the Napoleonic wars. Six years ago she underwent a surgical operation, the successful termination of which at her advanced age was considered almost miraculous, and was reported in many medical journals. Three sons survive her, John F. and Jacob F. of this city, and Simon F. Norton of Los Angeles, Cal. Her death was due to old age.

VILLAGE AND TOWN ELECTIONS.

People's Party Wins in Greenport, L. I.—Offices Filled in Dobbs Ferry.

GREENPORT, L. I., March 17.—Village officers were elected here to-day. The People's Party was successful, and elected: President—Alden; Trustees—Griffing and Klipp; Collector—Thornhill; Police Justice—Shipman; Village Treasurer—E. O. Corwin. Total vote cast, 357, of which 37 were defective.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., March 17.—At the annual charter election here to-day the following were elected: President—Joseph Hasbrouck; Trustee—Alexander McClelland; Collector—Frank L. Lynt; Treasurer—William H. Todd.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By German-American Protestant girl as chambermaid or parlormaid or to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. 2,429 8th Av.; ring Gauch's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat American-Scotch girl (Protestant) as chambermaid and waitress in small family; understands her business; willing and obliging; four years' city references. 204 West 21st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; willing to assist in dining room or parlor; best references; city or country. 401 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing and assist with waiting; city references. 238 East 56th St. J. J.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to find a place for girl as chambermaid or parlormaid. Application, by letter only, to 219 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid and laundress; five years' references. 449 West 56th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; best city reference. Wednesday and Thursday, present employer's, 4 East 64th St.

CHAMBERWORK or WAITING.—By young girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork or waiting in American family. 223 East 42d St., third bell.

Companions.

COMPANION.—To an elderly lady or invalid; understands light nursing. E. F., 4 West 104th St.

USEFUL COMPANION AND NURSE TO ELDERly lady or gentleman.—By educated young German; good reader and writer of English and German; healthy and of cheerful disposition. Companion, 1,026 3d Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By respectable Protestant Scotch woman; as experienced cook; eight years' city reference; no objections to country. 128 West 53d St., basement.

COOK.—By French-American young woman; plain washing; two or three adults; wages $20; best references last employer; will call evening. Duby, 338 East 25th St.

COOK.—Private family; German; thoroughly competent; first-class city references. Blanche, 877 8th Av., top floor.

COOK.—By North of Ireland young woman as plain cook; plain washing; city or country. K., 338 East 25th St., Moran's bell.

COOK.—By Irish girl as cook; understands her work; good baker; do coarse washing; private family; reference. 334 Amsterdam Av.

COOK.—First-class; soups, entrées, game, desserts; understands marketing, able to take chef's place. Mrs. Baaker, 323 West 43d St.

COOK.—By a reliable girl as good plain cook; will assist with washing; city references. 356 West 25th St., ground floor.

COOK.—By a good cook; all branches; will work by day or week; references. 130 West 52d St., Room 4.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; wages, $25; best personal reference. Ellen, Box 376 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and baker; soups, jellies, creams, ices; first-class city reference. 155 West 33d St.

COOK.—As good, plain cook; city reference; wages, $25. Address for five days, M. M. L., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By girl to do cooking and washing; no objection to country; reference. 420 West 56th St., second floor.

COOK.—Understands order, oyster, and small dinner cooking; sober, steady, and quick; day or night. Bader, 27½ Chrystie St.

COOK.—First-class; English; in private family only; will go by day, week, or month; can take full charge; references. L. B., 913 Columbus Av.

COOK and BAKER.—By girl as excellent cook and baker; personal reference. W. C., 821 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—Lady breaking up housekeeping recommends her cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; takes entire charge dinners or luncheons; highly recommended. McCann, 44th St. and 5th Av., Tyson's market.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, side dishes; good baker; city or country; best references; lady can be seen. Call Monday, 72 West 50th St., at dressmaker's, in basement.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; capable of doing marketing, where kitchenmaid is kept; good city reference. A. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

COOK—KITCHENMAID.—By mother and daughter together as cook and kitchenmaid in gentleman's house; good cook, baker, and ironer; will do work of small house. A. B., Hughes's bell, 352 East 42d St.

COOK.—By professional; would go for accommodation for a month or five weeks, as her present employers are out of town; furnishes best city references. 286 West 36th St.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook, who has been with her three years; she can be seen between 10 and 12 or 3 and 5; wages, $25. 27 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman to go out by the day or week; is good plain cook and laundress; best city reference. 348 West 38th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a German girl; thoroughly understands cooking in all branches; good worker; with or without kitchen maid; wages $30 to $35; personal references. K., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; best city references; wages, $20 to $25. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By woman; 34; good cook; in private family; country only; good baker, soups, meats, entrées; wages, $25; reference. 347 West 38th St., candy store.

COOK.—By competent woman as thorough cook and baker in private family; understands her business perfectly; wages, $30; best city reference. C., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman; first-class private family; cook and coarse washing; makes excellent soups, desserts; baking; best city references. O. K., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By near German cook; will wash, iron, and do general housework; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; from leading establishment; by the day; all the lastest styles. Mrs. Johnston, 224 East 82d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, by day; terms, $1.50; city references. Brasman, 325 East 33d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated North German, with highest references, in American family; seen. 13 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated North German nursery governess to take entire charge of children from three to seven years; excellent references. Experience, 632 Park Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable colored woman, with excellent references, as working housekeeper in small refined family; or care of furnished rooms. Hart, Box 375 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent middleaged German woman wishes position as working housekeeper in refined house; widower's family preferred; fond of children. L. B., 208 East 48th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a refined lady as managing housekeeper, companion, seamstress, or mother's helper. Y., 644 Columbus Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By good, strong girl; good plain cook and laundress; employers can be seen; best references; city or country. 251 West 33d St., ring Hurley's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Competent; understands duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; good knowledge of dressmaking; would assist in household duties; best city reference. Maid, 127 East 63d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady, having references from best New-York families, as lady's maid; can do good sewing and hairdressing; accustomed to travel. H. C., 137 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. K., 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; understands massage and hairdressing; good seamstress; sewing preferred; references. Dressmaker, 271 East 78th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks French, German, and English; good dressmaker; can cut and fit; good hairdresser; best reference. Eliza, Box 326 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent, educated Swedish girl as lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork; good embroiderer; highest city references. H. H., 135 East 17th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swedish girl as lady's maid; speaks German and English; willing and obliging; best of recommendations. 235 East 38th St., care of Mrs. Sirrett.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as experienced lady's maid; prefers a family going to Europe; best city reference. 918 3d Av., third floor, front, care Mrs. B.

LADY'S MAID.—By educated young German girl; good dressmaker; or, would accept position as seamstress; good reference. L. M., 203 East 48th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French girl as lady's maid; good seamstress; best city references. Call or address, two days, Mrs. Anthony, 104 West 37th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced person; understands any kind of sewing; good city reference. H. F., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French girl; can cut and fit; good dressmaker and hat trimmer; good reference. G. A., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and PLAIN SEAMSTRESS.—Will do any light work. M., 632 Park Av.

MAID or CHILD'S NURSE.—By a competent seamstress in a Christian family; excellent seamstress; a home preferred to high wages; first-class city reference. 109 East 56th St., basement bell.

MAID.—By an American Protestant as maid; good seamstress and packer; first-class hairdresser; very best references. Maid W., 530 6th Av.

MAID.—By a French Parisian girl as maid in private family; first-class dressmaker; cut and fit; city reference. V. Donin, 162 West 32d St.

MAID.—By a young Swedish girl as maid to lady going abroad, or as attendant to invalid lady; best city references. 11 East 60th St.

MAID.—By Swiss Protestant, as maid for young lady. L. G., 16 East 57th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class colored laundress to do washing and ironing, families' and gentlemen's, at her house. M. W., 738 7th Av., second floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By young, respectable girl as laundress; assist washing; no objection to private boarding house; best reference. 181 East 73d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress to take home fine family washing; reference; terms moderate. 226 West 67th St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; will assist in chamberwork; good city reference. 247 East 37th St. No cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress in private family; best family references. 313 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By woman as first-class laundress; best city reference. 228 West 18th St., Room 5, rear.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE.—By experienced, reliable German Protestant; no objection to going abroad; well recommended. M. C., care Mrs. Dabellani, 927 6th Av.

INFANT'S NURSE or LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent in every capacity; best city references; willing to travel. Call, after 10 o'clock, 142 West 53d St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By reliable Protestant North of Ireland experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av.

LADY'S NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place as infant's nurse, or to take charge of an invalid, for a competent English woman, who is now her infant's nurse. Call, before 10 o'clock A. M., or after 4:30 P. M., at 275 West 73d St.

NURSE.—By a Swiss-French young woman as nurse for a baby or very young child, with a family which is going to travel; thoroughly understands her duties; best references. C. G., care Mrs. Bastian, 209 West 28th St.

NURSE.—By an experienced English male nurse; medical, surgical, or mental; no objection to travel; eleven years' experience. E. Knight, 218 2d Av.

NURSE.—Lately landed, to take entire charge of infant; willing to assist with chamberwork and do sewing. 227 East 46th St.; ring five times.

NURSE, &c.—By German Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress. Call at last employer's from 12 until 2 for two days. 436 Madison Av.

NURSE.—By Scotch Protestant; thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; good reference. L. H., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By neat young girl as nurse; speaks French; willing to help in chamberwork. 247 West 29th St.; ring L. C.'s bell.

NURSE.—By good girl, German, as nurse for baby or grown children; city references; no cards. Jackson, 413 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By North German, with best reference, to grown children. J. M., care Miss Rullmann, 208 East 80th St.

NURSE.—A lady would like to find place for her nurse for infant or two small children; she can be highly recommended. 48 East 72d St.

NURSE.—By a highly recommended Frenchwoman as nurse or maid; city references. 217 West 33d St. Anna.

NURSE.—By Protestant nurse to mind children; wages, $20; best city reference. 220 East 33d St., care of Gibson.

NURSE.—By a respectable woman as nurse; best city reference; no cards. 750 9th Av., one flight.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a lady for her German seamstress; excellent dressmaker; highly recommended. Can be seen at the Grosvenor, 5th Av. and 10th St., Wednesday, after 3, and all Thursday.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young lady as seamstress in a private family by the day. M. B., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Takes butler's place; city or country; willing, obliging; private family; city and country reference; lady seen; wages, $20. 310 East 31st St., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a neat German girl as waitress or chambermaid; American family preferred; to go to the country in Summer; best city reference. N. W. C., 163d St. and Tinton Av.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in small private family; best city references; wages, $20. 171 East 63d St., care Mrs. Kelly.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in private American family; best city reference. A., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By respectable, competent young girl as waitress; private family; best references. 155 East 41st St., second floor.

Washing.

WASHING.—By good laundress; is first-class shirt and collar ironer; will take family washing home by week, month, or dozen; best reference. Mrs. Rose, 227 East 35th St.

Miscellaneous.

COURRIER MAID.—Mrs. H. Longreville Jones and Miss Langton highly recommend Swiss courrier maid of much experience; thoroughly trustworthy; kind in illness and an excellent courrier; they will be glad to reply to any inquiries. Hasler, 217 West 31st St.

OFFICE WORKER.—By a good penman, not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist with office work; good penman. Moderate Salary, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple; servants; excellent cooking; first-class dinner party service; capable of catering economically; first-class recommendation; city or country. H. R., care Bluz, 142 West 30th St.

BUTLER and COOK.—By man and wife; Swedish; first-class servants; excellent